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VOLUME 14

SECOND SESSION OF THE TENTH PARLIAMENT

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA

SESSION 1906

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3. Estimates of the sums required for the services of Canada for the nine months ending 31st March, 1907. Presented 12th March, 1906, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.
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4. Supplementary Estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1906. Presented 12th March, 1906, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier ..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

4*a*. Further Supplementary Estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1906. Presented 20th April, 1906, by Hon. W. S. Fielding ..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

4*b*. Further Supplementary Estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1906. Presented 20th June, 1906, by Hon. W. S. Fielding ..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

5. Further Supplementary Estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1906. Presented 24th April, 1906, by Hon. W. S. Fielding..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

5*a*. Supplementary Estimates for the nine months ending 31st March, 1907. Presented 20th June, 1906, by Hon. W. S. Fielding..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

6. List of Shareholders in the Chartered Banks of Canada, as on the 31st December, 1905. Presented 30th April, 1906, by Hon. W. S. Fielding..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

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7. Report of dividends remaining unpaid, unclaimed balances and unpaid drafts and bills of exchange in Chartered Banks of Canada, for five years and upwards, prior to December 31, 1905. Presented 28th May, 1906, by Hon. W. S. Fielding..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

8. Report of the Superintendent of Insurance for the year ended 31st December, 1905.
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9. Abstract of Statements of Insurance Companies in Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1905. Presented 23rd April, 1906, by Hon W. S. Fielding.
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10. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1905. Presented 12th March, 1906, by Hon. W. Paterson... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

10*a*. Mail Subsidies and Steamship Subventions. Supplement to the Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce, for the year ended 30th June, 1905. Presented 29th May, 1906, by Hon. W. Paterson.. .... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

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13. Inspection of Weights. Measures, Gas and Electric Light, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1905 Presented 15th March, 1906, by Hon. L. P. Brodeur.
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14. Report on Adulteration of Food, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1905. Presented 25th April, 1906, by Hon. W. Templeman... .. ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

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16. Report of the Director and Officers of the Experimental Farms, for the year 1905. Presented 10th April, 1906, by Hon. S. A. Fisher.... ....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

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19*a*. Report of the Royal Commission on Transportation. Presented 17th April, 1906, by Hon. C. S. Hyman..... ....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

19*b*. Report of the Commission on International Waterways.
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19*c*. (1) Report from the International Waterways Commission on Conditions as to Niagara Falls, and their recommendations in relation thereto. (2) Report of the Commission upon conditions existing at Sault Ste. Marie, with rules for the control of the same recommended by the Commission. Presented 4th May, 1906, by Hon. C. S. Hyman. . *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

19*d*. Second Interim Report of the Canadian Section of the International Waterways Commission. Presented 4th May, 1906, by Hon. C. S. Hyman.. ....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

20. Annual Report of the Department of Railways and Canals, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1905. Presented 12th March, 1906, by Hon. H. R. Emmerson.

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20*a*. Canal Statistics for the season of navigation, 1904. Presented 23rd March, 1906, by Sir Frederick Borden.... .. ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

20*b*. Railway Statistics of Canada for the year ended 30th June, 1905. Presented 25th April, 1906, by Hon. H. R. Emmerson.... ....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

21. Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries (Marine), for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1905. Presented 9th April, 1906, by Hon. L. P. Brodeur

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21*a*. Sixth Annual Report of the Geographic Board of Canada, containing all decisions to.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

21*b*. List of Shipping issued by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, being a list of vessels on the registry books of Canada, on the 31st December, 1905. Presented 29th May, 1906, by Hon. R. Lemieux.... .... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

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23. Report of the Harbour Commissioners, etc., 1905 . *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

24. Report of the Postmaster General, for the year ended 30th June, 1905. Presented 14th March, 1906, by Hon. A. B. Aylesworth..... ....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers*

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25. Annual Report of the Department of the Interior, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1905. Presented 28th March, 1906, by Hon. W. Paterson.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

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29. Report of the Secretary of State of Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1905. Presented 30th June, 1905, by Hon. W. S. Fielding ... ... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

30. Civil Service List of Canada, 1905. Presented 23rd March, 1906, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.
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31. Report of the Board of Civil Service Examiners, for the year ended 31st December, 1905. Presented 6th July, 1906, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

32. Annual Report of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery, for the year ended the 30th June, 1905. Presented 25th June, 1906, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.
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34. Report of the Minister of Justice as to Penitentiaries of Canada, for the year ended 30th June, 1905. Presented 22nd March, 1906, by the Hon. C. Fitzpatrick.
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35. Report of the Militia Council of Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1905. Presented 18th April, 1906, by Sir Frederick Borden .. ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

35a. Report of the Board of Visitors, Royal Military College, 1906. Presented 10th July, 1906, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier..... ....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

36. Report of the Department of Labour, for the year ended 30th June, 1905. Presented 15th March, 1906, by Hon. A. B. Aylesworth..... ....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

37. Return of By-Elections for the House of Commons of Canada, held during the year 1905. Presented 1st May, 1906, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.... .....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

38. Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 28th February, 1906, on the subject of the appointment of a commission to investigate with respect to certain matters relating to the business of life insurance in Canada ; and also copy of the commission appointed to conduct an investigation into life insurance matters in Canada. Presented 9th March, 1906, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.
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39. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th July, 1905, showing all timber lands sold or leased by the department of the interior since 1st July, 1896 ; the description and area of each lot ; the applications made therefor ; the notice or advertisement for sale or tender ; the tenders received ; the amount of each tender ; the tenders accepted ; the name and address of the person or company to whom each lot was sold or leased. Presented 12th March, 1906.—*Mr. Foster*.....*Not printed.*

40. Statement showing the expenditure on account of unforeseen expenses from the 1st July, 1905, to the 7th March, 1906, in accordance with the Appropriation Act of 1905 Presented 12th March, 1906, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier ... .*Not printed.*

41. Statement of superannuations and retiring allowances in the civil service during the year ended 31st December, 1905, showing name, rank, salary, service, allowance and cause of retirement of each person superannuated or retired, and also whether vacancies filled by promotion or new appointment, and salary of any new appointee. Presented 12th March, 1906, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier..*Not printed.*

42. Statement in pursuance of section 17 of Civil Service Insurance Act for the year ending 30th June, 1905. Presented 12th March, 1906, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. . . ..*Not printed.*

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44. Return of Treasury Board Overrulings of Auditor General's decisions, session of 1905 to session of 1906. Presented 12th March, 1906, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. ..... *Not printed.*

45. First annual report of the Board of the National Transcontinental Railway Commissioners for the year ending 30th June, 1905. Presented 12th March, 1906, by Hon. H. R. Emmerson.
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45a. Report of Collingwood Schreiber, Esquire, Government Chief Engineer of the Western Division of the National Transcontinental Railway, on the progress being made with the surveys and works of construction upon the western division of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway (Winnipeg to the Pacific coast). Presented 13th March, 1906, by Hon. H. R. Emmerson.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

45b. Extract from a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council approved by the Governor General on the 17th April, 1906, respecting the acceptance of the tender of the Dominion Bridge Company for the construction of a steel viaduct across Cap Rouge Valley, in District "B," in the vicinity of the city of Quebec, in connection with the Transcontinental Railway. Presented 17th April, 1906, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier..... *Not printed.*

45c. Extract from a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by the Governor General on the 14th April, 1906, respecting the acceptance of the tender of Mr. John D. McArthur, for the construction of District "F," from a point designated on the plans of the Transcontinental Railway Commissioners, at or near the city of Winnipeg to a point known as Peninsula Crossing, near the junction point of the Fort William Branch of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, a distance of about 245 miles. Presented 17th April, 1906, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier ..... *Not printed.*

45d. Extract from a Report of a Committee of the Privy Council, approved by the Governor General on the 14th April, 1906, respecting the acceptance of the tender of Messieurs Hogan & Macdonell for the construction of 'District "B," from a point designated on the plans of the Transcontinental Railway Commissioners at the north end of the Quebec Bridge and Railway Company's bridge, in the vicinity of the city of Quebec, to a point near La Tuque, a distance of about 150 miles,' of the National Transcontinental Railway. Presented 17th April, 1906, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.
Not printed.

46. Statement of wharfs, docks, piers and breakwaters constructed by the Department of Public Works since 1st July, 1896, with the total cost of each. Presented 13th March, 1906, by Hon. C. S. Hyman..... *Printed for sessional papers.*

46a. Statement of wharfs, docks and piers constructed by Government, 1896-1905, showing the expenditure on each such work, for repairs, from date of completion to 30th June, 1905. Presented 13th March, 1906, by Hon. C. S. Hyman..... *Printed for sessional papers*

47. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 17th July, 1905, showing the quantities of anthracite coal imported into Canada in 1904, from Great Britain or elsewhere, called Scotch anthracite coal; the various ports to which the same were brought; whether any steps were taken to ascertain whether the coal so imported was really anthracite, from a commercial or dutiable standpoint; and if any evidence was furnished at the time or times of such importation as to the amount of carbon contained in such coal. Presented 14th March, 1906.—*Mr. Macdonald (Pictou).*
Not printed.

48. Copy of General Order No. 88, made by the judges of the Supreme Court of Canada. Presented 14th March, 1906, by the Hon. The Speaker..... *Not printed.*

49. Evidence taken before the Commission on the Tariff Inquiry, 1905. Presented 14th March, 1906, by Hon. W. Paterson. ..... *Not printed*

50. Report of the Commissioner, Dominion Police Force, for the year 1905. Presented 16th March, 1906, by Hon. R. Lemieux..... *Not printed.*

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51. Statement of the affairs of the British Canadian Loan and Investment Company, Limited, for the year ended 31st December, 1905. Also, a list of the shareholders on 31st December, 1905, in accordance with section 33, chapter 57, of 49 Victoria. Presented (Senate) 12th March, 1906, by the Hon. The Speaker.... *Not printed.*

52. Return of all lands sold by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, from the 1st October, 1904, to the 1st October, 1905. Presented 19th March, 1906, by Hon. F. Oliver.... *Not printed.*

53. Order in Council of the 6th January, 1906, and Reports of His Honour Judge Myers, on inquiry into charges made against R. C. Macdonald, by half-breeds of the United States in connection with certain scrip claimed by them. Presented 19th March, 1906, by Hon. F. Oliver.... *Not printed.*

54. Report of the work of the Ottawa Improvement Commission, from the date of the appointment of the Commission, the 21st December, 1899, to the 30th June, 1905. Presented 21st March, 1906, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.... *Printed for sessional papers.*

55. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1906, for copies of all telegrams, reports, recommendations and correspondence in connection with the appointment of David Liddle as assistant inspector of weights and measures for the inland division of Windsor, in the province of Ontario. Presented 22nd March, 1906.—*Mr. Ingram*.... *Not printed.*

56. Return of orders in council which have been published in the *British Columbia Gazette*, between the date of last return and 31st December, 1905, in accordance with the provisions of subsection (*d*) of section 38 of the regulations for the survey, administration, disposal and management of Dominion lands within the 40-mile railway belt in the province of British Columbia. Presented 22nd March, 1906, by Hon. F. Oliver.... *Not printed.*

57. Return of orders in council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette* between the date of last return and 31st December, 1905, in accordance with the provisions of clause 91 of the Dominion Lands Act, chapter 54 of the Revised Statutes of Canada. Presented 22nd March, 1906, by Hon. F. Oliver.... *Not printed.*

58. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1906, showing the several sums of money paid to judges, under the provisions of section 13 of an Act respecting the judges of Provincial Courts, chapter 138, of the Revised Statutes, as amended by sections 7, 8 and 9, of chapter 52, of the Statutes of 1898, from 30th June, 1903, to 20th July, 1905, and under this section and amendment, as enacted by section 6 of chapter 31 of the Statutes of 1905, from the said 20th July to this date; with the items in respect of which the said several payments were made, set out and showing the payments in respect of the period before and since 20th July, 1905. Presented 23rd March, 1906.—*Mr. Lennox*.... *Not printed.*

59. Rules that have been passed by the judges of the High Court of Justice for Ontario under the provisions of the Dominion Controverted Elections Act. Presented 23rd March, 1906, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.... *Printed for sessional papers.*

60. Ordinances of the Yukon Territory, passed by the Yukon Council in the year 1905. Presented 23rd March, 1906, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.... *Not printed.*

61. Return (in so far as the Department of the Interior is concerned) of copies of all orders in council, plans, papers and correspondence which are required to be presented to the House of Commons, under a resolution passed on 20th February, 1882, since the date of the last return, under such resolution. Presented 23rd March, 1906, by Hon. F. Oliver.... *Not printed.*

62. Detailed statement of all bonds and securities registered in the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada, since last Return, 23rd January, 1905, submitted to the Parliament of Canada under section 23, chapter 19, of the Revised Statutes of Canada. Presented 23rd March, 1906, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.... *Not printed.*

63. Return of the names and salaries of all persons appointed to or promoted in the several departments of the Civil Service, during the calendar year 1905. Presented 23rd March, 1906, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.... *Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 14—*Continued.*

63*a*. Supplementary return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th March, 1905, showing: (1) the number of permanent appointments, male and female respectively, made to the civil service (inside division) in Ottawa, since 1st July, 1906; (2) the present strength of the civil service in Ottawa (inside division) permanent staff, specifying whether male or female; (3) the number of temporary employees, male or female, on the pay-list for the inside division of the civil service at Ottawa for January, 1905; (4) the number of temporary employees, male or female, appointed since 1st July, 1896; (5) in addition to the permanent and temporary clerks at present employed in the public service in Ottawa, the number of artisans, labourers, or other workmen employed at Ottawa during the month of January, and showing to which department these men are attached. Presented 5th April, 1906.—*Mr. Sproule.* ..... *Not printed.*

63*b*. Further supplementary return to No. 63*a*. Presented 6th April, 1906 ..... *Not printed.*

64. Return showing remissions of interest made under section 141, as added to the Indian Act by section 8, chapter 35, 58-59 Victoria, for the year ended 30th June, 1905. Presented 26th March, 1906, by Hon. F. Oliver..... *Not printed.*

65. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 28th March, 1906, for list of names of persons who were asked to tender, otherwise than by newspaper advertising, for flour supplied at Kingston, Dorchester and St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiaries, and copies of tenders received in reply to such request for prices. Presented 28th March, 1906.—*Mr. Taylor.* ..... *Not printed.*

66. Proceedings of Royal Commission on Insurance, and evidence taken to the 23rd March, instant. Presented 28th March, 1906, by Hon. C. Fitzpatrick ..... *Printed for distribution.*

66*a*. Further proceedings of Royal Commission on Insurance and evidence taken to the 25th April, instant, inclusive. Presented 27th April, 1906, by Hon. W. S. Fielding. *Printed for distribution.*

66*b*. Further proceedings of Royal Commission on Insurance and evidence taken on the 4th June, instant inclusive. Presented 6th June, 1906, by Hon W. S. Fielding..... *Printed for distribution.*

67. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 21st March, 1906, for copies of all letters and documents relating to the establishment of an Imperial Intelligence Service. Presented 28th March, 1906.—*Mr. Belcourt.*. ..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

67*a*. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 8th May, 1903, of any recent correspondence with the Imperial Office, *re* Pacific Cable Board, and individuals, on the establishment of an improved intelligence service and a system of empire cables. Presented 29th May, 1906.—*Hon. Mr. Ellis.* *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

68. Report of Mr. W. H. Hay on the Imperial Institute. Presented 30th March, 1906, by Hon. S. A. Fisher..... *Printed for sessional papers.*

69. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1906, for copies of all telegrams, letters, petitions, reports, documents, recommendations, investigations, correspondence and all other communications concerning the appointment and removal of Mr. Alexander Darroch from the position of collector of customs at St. Thomas, Ontario. Presented 30th March, 1906.—*Mr Ingram.* *Not printed.*

70. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1906, showing: 1. All contracts since 30th June, 1902, between the Government and (*a*) the Eastern Railway Supply Company; (*b*) the New Brunswick Petroleum Company; (*c*) the Sherman Williams Paint Company; (*d*) the Maritime Wire Fencing Company,—for supplies to any of the railways of the Government 2. The tenders upon which such contracts were based, and all tenders made by other parties for such contracts. 3. All correspondence and communications of the railway department and officers thereof, with the several tenderers and contractors, relating to such tenders or contracts or supplies. Also all correspondence and communications between the department and its officers and between such officers, relating to such tenders, contracts or supplies. 4. All advertisements, notices, statements, accounts, papers and vouchers, relating to such contracts, or the supplies, or the payment thereof. Presented 2nd April, 1906.—*Mr. Barker.* ..... *Not printed.*

71. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 28th March, 1906, showing our exports to Germany for each year from 1896 to 1905, inclusive, on the following articles: wheat, flour, oats, bacon, hams, butter, cheese and apples. Presented 4th April, 1906.—*Mr. Armstrong*..... *Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 14—*Continued.*

72. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th July, 1905, for copies of all correspondence, documents, orders, and all papers whatsoever, relating to the proposed deviation of the line of the James Bay Railway to the west of Lake Simcoe; also for copies of the original route, map and location of line, as filed in the railway department; and correspondence and papers concerning the same. Presented 4th April, 1906.—*Mr. Grant*. ..... *Not printed*.

73. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 2nd April, 1906, for copies of the correspondence passed between the Imperial government upon the subject of the petition sent of a party of British printers, complaining that they were brought to this country under misrepresentation as to existing labour conditions in Canada, and for all papers on the subject. Presented 5th April, 1906.—*Mr. Verville*..... *Not printed*.

74. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 21st March, 1906, for a copy of the last financial statement and balance sheet of the Quebec Bridge and Railway Company. 2. A list of the directors of the company and of its chief officers, and of its shareholders and the amount of shares held by each. 3. A statement of the bonds of the company which have been guaranteed by the government, and which have been negotiated or are pledged. 4. A statement of all moneys paid by the government on account of capital or interest on the said bonds. Presented 5th April, 1906.—*Mr. Monk*. *Not printed*.

75. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th July, 1905, for copies of all correspondence, documents, resolutions, and other papers relating to any efforts or proposals to authorize the investment of trust funds in the United Kingdom in the securities of any province of Canada, and the fulfilment of any necessary conditions to that end. Presented 5th April, 1906.—*Mr. Borden (Carleton)*. ..... *Not printed*.

76. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 21st March, 1906: 1. Showing the present indebtedness to the Dominion government of the Montreal Turnpike Trust, (*a*) on capital account (*b*) for arrears of interest. 2. The amounts collected at each toll gate belonging to the said Turnpike Trust, during the year ending 31st December, 1905. 3. The amount expended on each section or road division under the control of said Trust, during the said year, ending 31st December, 1905, and the contracts given out during the year, with the name of the contractor, the date and amount involved in each case, the cost of stone supplied, and in each case an indication as to whether tenders for such contracts were called for in the public press. 4. The amount paid out during the said year at each toll gate for salaries to day and night keeper, and all other expenditure at each of the toll gates maintained. 5. The actual indebtedness in detail of the said Trust outside of its bonds due to the government of Canada. 6. A detailed statement of sums paid out during the year outside of salaries, road maintenance and rent. Presented 5th April, 1906.—*Mr. Monk*..... *Not Printed*.

77. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 19th March, 1906, for copies of all correspondence recommendations, telegrams, petitions, in possession of the Government, or any department or official thereof, with reference to the dismissal of Mr. Joseph McCabe, as postmaster at Iona, in Prince Edward Island, and the appointment of his successor. Presented 5th April, 1906.—*Mr. Martin (Queen's)* ..... *Not printed*.

77*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th July, 1905, for copies of all correspondence, documents, orders, and all papers whatsoever, relating to the dismissal of James Power, late postmaster at Wheatley River, Prince Edward Island, and for the appointment of a successor; also all correspondence and petitions relating to the re-appointment of the said James Power. Presented 9th April, 1906.—*Mr. McLean (Queen's)*..... *Not printed*.

77*b* Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 5th April, 1906, for a copy of all petitions, letters, correspondence, reports, memoranda, and any other documents respecting the dismissal of Mr. Patrick Walsh from the postmastership of East Roman Valley, in the county of Guysborough, Nova Scotia Presented 1st May, 1906.—*Mr Lancaster*..... *Not Printed*.

77*c*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 25th April, 1906, for a copy of all correspondence and orders in possession of the government, or any member or official thereof, respecting the dismissal of Mrs. Sarah Smith from the office of postmistress at Mount Buchanan, Prince Edward Island, and the appointment of Mr. Bishop in her stead. Presented 7th May, 1906.—*Mr. McLean (Queen's)* ..... *Not printed*.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 14—*Continued.*

77*d*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 28th May, 1906, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams and petitions, in possession of the government, or any member or official thereof, in reference to the dismissal of David D. Coffin as postmaster at Head of Hillsboro' in Prince Edward Island, and the appointment of his successor. Presented 4th June, 1906.—*Mr. Martin (Queen's)*
Not printed.

78. Return to an order of the House of Commons dated 28th March, 1906, for a copy of the report of the deputy postmaster general, that an additional first-class clerkship is necessary for the proper performance of the public business in the department, for which clerkship parliament is asked to vote money; also for a copy of the report of the deputy postmaster general, that an additional second-class clerkship is necessary for the proper performance of the public business in the department, for which clerkship parliament is asked to vote money. Presented 5th April, 1906.—*Mr. Barker.*
Not printed.

79. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th March, 1906, for copies of all petitions, letters and correspondence relating to the change of the location of the post office at French Village, Prince Edward Island. Presented 5th April, 1906.—*Mr. McLean (Queen's)*..... .....*Not printed.*

80. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 2nd April, 1906, for copies of all correspondence with the government by any parties in Lethbridge, concerning any matters in connection with the Lethbridge coal miners' strike, and the calling out of the mounted police in connection with the same. Presented 6th April, 1906.—*Mr. Smith (Nanaimo)*..... ... .*Not printed.*

81. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1906, showing the names of all the homestead inspectors at present attached to the thirteen agencies throughout Manitoba and the Northwest, and a record showing the number of days that each inspector was absent from his regular duties, between the 1st of July and the 31st December, 1905, the cause of said absence, and a statement of expenses for each month during that period. Presented 5th April, 1906.—*Mr. McCarthy (Calgary)*... ....*Not printed.*

82. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 2nd April, 1906, for a copy of the order in council appointing Mr. W. A. Weeks to investigate certain matters in dispute respecting lands taken by the Prince Edward Island Railway, and certain other matters in dispute connected with that railway; also a copy of the evidence and report of the said W. A. Weeks in the matter. Presented 6th April, 1906.—*Mr. Martin (Queen's)*..... .. ..*Not printed.*

83. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1906, for copies of all correspondence had between the government or any department or member thereof, and the Transcontinental Construction Commission, in reference to the surveys of location of the route of the Transcontinental Railway, in the province of New Brunswick. Presented 6th April, 1906.—*Mr. Crocket*..*Not printed.*

83*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th April, 1906, for copies of all correspondence had between the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company and the government or any department thereof, and between the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company and the Transcontinental Railway Commission, in reference to the survey and location of the proposed Transcontinental Railway between Quebec and Moncton. Presented 1st June, 1906. *Mr Crocket* .....*Not printed.*

84. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1906, for copies of all forms of application for homestead entries used since the year 1890. Presented 6th April, 1906.—*Mr. Ingram.*
Not printed.

85. Statement showing the wharfs transferred to the department of marine and fisheries since 1896. Presented 6th April, 1906, by Hon. L. P. Brodeur ... .*Not printed.*

86. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th March, 1906, (*a*) setting forth the various laws in the United Kingdom, and in the various dependencies and colonies of the Empire, with respect to the naturalization of aliens; (*b*) defining the effect of naturalization consummated in Great Britain, or in the various colonies or dependencies, respectively, when a person so naturalized becomes domiciled thereafter, in any other portion of the Empire; (*c*) setting forth any efforts heretofore made by the government of the United Kingdom, or of any colony or dependency, or by any body or association, for the purpose of securing uniformity in the naturalization laws throughout the Empire. Presented 6th April, 1906.—*Mr. Borden (Carleton).*
"Report of Departmental Committee" printed for Sessional Papers

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 14—*Continued.*

87. Copy of a letter addressed to S. G. Curry, Esquire, architect, informing him that, under an order in council, a commission will be to-day issued to him jointly with Mr. A. C. Hutchison, architect, of Montreal, to hold an investigation and to report upon an accident which occurred on the morning of the 5th instant, by the collapse of part of the tower in the west block extension of the departmental buildings in this city. Plans and specifications of the said extension accompany the said letter. Presented 9th April, 1906, by Hon. C. S. Hyman ..... *Not printed.*

88. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th March, 1905, for copies of all reports, returns, estimates, correspondence, writings, records, documents, memoranda, or written or printed information of any kind in the possession or control of the post office department, in reference to the question of establishing rural mail delivery in Canada, or the manner of establishing or conducting such service, and the probable cost; including any information in the possession of the department as to the working of the United States system, or such a service or system elsewhere and the annual expense and other particulars. Presented 9th April, 1906.—*Mr. Lennox.*

Printed for Sessional Papers.

89. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd April, 1906, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams, memorials or other documents, between the post office department, or any official thereof, and any person or persons, respecting the removal of the post office in the town of Thorndale, Ontario, from the place of business of Mr. S. Duffins, to the place of business of Mr. J. Falconer. Presented 9th April, 1906.—*Mr. Elson* ..... *Not printed.*

90. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th March, 1906, showing all timber lands sold or leased by the department of the interior subsequent to the date of those included in Sessional Paper No. 39, brought down to the house on the 12th March, 1906; the description and area of such lots, the applications made therefor, the notice of advertisement for sale or tender, the tenders received, the amount of each tender, the tenders accepted, the name and address of the person or company to whom each lot was sold or leased. Presented 9th April, 1906.—*Mr. Foster* ..... *Not printed.*

91. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1906, showing: 1. The number of homesteaders to make entry in and for the territory now included in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, during each year between 1896 and 31st December, 1905. 2. The nationality of said homesteaders, dividing same into the following categories: (*a*) British North America; (*b*) Great Britain and Ireland: (*c*) the United States; (*d*) France, Belgium and Switzerland; (*e*) Germany, Holland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Iceland: (*f*) all other countries of continental Europe; (*g*) all other nationalities; (*h*) persons who previously made entry. Presented 9th April, 1906.—*Mr. Wilson (Lennox and Addington)* ..... *Not printed.*

91*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1906, showing: 1. The number of authorizations granted, under the authority of subsection 3 of article 34 of the Dominion Lands Act, for one person to make homestead entry on behalf of another person, during each of the years of 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904 and 1905. 2. Of the homestead entries made in consequence of said authorizations, during each of the years 1901 and 1902; how many have resulted in a demand for a patent; how many have been cancelled; how many stood upon the books of the department of the interior on 1st January, 1906, as neither patented nor cancelled. 3. How many of the homesteads entered for during 1901 and 1902 on behalf of absent parties by means of powers of attorney, have been patented in the name of the person for whom the original entry was made. Presented 11th April, 1906. *Mr. Lake* ..... *Not printed.*

91*b*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1906, showing, in respect of every case where, during the year ending 30th June, 1905, and during the six months ending 31st December, 1905, an extension of time within which to complete his entry, has been accorded any homesteader within the territory now included in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta; giving: (*a*) the name of the applicant for said extension; (*b*) his post office address at the time of original entry; (*c*) the date and agency of original homestead entry; (*d*) the location of the land in question, indicating township, range and section; (*e*) the earliest date at which applicant might have become entitled to secure a patent, had all conditions been promptly fulfilled; (*f*) post office address of applicant at time of demand for extension; (*g*) the date of demand for extension; (*h*) the length of extension granted; (*i*) the cause of granting extension; (*j*) the name or names of any and all parties who may have communicated with the department for the purpose of recommending the granting of said extension; (*k*) the name of the homestead inspector who reported on

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the case, and whether he advised in favour of granting an extension or the contrary; (*l*) the name and address of any and every person who shall have applied to record a cancellation against said section or part thereof. All the above information to be arranged according to agencies. Presented 11th April, 1906.—*Mr. Ames*.....*Not printed.*

91c. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1906, showing: (*a*) the number of land sales, withdrawing even sections from homestead entry, made by the department of the interior during the year 1904 5, and during the six months ending 31st December, 1905, together with the total acreage represented thereby; (*b*) the same regarding land sales affecting only odd sections; (*c*) the same regarding land sales affecting solid blocks of both even and odd sections. Presented 23rd April, 1906.—*Mr. McCarthy (Calgary)*.....*Not printed.*

91d. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1906, showing: 1. The number of homestead entries recorded each fiscal year from 1870 to 1905, and also during the six months ending 31st December, 1905, for the territory comprised in the present provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. 2. The number and percentage of such entries for each year for which patents have prior to the 31st December, 1905, been granted, or recommendations made for the issue of patents. 3. The number and percentage of such entries for each year that have, prior to the 31st December, 1905, been cancelled. 4. The number and percentage of such entries for each year which, neither patented or cancelled, remained in an incompleted state on the first of January, 1906. Presented 8th June, 1906.—*Mr. Lake*.....*Not printed.*

92. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1906, showing the name and post office address of each person or company having a closed grazing lease, granted for a period of more than three years, by the department of the interior, of lands in Alberta or Saskatchewan, giving in each instance, (*a*) the location boundaries and area of each tract of land so leased; (*b*) the date of issue and of expiry of said lease; (*c*) the annual rental specified therein; (*d*) and the amount of overdue rental wherever such be the case. Presented 9th April, 1906.—*Mr Ames*.....*Not printed.*

93. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 28th March, 1906, for copies of all correspondence, telegrams, memoranda, reports and orders in council, in possession of the government, or any member or official thereof, in connection with the grant of an additional subsidy to the province of Prince Edward Island in 1901, of $30,000 a year, and the basis on which the said subsidy was agreed to be paid to the province. Presented 10th April, 1906.—*Mr. Martin (Queen's)*.....*Not printed.*

94. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd April, 1906, for copies of all correspondence and contracts, if any, list of payments to men employed by the department of marine and fisheries in construction of Lake Ocebe lighthouse, on the Maganetawan River, district of Parry Sound. Presented 10th April, 1906.—*Mr. Bennett*.....*Not printed.*

95. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 17th April, 1906, for copies of orders in council and correspondence having reference to the assumption by the department of railways and canals of the several dams owned by the Ontario government on the head and subsidiary waters of the Trent canal. Presented 17th April, 1906.—*Hon. H. R. Emmerson*.....*Not printed.*

95a. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 9th April, 1906, showing the progress made and sums expended from time to time upon the construction of the Trent canal, giving the dates of the various contracts let, the completion of said contracts, the names of contractors on said contracts, the amount paid in extras, and the causes of these extras. Presented 26th April, 1906.—*Mr. Hughes (Victoria)*.....*Not printed.*

96. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1906, for copies of all correspondence between the provincial governments on the subject of the readjustment of provincial subsidies. Presented 17th April, 1906.—*Mr. Parmelee*..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

97. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1906, for copies of all petitions, reports, letters, notices, telegrams, correspondence, recommendations, bonds, leases, papers and documents in relation to a site and new post office building in the county of Elgin, at Aylmer. Presented 17th April, 1906.—*Mr. Ingram*.....*Not printed.*

98. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 28th March, 1906, showing all amounts paid for dredging in the province of Ontario, from the 1st July, 1905, up to the present time; the place where such work was performed; the names of parties doing such work, and the amount paid therefor; also of any unpaid amounts due or alleged to be due for dredging, showing the amount, the parties claiming, and where the work was done. Presented 17th April, 1906.—*Mr. Bennett.*

Not printed.

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99. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th April, 1906, for copy of a circular letter, dated the 19th March, 1906, addressed to the judges of the various courts throughout the Dominion by the deputy minister of justice, embodying the question propounded in the house of commons on on the 14th March, 1906, regarding the manner in which the provisions of section 7 of 4 and 5 Edward VII, cap. 31, are being observed, and the answer given thereto on behalf of the government by the minister of justice. Presented 17th April, 1906.—*Hon. C. Fitzpatrick*..... ... *Not printed*.

99a. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 28th March, 1906, showing, (*a*) the number of judges whose salaries are paid out of the consolidated revenue of Canada; (*b*) the name and residence of each judge; (*c*) the amount of salary and expenses paid to each judge; (*d*) the area of the judicial district in which such judge exercises jurisdiction, and in the case of local, district, and county judges, the population of the district; (*e*) the number of cases tried by each judge in each year since the 1st January, 1901; (*f*) the number of motions, petitions, &c., disposed of by each judge during each year, at chambers or in a summary manner; (*g*) the number of days during which each judge was actually engaged in the performance of judicial duties; (*h*) the number of days during which each judge was engaged in any occupation, business or matter other than the performance of his judicial duties. Presented 17th April, 1906.—*Mr. Lennox*..... ....*Not printed*.

100. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 9th April, 1906, for a copy of the report made by the deputy minister of labour, on the result of his investigation into the complaints of the Winnipeg printers, and any papers, showing what action, if any, has been taken by the government on his report. Presented 17th April, 1906.—*Mr. Verville*..... .....*Not printed*.

101. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 28th March, 1906, showing what land sales have been made in blocks or area of more than one-half section, during the years 1903, 1904 and 1905, in Manitoba, the Territories, including the new provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, and British Columbia; to whom the same were sold in each instance; the price per acre, and the date of sale in each instance. Presented 17th April, 1906.—*Mr. Sproule*..... ....*Not printed*

102. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th March, 1905: 1. For copies of all advertisements, tenders, contracts, plans, specifications and papers, relating to the construction of the several sections of the Murray Harbour Branch Railway. 2. Of the several articles of rolling stock referred to at page 2186 of Hansard of 28th April, 1904, supplied on capital account to the aforesaid railway in each of the years there mentioned; with the prices at which each article was charged to capital. 3. The names of the companies, persons or railways from which each such article was acquired, and the price therefor; stating if the article was new or second-hand. 4. The use to which each such article was applied when acquired, what compensation was received for such use, from whom, and how the proceeds were applied. 5. Where each such article of rolling stock is now, in whose use, and on what terms. Presented 17th April, 1906.—*Mr. Barker*.....*Not printed*.

103. Report of an inquiry into certain matters connected with the construction of the Ottawa post office. Presented 18th April, 1906, by Hon. C. S. Hyman. ....*Not printed*.

104. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 21st March, 1906, for copies of the contract, together with plans and specifications, between the government and the Dominion Coal Company, for the improvement of Glace Bay Harbour for public purposes; also copies of all correspondence, telegrams, memoranda, and representations made by delegates, members of parliament, or any other persons, having reference thereto; also copies of all accounts furnished to the government for expenditures on Glace Bay Harbour, by the Dominion Coal Company. Presented 19th April, 1906. *Mr Martin (Queen's)*... ....*Not printed*.

105. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 15th March, 1906, of the number and amount of policies transferred from assessment section to legal reserve section under Act of 1904, by the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company of New York; also the number and amount of policies written by the company during the year 1905 and the cash payments made thereon. Presented 19th April, 1906.—*Hon. Mr. McMullen* ....*Not printed*.

106. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 19th March, 1906, for copies of all orders in council, surveys, reports, options, agreements for the purchase or lease, letters, telegrams, correspondence and other documents of every nature and description, relating to the acquisition of land for the purpose of military training at Petawawa, in the province of Ontario, together with the names, occupations, and addresses of all persons, firms and corporations from whom any such lands

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were purchased, leased or otherwise acquired; the dates when such property was purchased, leased or otherwise acquired. Also a return showing the extent of the lands purchased, leased or otherwise acquired from each person, firm or corporation, the consideration therefor, the amount of the purchase or rental, and all amounts payable in respect thereof, including any commission upon said purchase, rental or acquisition. Also the names of all persons civil or military, who acted for the government in connection with such purchasing, leasing or other acquisition. Also all letters, telegrams, papers, correspondence and other documents between the vendor or lessee, or any persons acting for them and the government, or any person acting for the government, including all protests of persons owning or claiming to own land in the vicinity; and all correspondence between such persons and the government, and all correspondence between any person acting for the government, and any person or persons claiming to be interested in any such purchase, sale or acquisition. Also the names of all persons engaged in making the final or other settlement of any claims for the purchasing, leasing or other acquisition of any such lands, or for trespass upon or interference with any adjoining lands, or the persons residing thereon, and a full statement of all the amounts, if any, paid to each such person engaged in making any such settlement, or in making any arrangement in connection with such claims. Also a statement of the amount and nature of all claims for trespass or interference, and of all sums paid or payable in respect thereof. Presented 23rd April, 1906.—*Mr. Worthington*..... *Not printed.*

107. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 28th March, 1906, showing the number of mail contracts in Peel county, giving location, number of miles, names of couriers, and price paid. Also date of commencement, date of expiration, and names of bondsmen; also if public tenders were asked; the name of each preceding contract, with name of courier, and the price paid. Presented 23rd April, 1906.—*Mr. Blain*..... *Not printed.*

108. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd April, 1906, for copies of all reports and communications from the superintendent of insurance to the government, or to the minister of finance, during the years 1903, 1904 and 1905, relating or referring to the desirability or expediency of any further amendment or amendments to the Insurance Act, or relating or referring to any defects in said act. Presented 23rd April, 1906.—*Mr. Borden (Carleton)*..... *Not printed.*

108*a* Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1906, for a copy of the special report of the superintendent of insurance addressed to the minister of finance, bearing date 9th November, 1905; also copies of all other reports, correspondence and documents, from 1st January, 1905, up to the date of the return, respecting the regulation of life insurance in Canada. Presented 23rd April, 1906.—*Mr. Borden (Carleton)*..... *Not printed.*

108*b*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1906, for copies of all telegrams, reports, communications, investigations, letters and documents of every description, relating to the necessity of investigating the working of insurance companies doing business in the Dominion of Canada, including all correspondence, communications and other documents, whether advocating or opposing, or otherwise relating to the commission recently appointed for the above purpose; or any investigation either by the government or by a commission, committee of the house, or otherwise, into the matters aforesaid; also in connection with the recommendation and appointment of the commissioners. Presented 23rd April, 1906.—*Mr. Ingram*..... *Not printed.*

109. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th March, 1905, for copies of all correspondence, documents, papers, and reports, not already brought down relating to the harbour at Port Colborne, the breakwater thereof, and elevators, or proposed elevators therein. Presented 23rd April, 1906.—*Mr. Barker*..... *Not printed.*

110. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 21st March, 1906, for copies of all thermograph records of temperatures on ocean steamers in the possession of the government, taken during the season of 1905, stating: (1) where the thermograph was placed in each case, whether in cold storage chambers, cool air chambers, ventilated chambers, unventilated chambers, or on deck or other part of the vessel, exposed only to the natural ocean temperature, and in this latter instance, if liable to be exposed to the sun's rays; (2) the kind of produce that was stored in the chamber if any; (3) date of sailing of steamer, the port from which sailing, name of vessel and line of steamers; (4) where the chamber was a ventilated chamber, state method of ventilation, size and number of intakes, also of outflows for air. Presented 23rd April, 1906.—*Mr. Smith (Wentworth)*..... *Not printed.*

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111. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 28th March, 1906, for copies of all reports made subsequent to 3rd April, 1905, in respect of Joseph Nixon, land agent at Macleod. Presented 23rd April, 1906.—*Mr. Foster*.....*Not printed.*

112. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1906, showing the total number of land patents issued, together with the acreage covered thereby, in and for the territory included within the limits of the present provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, between the year 1872 and the 31st December, 1905, under each of the following forms of grant, stating also whether odd or even sections were affected : commutation grants, homesteads, Manitoba Act grants, military bounty grants, Northwest half-breed grants, parish sales, quit claim special grants, railways, sales of mining, farming, ranching, &c., school land sales, special grants, and all others. Presented 23rd April, 1906.—*Mr. Ames*.....*Not printed.*

112*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1906, showing the parcels of land, other than railway grants, which since 1896, have been sold, in the present province of Alberta or Saskatchewan, for irrigation projects ; giving in each instance area, location and price obtained, and the name of the company or individual to whom sale was made. Presented 23rd April, 1906.—*Mr Ames*.....*Not printed.*

112*b*. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1906, for copies of all contracts and agreements between the government, or any department of the government, and the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railroad and Steamboat Company, and all orders in council, reports, papers, documents and correspondence respecting : (*a*) any loan to the said company ; (*b*) any indebtedness of the said company to the crown or to the government ; (*c*) any lands to which the company might become entitled by virture of any statute, contract or agreement : (*d*) any land granted to or earned by the company : (*e*) the area within which such lands might be selected by the company : (*f*) any enlargement, change or alteration of the area within which such lands might be selected by the company, or by any purchaser from the assignee of the company. 2. All correspondence respecting the matters above mentioned between the government, or any department of the government, or any official or person acting or purporting to act for the government and the said company, or any official thereof, or any person acting or purporting to act therefor, or any assignee of or purchaser from the said company. 3. All orders in council relating to, touching or concerning the said company's land grant, or the area within which the same might be selected, or any enlargement or alteration of that area. 4. All correspondence between the government, or any department or official thereof, and the Saskatchewan Valley Land Company, or any officer or person purporting to act for that company, or any person or persons, firm or firms, syndicate or syndicates, from whom the Saskatchewan Valley Land Company acquired any portion of the land grant of the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railroad and Steamboat Company. 5. All correspondence between any shareholders or persons interested in the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railroad and Steamboat Company, with the government or any department or official thereof, and all claims and demands made by that company, or by any person interested therein against the government, in respect of the said land grant, or the selection thereof, or any of the matters above referred to. Presented 1st May, 1906.—*Mr. Borden (Carleton)*.....*Not printed.*

112*c*. Supplementary return to No. 112*b*. Presented 11th May, 1906.....*Not printed.*

113. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 28th March, 1906, showing the original tenders received by the department of the interior in connection with the leasing of timber berths Nos. 1158, 1175, 1192, 1219, 1231, and 1232, during the years 1904 and 1905, with copies of all correspondence in reference thereto, had with the minister of the interior, the department itself, or any officer thereof ; and the various transfers, if any, made of the leases after they were granted to the successful tenderers, giving name of transferee and date of transfer, in each case. Presented 23rd April, 1906.—*Mr. Foster*.....*Not printed.*

114. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd April, 1906, showing the number of permanent employees at present in the service of the House of Commons, the names and duties of each ; the salary and length of service in each case ; the number of sessional employees at present in the service of the House of Commons, the daily pay of each, and the names and duties of each ; the number of employees of both classes who were employed in the session of 1896. Presented 24th April, 1906.—*Mr. Sproule*.....*Not printed.*

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114*a*. Return giving the information asked for by the House of Commons in their message, dated 30th April, 1906, requesting their honours to furnish to the Commons a return showing the number of permanent employees at present in the service of the Senate, the names and duties of each, and the salary and length of service in each case; the number of sessional employees at present in the service of the Senate, the daily pay of each, and the names and duties of each; the number of employees of both classes who were employed in the session of 1896. Presented 11th May, 1906.—*Mr. Sproule*. . . . . *Not printed*.

114*b*. Return to an order of the Senate, dated 8th instant, showing payments made to permanent and sessional employees during the fiscal year 1895-6, and 1904-5. Presented 14th May, 1906.—*Hon Sir Mackenzie Bowell*. . . . . *Not printed*.

115. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 28th March, 1906, for copies of all correspondence between the Collingwood Dry Dock Company and any department in reference to bounty payable to said company; also a copy of the valuation of said dock, if any, made on behalf of the department of public works. Presented 24th April, 1906.—*Mr. Bennett* . . . . . *Not printed*.

116. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd April, 1906, showing: *(a)* what quantities of fish of different classifications, naming them, were entered for export at the ports of Port Arthur, Fort William, Sault Ste. Marie, Manitoulin Island and all Georgian Bay ports, respectively, during the fiscal years ending 30th June, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905; *(b)* the value of such consignments so entered; *(c)* the amount of duty paid thereon; *(d)* the county or counties to which the said consignments were exported. Presented 24th April, 1906.—*Mr. Boyce* . . . . . *Not printed*.

117. A copy of a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Great Britain and Japan. Presented 24th April, 1906, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. . . . . *Printed for sessional papers*.

118. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 28th March, 1906, for copies of all contracts for supplies of food for the permanent military forces and mounted police of the Dominion; also for all the supplies of food to the volunteers at their annual drill camps last summer; also for the supplies to the military schools of the Dominion. Presented 26th April, 1906.—*Mr. Smith (Wentworth)*. . . . . *Not printed*

118*a*. Supplementary return to No. 118. Presented 1st May, 1906 . . . . . *Not printed*.

119. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd April, 1906, for copies of all reports, letters, communications, surveys, papers and documents respecting any defects in the Peterborough lift-lock, or any difficulties in the operation of the said lock, or any defects in the Trent Valley canal in the vicinity of or in connection with the Peterborough lift-lock. Presented 26th April, 1906. *Mr. Barker*. . . . . *Not printed*.

119*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th May, 1906, for copies of all correspondence, inquiries, reports, or other data bearing upon the Trent canal in connection with the lift lock at Peterborough and the works at Kirkfield; together with all correspondence with engineers, solicitors and contractors, in connection with the same. Presented 13th June, 1906.—*Mr. Hughes (Victoria)*. . . . . *Not printed*.

120. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 25th April, 1906, for a copy of all contracts with steamship companies for steamboat service between Canada and Mexico. Presented 27th April, 1906.—*Mr. McLean (Queen's)* . . . . . *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers*.

121. Extract from a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council approved by the Governor General on the 21st April, 1891, on a report from the minister of the interior in relation to the case of 'The Temperance Colonization Society (Limited).' Presented 27th April, 1906, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. *Not printed*.

121*a*. Certified copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 21st April, 1901, respecting "The Temperance Colonization Society, Limited," and defining in general terms the mode of dealing with colonization companies desiring to have their agreements cancelled and their accounts with the government closed. Presented 29th May, 1906, by Hon. F. Oliver. . . . . *Not printed*.

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122. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 2nd April, 1906, for copies of all orders in council, or other authority, for the survey of a branch line of railway from the main line of the Prince Edward Island Railway to Stanley Bridge; also for copies of all engineers' reports, memoranda, &c., correspondence, telegrams, or other documents in relation thereto; including the claims of Austin J. Macneill and others for damages to property in connection with the said survey. Presented 30th April, 1906.—*Mr Martin (Queen's)*.....*Not printed.*

123. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 9th April, 1906, for copies of all letters, telegrams, communications and correspondence received since the first day of January, 1905, from any government, corporation, firm, or person, respecting the quality of fruit exported from Canada and relating to the inspection of such fruit; and copies of all letters and communications from any department of the government in reply thereto. Presented 30th April, 1906.—*Mr. Smith (Wentworth)*.....*Not printed.*

123*a*. Partial Return (in so far as the Department of Trade and Commerce is concerned) to an address of the Senate, dated 24th April, 1906, for a statement showing: 1st. The number of barrels and boxes of apples (stated separately) exported from Canada to foreign countries, including those shipped through United States ports; 2nd. The number of packages of Canadian apples (stated as aforesaid) delivered at the following European ports: London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Manchester, Bristol, Belfast, Hamburg, Havre and Antwerp. The number of barrels and boxes (stated separately) and to be given separately, for each of the aforesaid ports; 3rd. The number of packages as aforesaid, bearing the marks required by the Fruit Marks Act, stating separately the number of packages bearing each of the different marks authorized by the said act; 4th. The number of packages as aforesaid, which were found by the inspectors appointed by the department of agriculture or the commercial agents of the department of trade and commerce, to be dishonestly packed or falsely marked; 5th. The names of all inspectors appointed by the government, or the department of agriculture operating either in Canada or elsewhere, under the provisions of the Fruit Marks Act, and the salary and other allowances paid to each, and the territory covered by each inspector; 6th. The names of all the commercial agents employed by the government or the department of trade and commerce and operating in the United Kingdom, the British Colonies and foreign countries and the salary and other allowances paid to each, and the territory covered by each agent. Presented 9th May, 1906.—*Hon. Mr. Ferguson*.....*Not printed.*

123*b*. Supplementary return to No. 123*a*. Presented 9th May, 1906.....*Not printed.*

124. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 9th April, 1906, for a copy of all contracts between the Ross Rifle Company and the government, or the department of militia, for the supply of rifles, ammunition, or other articles, and all orders in council, correspondence, reports, documents and papers relating to such contracts or to the subject-matter thereof, or to the operations of the company, or to its dealing with the government, or any of the departments thereof, including the department of customs. Presented 1st May, 1906.—*Mr. Worthington*.....*Not printed.*

125. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd April, 1906, for a copy of the report of A. E. DuBerger, on the drug and proprietary medicine trade of Canada. Presented 1st May, 1906. *Mr. Parmelee*.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

126. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd April, 1906, for a copy of the report made by the deputy minister of labour on the results of his investigation into the importation of Italian labourers into the city of Montreal in the spring of 1904. Presented 1st May, 1906.—*Mr. Verville.* *Not printed.*

127. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 28th March, 1906, for copies of all correspondence, plans, specifications, surveys, &c., pertaining to relief from the river Thames, say between the city of London and Lake St. Clair for the overflow of water from the said river, pertaining to canal or cut off to Lake Erie or other points. Presented 1st May, 1906.—*Mr. Clements*..*Not printed.*

128. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th April, 1906, for a copy of the specifications for the Victoria Memorial Museum, especially that portion thereof showing the kind, quality and dimensions of stone to be used by the contractor in the exterior walls of the same; also for a copy of all correspondence regarding stone for the said building between the government, or any department,

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minister or official, and every person or corporation, including the contractor, Mr. Goodwin, and the owners or lessees of the Read, Battery, River Phillip, and other quarries. Presented 1st May, 1906.—*Mr. Perley*..... *Not printed.*

129. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 9th April, 1906, for a copy of all correspondence and reports relative to the sale of the Giant's Tomb Island, or timber thereon, or to any negotiations with any person or persons for the purchase of said Island or timber thereon, or both. Presented 3rd May, 1906.—*Mr. Bennett*..... *Not printed.*

130. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th April, 1906, for a copy of a certain report or communication to the department of the interior, from C. W. Speers, an officer of that department, dated in or about the month of February, 1901, recommending that 10,000 acres of land, included in or situate near the land afterwards sold by the government to Colonel A. D. Davidson and his associates should be broken at the expense of the government, to establish the fact that grain could be produced in that district; also for a copy of the map submitted therewith; also for a copy of all reports, letters and communications to the said department, up to the 24th day of May, 1902, respecting the quality or value of the said lands, mentioned in the order in council of that date. Presented 3rd May, 1906.—*Mr. Barker*..... *Not printed.*

130*a*. Supplementary return to No. 130. Presented 11th May, 1906..... *Not printed.*

131. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1906, showing the amount of money scrip redeemed in Dominion lands, and the number of acres thus purchased from the government, (*a*) in Manitoba; (*b*) in the Northwest, the figures for each year from 1875 to 31st December, 1905, being given separately. Presented 3rd May, 1906.—*Mr. Roche (Marquette)*..... *Not printed.*

132. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 21st March 1906, of all the valuations made in or previously to the year 1902, of the lands sold or granted in that year to the Saskatchewan Valley Land Company. Presented 3rd May, 1906.—*Mr. Borden (Carleton)*..... *Not printed.*

133. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1906, showing: 1. The number of allotments of 240 acres of land, and acreage covered by the same, made between the 1st of July, 1896, and the 31st of December, 1905, to the half-breeds of Manitoba, giving separately the figures for each year, and for the final six months. 2. The land scrip, if any, issued during the aforesaid period to colonization companies, giving in the case of each such company the name and head office address, and also giving the face value of such scrip and the year of its issuance. 3. The number and acreage of land scrip issued during the same period, to the half-breeds of the Northwest (now Alberta and Saskatchewan), giving separately the figures for each year and for the final six months. 4. The number of acres of land scrip located within the limit of each of the thirteen Dominion land agencies of Manitoba and the Northwest, between the 1st of July, 1896, and the 31st of December, 1905, the figures of each agency each year to be given separately. 5. The number of acreage of land scrip granted prior to 1st July, 1896, to the half-breeds (*a*) in Manitoba and (*b*) of the Northwest. 6. The amount outstanding, granted but not located, on 1st July, 1896. Presented 3rd May, 1906.—*Mr. Roche (Marquette)*..... *Not printed.*

134. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1906, showing: (1) The total number of acres of land within the present limits of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, voted by parliament to railway companies. 2. The area of said lands in respect of which the time by law specified for earning the same has elapsed. 3. The area of said lands (*a*) which has been earned, selected and patented; (*b*) which has been earned and selected, but not patented; (*c*) which has been earned but neither selected nor patented. 4. The area of land which may yet be earned by any railway company, indicating the name of the company, and the amount of subsidy possible. 5. In the case of each of the following roads, the Canadian Northern Railway Company, the Manitoba and Southeastern Railway Company, and the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railway Company, (*a*) the quantity of land which may yet be earned; (*b*) the quantity earned but not patented; (*c*) the extent, location (giving township and range), and boundaries of the reserved territory wherein each of the remaining selections may be made. 6. The several orders in council by virtue of which the area of selection affecting the companies mentioned in paragraph 5 were indicated, and any amendments of the same. The whole of the above information to be brought up to 1st January, 1906. Presented 3rd May, 1906.—*Mr. Ames*..... *Not printed.*

135. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th April, 1906, for a copy of any and all proposals or requests made by or on behalf of A. D. Davidson, his associates, or any of them, for

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purchase or acquisition of lands from the government or any department thereof, and particularly the proposal referred to in Sessional Paper 132*a*, 1893, page 159, being order in council, approved 24th May, 1902, and of all correspondence and other papers in any wise relating to said proposal or proposals. Also for a copy of any and all recommendations of any such proposals or dealing therewith, made by the commissioner of immigration, or general colonization agent, or either of them, referred to in said order in council, together with all correspondence and other papers in any wise relating to such recommendations. Also for a copy of any and all acceptance and acceptances, consent and consents in writing, by or on behalf of said A. D. Davidson, or associates, or any of them; of or to the terms of disposal of lands, set out in said order in council, and bearing numbers one to nine, both inclusive, or of or to any of such terms, together with all correspondence and other papers, in any wise relating to such acceptance or consent. Also for a copy of any and all agreement and agreements in writing, at any time made by the government, or any department thereof, with said A. D. Davidson, and associates, or any of them, for sale of lands, based on said order in council, approved 24th May, 1903, or on any modification thereof, together with all correspondence and other papers in any wise relating to such agreement or agreements. Presented 3rd May, 1906.—*Mr. Alcorn* ..... *Not printed.*

136. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 2nd April, 1906, for copies of (*a*) all plans showing proposals of any railway or other corporation, or person, or association of persons, for and with regard to expropriation of Whitefish Island, in St. Mary's River, Ontario, or of portions thereof, and of water or land covered by water, surrounding the same; (*b*) of all correspondence between this government and the government of the province of Ontario, or any department thereof, and with any other person, firm or corporation, relating thereto, and of all reports, decisions, or findings upon such applications or proposals; (*c*) of all reports of and correspondence with the International Waterways Commission, with respect to erection, maintenance or alteration of dams, water-powers, and other works or erections in St. Mary's River. Presented 3rd May, 1906.—*Mr. Boyce.*
Not printed.

137. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 25th April, 1906, showing imports and exports between United States and Canada for the last fiscal year, on the following agricultural products, showing Canadian duty and United States duty, also showing any of the following articles, and amount admitted free between United States and Canada: tobacco, corn, potatoes, barley, beans, oats, hay, eggs, fowls, butter, pork, beef, vegetables, apples, wood, cattle, hogs, sheep, horses, hay, canned vegetables, canned fruits, evaporated and dried apples, lard, hides and cheese. Presented 3rd May, 1906.—*Mr. Clements*..... *Not printed.*

138. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 23rd April, 1906, for a copy of all orders in council, reports, correspondence, documents and papers, relating to the proposed sale, grant or disposal by the government of any lands in the province of Alberta, or in the province of Saskatchewan, to a syndicate or company in which Messieurs M. A. Walsh, E. C. Walsh, E. G. Walsh, of Clinton, Ohio; A. W. Carrol, Charles Maher, of Iowa, and J. Brown of Neepawa, Manitoba, or any or either of them are interested, or which they or any or either of them, or any person or persons on their behalf, are promoting. Presented 7th May, 1906.—*Mr. McCarthy, (Calgary).*
Not printed.

139. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th April, 1906, for a copy of all letters, correspondence and communications between the minister of the interior or any department of the government and the superintendent under the Children's Protection Act of British Columbia, respecting the sale and slavery in British Columbia of young girls for immoral purposes; also a copy of all reports and communications from the agents of the Indian department in British Columbia, with respect to the matters aforesaid, and all replies or communications from the department to such agents. Presented 7th May, 1906. *Mr. Borden (Carleton)*..... *Not printed.*

140. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1906, showing: 1. The number of allotments of land scrip and the total acreage covered thereby, made to half-breeds *(a)* in Manitoba, and *(b)* in the Northwest, between 1st July, 1904, and 31st December, 1905. 2. The number of land warrants, if any, and the acreage covered thereby, issued for military services within the same period. 3. The number of scrip, if any, and the acreage covered thereby, issued to the Northwest Mounted Police within the same period. 4. The number and acreage of all the above outstanding on the 31st December, 1905. All the above information being required in order to bring the information contained in Sessional Paper No. 67*d*, brought down the 13th July, 1904, up to the end of the last calendar year. Presented 7th May, 1906.—*Mr. Roche (Marquette)*..... *Not printed.*

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141. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th March, 1906, for copies of all correspondence had with the department of the interior, or the minister of that department, or any member of the government, including all statements, charges or information, made against or concerning Philip Wagner, at one time in the employ of the government. Presented 8th May, 1906.—*Mr. Foster*..... ..... *Not printed.*

142. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th of April, 1906, for a copy of all correspondence and papers relating to any and all applications made by or on behalf of the Great Northern Railway Company for subsidies; also what subsidies were granted to that railway, by whom or through what person such subsidies were applied for, on what dates, for what portions of the railway, and of what amounts, on what terms and conditions were subsidies granted, and to what persons, firms or corporations such subsidies, or any part or parts thereof, were paid. Presented 10th May, 1906.—*Mr. Boyce*.. ..... *Not printed.*

143. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 5th April, 1906, for copies of all correspondence, reports, telegrams, valuations and memoranda in possession of the government, or any member or official thereof, with reference to damages for lands expropriated for railway purposes on the line built between Montague, and Cardigan, Prince Edward Island; also names of commissioners or valuators, or both; copies of all valuations made, by whom made, giving the names and the amounts separately awarded to each; also list of names of persons who accepted valuators' awards, and also of persons whose valuations have not been accepted by the government; also list of persons who have been paid or accepted valuations. Presented 10th May, 1906.—*Mr. McLean, (Queen's).* *Not printed.*

144. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1906: 1. For copies of all correspondence for the last two years on immigration between the Canadian High Commissioner, in London, England, and Mr. W. T. R. Preston, Dominion Commissioner of Immigration, at London, England. 2. For copies of all correspondence for the last two years on immigration between the said W. T. R. Preston and Mr. W. T. Griffith, Secretary, High Commissioner's office, London, England. Presented 11th May, 1906.—*Mr. Wilson (Lennox and Addington)*..... ..... *Not printed.*

144*a*. Supplementary return to No. 144. Presented 30th May, 1906..... ..... *Not printed.*

145. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 27th April, 1906, for a statement showing the conditions on which the Songhees Indian Reserve in Victoria has been handed over to the government of British Columbia—as to the purchase of a new reserve, the building of dwellings, church, and school house, showing also the manner in which it is intended to dispose of the money in the hands of the Dominion government to the credit of the Songhees Indians. Presented 9th May, 1906.—*Hon. Mr. Macdonald (Victoria)*.. ..... *Not printed.*

146. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 9th April, 1906, for a copy of all correspondence, papers, &c., between the superintendent of the Prince Edward Island Railway, or other official, with other interested parties, relative to the acquiring of the Hodgson property on the St. Peters Road, near Charlottetown, and at the entrance of the new bridge, for the purposes of straightening the road. Presented 14th May, 1906.—*Mr. Lefurgey*..... ..... *Not printed.*

147. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th April, 1906, for a copy of all telegrams, petitions, orders and correspondence with reference to the removal of the post office from North Lake to Blake Point, Prince Edward Island, and to the return of the office to its original location. Presented 15th May, 1906.—*Mr. McLean, (Queen's)*.. ..... *Not printed.*

148. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th April, 1906, for a copy of all reports regarding the Riding Mountain timber reserve, since 1st January, 1900, by any officers of the government. Presented 15th May, 1906.—*Mr. Roche (Marquette)*..... ..... *Not printed.*

148*a*. Supplementary return to No. 148. Presented 22nd May, 1906..... ..... *Not printed.*

149. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 9th April, 1906, for a copy of the contract with the Chicoutimi Pulp Company regarding the building, maintenance and operation of the piers and booms above Chicoutimi, on the Saguenay River; also a copy of the reports from the officers of the government under which it was decided to build these works, and of all correspondence relating thereto. Presented 15th May, 1906.—*Mr. Perley* .... *Not printed.*

150. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1906, showing the amounts voted and the amounts expended, under their proper heading, each year since 30th June, 1896, on Port Bruce harbour; the date of such payments, to whom the payments were made, and the amount paid

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to each person ; the amount paid for actual labour performed ; the amount paid for material not used, and when, and the amount paid for material used ; quantity and kind of material purchased, and the price, and from whom purchased ; the present actual condition of the harbour ; a copy of the estimated cost of the harbour, including dredging and breakwater ; also copies of all advertisements calling for tenders, as well as all tenders and contracts and correspondence on the subject. The names of all dredges employed since 30th June, 1896, and their owners ; also copies of all telegrams, letters, reports, petitions, documents, correspondence, investigations and communications of every description in connection with said harbour works ; also a copy of the pay-roll for each year since 30th June, 1896, the names of all foremen, superintendents and inspectors, with their length of service as such, and by whom recommended, and all correspondence in connection with their appointment, the names of all civil engineers employed on the works, and by whom recommended, and all correspondence in connection therewith ; also the name of the person or persons who paid the respective amounts at Port Bruce for material furnished and labour performed. Presented 15th May, 1906.—*Mr. Ingram*..... *Not printed.*

151. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th March, 1905, showing the names of residents of the Northwest Territories, not entitled to a second homestead, for whom the sanction of the department has been given, allowing them to purchase additional quarter sections, subject to ordinary cultivation conditions : the dates upon which such sanctions were given, the lands which have been purchased by such settlers in consequence of this authority, with the price agreed upon, and the sum paid down ; also the form in which the authority to make the sale was made known to the local agents of Dominion lands. Presented 17th May, 1906.—*Mr. Lake*.. ....*Not printed.*

152. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 9th May, 1906, showing the number of Indian agents in the employ of the government ; the number of Indians in the Yukon ; the number of Indian schools in the Yukon ; the number of officials of the Indian department in the employ of the government in the Yukon ; the number of Indian reserves in the Yukon ; the number of Indians in British Columbia ; the number of Indian schools in British, Columbia ; the number of officials of the Indian department in the employ of the government in British Columbia ; the number of medical officials who have received remuneration of any kind out of the Indian department, and the total amount thus paid by the government in each province ; the amount of the Indian reserve land disposed of since 1896, and the price per acre received in each case ; the total amount expended in the year 1905 on the following reserves, respectively : Kettle Point, Stony Point, and Sarnia Reserve, and the population on each reserve, and the number of schools and teachers ; the amount of salary paid to the Indian agents in the Yukon and British Columbia ; the average Indian population in the reserves in each province of the Dominion ; the number of reserves in the Dominion having a population of less than each respective number given, viz.: 100, 75, 50, 30, 20, 10, 5, 3, in the year 1905 ; the total amount paid to Indian department officials of this government in each province of the Dominion. Presented 17th May, 1906.—*Mr. Armstrong*..... .. .. *Not printed.*

153. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th July, 1905, for copies of all correspondence, petitions, memorials, reports of inspectors, and all papers whatsoever, relating to the closing of Lake Manitoba from summer fishing. Presented 17th May, 1906.—*Mr Crawford*.. ... . *Not printed.*

154. Return to address of the Senate, dated 14th March, 1906, for all correspondence between the pilot commissioners, the secretary of the board of pilot commissioners, or any of the officials of that board, at Sydney, Cape Breton, and the department of marine and fisheries, or any of the officials of the said department, showing : 1st. The amount paid into the pilots' retiring fund in each year, from 31st December, 1896, to 31st December, 1905, repectively. 2nd. The amount paid into the pilots' widows' and orphans' relief fund from 31st December, 1896, to 31st December, 1905, respectively. 3rd. The disposition made of the said funds in each year during the above-mentioned period ; the amount on hand on 31st December, 1905, the interest it bears ; where it is deposited ; the security for its safety for the benefit of the widows and the orphans of the pilots. 4th. The amount on hand in these funds, respectively, on 31st December, 1896 ; also all other correspondence, if any, bearing on this matter. Presented 17th May, 1906.—*Hon. Mr. McDonald (Cape Breton)*.... *Not printed.*

155. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th of April, 1906, showing all coal lands leased, sold or otherwise disposed of during each year from 1896 to 1905, inclusive, giving the area disposed of, the party to whom, the consideration therefor, the assignments made, if any, and the date thereof, and the name of the assignee in each case. Presented 22nd May, 1906.—*Mr. Foster*
Not printed

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156. Correspondence, &c., relative to the mining rights underlying the surface of the lands as may be required for the right of way, station grounds, &c., of the Western Division of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. Presented 22nd May, 1906, by Hon. F. Oliver..... ... . *Not printed.*

157. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th April, 1906, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, papers, lease or leases, relative to the leasing of the Blood Indian Reserve, in the province of Alberta, to the McEwan Cattle Company, of Brandon, or any other person or persons. Presented 23rd May, 1906.—*Mr. Sproule* .... *Not printed.*

158. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 18th April, 1906, for a copy of an order in council passed on or about the 27th July, 1900, *re* certain lands in Alberta and Arthabasca, referred to in a question asked the government by Mr. Lefurgey on 9th April, instant, together with official plan or map showing lands referred to, and all other correspondence and papers in reference thereto, between the government or any person acting on its behalf, and others, up to the present time. Presented 23rd May, 1906.—*Mr. Lefurgey*.. . ... *Not printed.*

159. Record of accidents and casualties investigated by the Board of Railway Commissioners, for the year ending 30th June, 1905. Presented 28th May, 1906, by Hon. W. S. Fielding..... *Not printed.*

160. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 9th May, 1906, showing the freight rates in force last year on the Prince Edward Island Railway, and the tariff in force on 1st April, 1906, for local traffic ; also a statement of the proportion of through freight rates on the Intercolonial Railway carloads of grain for export from Montreal to St. John, New Brunswick, Halifax, Nova Scotia, and Sydney, Cape Breton, giving the several distances and the through freight rates charged on grain in carloads from Tignish, Prince Edward Island, to St. John, New Brunswick, Halifax, Nova Scotia, and Sydney, Cape Breton, by Prince Edward Island Railway, government winter boats and Intercolonial Railway, showing the several distances. Presented 29th May, 1906.—*Mr. Lefurgey.*
Not printed.

161. Report of the commissioners appointed to hold an investigation and report upon the accident which occurred on the 5th April, 1906, by the collapse of part of the tower on the west block extension of the departmental buildings. Presented 29th May, 1906, by Hon. C. S. Hyman.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

161*a*. The evidence taken before the commissioners appointed to hold an investigation and report upon the accident which occurred on the 5th April, 1906, by the collapse of part of the tower on the west block extension of the departmental buildings. Presented 19th June, 1906, by Hon. C. S. Hyman.
Not printed.

161*b*. Correspondence in relation to the west block extension and the collapse of the tower. Presented 22nd June, 1906, by Hon. C. S. Hyman... . ...*Not printed.*

162. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 9th May, 1906, showing the total number of land patents issued, together with the acreage covered thereby, in and for the territory included within the limits of the present provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, between the 1st of July, 1901, and the 31st of December, 1905, under each of the following forms of grant : (*a*) commutation grants, (*b*) homesteads, (*c*) Manitoba Act grants, (*d*) military bounty grants, (*e*) Northwest half-breed grants, (*f*) parish sales, (*g*) quit claim special grants, (*h*) railways, (*i*) sales of mining, farming, ranching, &c., (*j*) school land sales, (*k*) special grants, (*l*) and all others. Presented 29th May, 1906.—*Mr. Ames*..... ... .*Not printed*

163. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd April, 1906, showing what information is in possession of the department of the interior, or any department or member of the government, regarding alleged irregular or improper dealings, acts, charges, payments, or accounts of any officer, agent or other person in Great Britain or Ireland, or in Europe, in connection with immigration to Canada : what period is covered thereby ; also what communications, if any, upon or in relation to such matters have been had from or with the High Commissioner for Canada, the commissioner of immigration or others, in writing or otherwise ; also a copy of all correspondence, reports and papers, if any, relating to such matters. Presented 29th May, 1906.—*Mr. Barker*..... *Not printed.*

164. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 15th May, 1906, calling for a statement showing : 1st. The amount paid for the railway known as the Canada Eastern in New Brunswick, and the name of the person or persons to whom the purchase money was paid. 2nd. The amount of money expended on said railway since its purchase by the government to the 1st of April, 1906, on buildings, repairs,

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grading, culverts, bridges, ties, rails, and all other expenditures incurred in the improvement of said railway. 3rd. The total amount earned and received from the passengers, and for freights, separately, to the 1st of April, 1906. 4th. The total expenditure for operating said road, as a branch of the Intercolonial, from the date of purchase to the 1st of April, 1906. Presented 29th May, 1906.—*Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell*.....*Not printed.*

165. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 8th May, 1906, for a statement showing: 1. What amount has been paid out annually during the last five years for salaries and expenses of the staff chargeable with the inspection duties of the life insurance branch of the finance department. 2. Did such staff perform any duties other than those pertaining to inspection. 3. Names of the officers of such staff. 4. Salaries paid each such officer. 5. Amounts collected annually from all life insurance companies doing business in Canada during the last five years for inspection charges or maintenance charges of such branch, or for such other charges incident thereto. 6. On what basis have such charges been made and collected. 7. The names of all companies and amounts paid each year by such companies. Presented 29th May, 1906.—*Hon. Mr. Longheed*.....*Not printed.*

166. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 20th February, 1905, showing the number of miles of land in the Northwest Territories surveyed in block outlines, and the cost per mile; the number of miles of township outlines, and the cost per mile; the number of acres subdivided, and the cost per acre; the proportion of open prairie to the whole of the land surveyed; the contract survey rate per mile of section line in open prairie; the rate of pay of surveyors employed by the day, for the years 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903; the average for the first four years, and the average for the latter four years. Presented 13th June, 1906.—*Mr. Roche (Marquette).*
Not printed.

167. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 16th May, 1906, for copies of the North Sydney Harbour Commissioners' Report for the calendar years 1897, 1899, 1901 and 1905, showing collections and disbursements of the said harbour commissioners during these years; also correspondence, if any, respecting purchase of land for harbour commissioners' purposes, with plans of the said land and harbour. Presented 29th May, 1906.—*Hon. Mr. McDonald*.....*Not printed.*

168. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 8th May, 1906, for a statement relating to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, showing: 1. The amount of life insurance in force in the Dominion on 31st December, 1905. 2. The amount of security deposited with the Dominion government. 3. The nature of the security. 4. If in gold, how much. 5. If in bonds, how much. 6. Who are the issuers of the bonds. 7. Are the bonds given in security taken at par or face value, or at the supposed market value. 8. How is the market value ascertained. 9. What means are taken to know if the makers or issuers of bonds taken as security are solvent from year to year. 10. In the event of the value of bonds falling below that at which they are taken as security, how would the deficiency in the security necessary to be held be made up 11. Has the security deposited by the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York fallen in value at any time below that necessary to be deposited according to law. Presented 29th May, 1906.—*Mr. Macdonald (Victoria)*...*Not printed.*

169. Papers relating to chapter 16, 4 Edward VII, intituled: 'An Act respecting an arbitration between His Majesty and the Grand Trunk Company of Canada.' Presented 29th May, 1906, by the Hon. R. W. Scott .....*Not printed.*

170. A copy of a Report of the Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 14th March, 1906, relating to the extension of the contract with the American Bank Note Company for a further period of five years; and correspondence relating thereto. Presented 30th May, 1906, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.....*Not printed.*

171. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1906, showing the amounts voted, and the amounts expended, under their proper headings, each year since 30th June, 1896, on Port Stanley harbour; the date of such payments, to whom payments were made, and the amount paid to each person; the amount paid for actual labour performed; the amount paid for material not used; the quantity and kind of material purchased, with the price, and from whom purchased; the present actual condition of the harbour. A copy of the estimated cost of the harbour, the statement to include dredging and the breakwater; also copies of all advertisements calling for tenders, as well as all tenders and contracts and correspondence on the subject; the names of all dredges employed on the work since 30th June, 1896, and their owners; also copies of all telegrams, letters, reports, petitions, documents, correspondence, investigations and communications of every description in

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connection with said harbour works; also a copy of the pay-roll for each year since 30th June, 1896; the names of all foremen, superintendents and inspectors, their length of service as such, and by whom recommended, giving all correspondence in connection with their appointment; and if dismissed or resigned, state reason for said dismissal or resignation; the names of all civil engineers employed on the works, and by whom recommended, and all correspondence in connection therewith; also the name of the person or persons who paid the respective amounts at Port Stanley for material furnished and labour performed. Presented 31st May, 1906.—*Mr. Ingram*....*Not printed.*

172. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 9th May, 1906, for a copy of the instructions issued to each grade of civil engineers on the survey of the Montreal, Ottawa and Georgian Bay Ship Canal; also the names of each of the engineers engaged in the several grades, respectively, including transit men, levellers, rod men, and chain men, and the salaries of each. Presented 31st May, 1906.—*Mr. Taylor*.....*Not printed*

173. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th April, 1906, for a copy of all papers, vouchers and statements in connection with the expenditure of $1,438.54 on Miminegash harbour, as per Auditor General's Report, 1905, giving names and amounts paid severally for labourers, names, prices and amounts for supplies of stone, brick, poles, plank, and small payments, &c. Presented 31st May, 1906.—*Mr. Lefurgey*.....*Not printed.*

174. Copy of an agreement of Charles M. Hatfield to increase the natural rainfall in any locality in the Yukon Territory. Presented 31st May, 1906, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

175. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th March, 1906, for copies of all correspondence pertaining to complaints received by the government protesting against quarantine from hog plague, in Kent County, Ontario. Presented 4th June, 1906. *Mr. Clements*.....*Not printed.*

176. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 25th April, 1906, for a copy of all reports, evidence, correspondence, documents and papers relating to charges against any of the customs officials at Emerson, in the province of Manitoba, during the past two years. Presented 4th June, 1906.—*Mr. Roche (Marquette)*.....*Not printed.*

177. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th April, 1906, for a copy of all applications from C. F. Caldwell for himself, or by C. F. Caldwell on behalf of any clients, together with their names, or by any other person or persons, together with copies of all correspondence or other papers in connection with permission to purchase coal mining lands in the province of Alberta. Presented 4th June, 1906.—*Mr. Reid (Grenville)*.....*Not printed.*

178. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd April, 1906, for a copy of all correspondence, memoranda, reports and telegrams in possession of the government or any member or official thereof, in reference to the construction of a new steamer for the winter navigation of the Straits of Northumberland, including Mr. Duguid's report or recommendations, and those of others co-operating with him, and the expenses connected therewith, and to whom paid. Presented 5th June, 1906. —*Mr Martin (Queen's)*.....*Not printed.*

179. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd April, 1906, for a copy of the plans and specifications of the new steamer now being constructed in England. Presented 5th June, 1906. —*Mr. McLean (Queen's)*.....*Not printed.*

180. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 31st May, 1906, for a copy of the certificate obtained by Commander Spain in the month of February, 1903. Presented 1st June, 1906.—*Hon. Mr. Landry.*
Not printed.

181. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 9th May, 1906, for a statement showing the wages paid in different departments of the Prince Edward Island Railway, in the same manner as published in the Auditor's General's Report with reference to the Intercolonial Railway. Presented 13th June, 1906.—*Mr. Lefurgey*.....*Not printed.*

182. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th May, 1906, for a copy of the memorial received from the Dominion Marine Association, calling the attention of the Government to delays consequent upon the carrying out of the contract with M. P. Davis or the St. Lawrence Power Company for the hauling of vessels by electrical power in and out of the locks of the Cornwall Canal. Presented 13th June, 1906.—*Mr. Ames*.....*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 14—*Continued.*

183. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1906, showing the amounts voted and the amounts expended, under their proper headings, each year since 30th June, 1896, on Port Burwell harbour: the date of such payments; to whom the payments were made, and the amount paid to each person; the amount paid for actual labour performed; the amount paid for material not used, and when; the amount paid for material used; the quantity and kind of material purchased, and the price, and from whom purchased; the present actual condition of the harbour. A copy of the estimated cost of the harbour, and a statement showing how much it will cost to finish said harbour; the above statement to include breakwater and dredging. Also copies of all advertisements calling for tenders, as well as all tenders and contracts, and correspondence on the subject; the names of all dredges employed on the works since 30th June, 1906, and their owners. And copies of all telegrams, letters, reports, petitions, documents, correspondence and communications of every description in connection with the said harbour works. Also a copy of the pay-roll for each year since 30th June, 1906; the names of all foremen, superintendents and inspectors; their length of service as such, and by whom recommended; with all correspondence in connection with their appointment; and if dismissed or resigned, the reason for said dismissal or resignation; the names of all civil engineers who are or have been employed on the works, and by whom recommended; the said return to include Mr. John H. Teall, resident engineer, the date of appointment, dismissal or resignation, as the case may be, and the reason for same; and all correspondence, petitions, telegrams, letters and communications connected therewith. Presented 15th June, 1906.—*Mr. Ingram.*
Not printed.

184. The King's regulations and orders for the militia of Canada, 1904, 1905 and 1906. Presented 19th June, 1906, by Sir Frederick Borden..... *Not printed.*

184*a*. Regulations respecting pay, allowances, &c., to the Canadian militia. Presented 19th June, 1906, by Sir Frederick Borden ..... *Not printed.*

185. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 9th May, 1906, showing: In respect of any or all ties purchased by the department of railways and canals during the years 1903-4 and 1904-5, from each of the following: D. J. and J. D. Buckley, of Rogersville; John Mahony, of Rogersville; and Jude F. Gallant, of Rogersville; (*a*) the classes and quantities of ties; (*b*) prices paid; (*c*) the places of delivery; (*d*) the number rejected; (*e*) the name of the inspectors who represented the government; (*f*) the quantity and value of the ties in store at Rogersville at the time of stock taking for the fiscal year 1904-5; (*g*) a copy of all correspondence, orders or papers of any nature in the possession of the department of railways and canals, or any official thereof, relating to the ordering, purchasing, receiving, checking, inspecting, or refusing of any of said ties. Presented 19th June, 1906. *Mr. Ames*..... *Not printed.*

186. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 28th May, 1906, showing the number of mail contracts in Elgin County, giving location, number of miles, names of couriers, and prices paid; also date of commencement, date of expiration, and names of bondsmen: also particulars of tenders, if any were called for; the name of each preceding contractor, with the name of courier, and the price paid. Presented 19th June, 1906.—*Mr. Ingram*..... *Not printed.*

187. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th May, 1906, showing: (1) What aid has been given by the Dominion government to the governments of the various provinces of the Dominion since confederation, for or towards the building of provincial railways, either by original aid or by ultimately bearing a share of the cost of such undertakings. (2) What railway subsidies or aids originally granted or agreed to be granted, by the provinces respectively, have been ultimately paid or borne by the Dominion in aid of such railways during such period. (3) What moneys have been paid by the Dominion to the several provinces, respectively, during each such period for or in respect of such railways or the stock or bonds thereof, respectively, purchased, acquired or taken over in whole or in part by the Dominion. Presented 21st June, 1906.—*Mr. Macdonell.*
Printed for sessional papers.

188. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th May, 1906, showing what lands have been selected by the Canadian Northern Railway Company, in accordance with the order in council of 10th August, 1903, in townships 15 to 20, both included, in ranges 9, 10, 11 and 12, west of 1st meridian. Also any lands reserved for selection by the Canadian Northern Railway Company, in the territory mentioned above, that may have reverted to the government by reason of the said company not exercising its right of selection thereto before 31st December, 1905, in accordance with the provisions of order in council of the 10th August, 1903. Presented 22nd June, 1906.—*Mr. Roche (Marquette)* ..... *Not printed.*

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188*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 9th May, 1906, showing all lands selected by the Canadian Northern Railway Company from that portion of the lands reserved for selection by the said company, in townships 15 to 20, both included, in ranges 9, 10, 11 and 12, west of 1st meridian. Also a return of all lands patented to the nominees of the Canadian Northern Railway Company in the territory above-mentioned, and the names of the patentees, since 29th June, 1905. Presented 22nd June, 1906.—*Mr. Roche (Marquette)*..... *Not printed.*

189. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 21st May, 1906, for a copy of all petitions and papers of every kind concerning the claims of certain retired servants of the Hudson's Bay Company, under a deed of sale by the said company to Lord Selkirk in 1811. Presented 22nd June, 1906.—*Mr. McCraney*..... *Not printed,*

189*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th July, 1905, for copies of all correspondence, documents, and memorials between the government or any member thereof, and the Rev. James Taylor, or any other person, on behalf of the retired servants of the Hudson's Bay Company, in reference to their claim to a portion of the estate of the late Lord Selkirk. Presented 27th June, 1906.—*Mr. Lamont*..... *Not printed.*

190. Return in part to an address of the Senate, dated 27th April, 1906, for a statement of all accidents that occurred on the Intercolonial Railway during the years 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903 1904 and 1905, specifying each accident, whether by collision, derailing, fire or otherwise, and the amount of damages of each such accident, mentioning the localities where such accidents occurred. Also the amount of losses each year, by theft or otherwise, of goods or freight, in transit, on the Intercolonial Railway, for each year as above. Presented 22nd June, 1906—*Hon. Mr. McDonald (Cape Breton)*..... *Not printed.*

191. Return showing : 1. What sums have been paid Messrs. Ahearn & Soper of Ottawa, in each year since 1896. 2. For what supplies or services were these payments made. Presented 25th June, 1906, by Hon. C. S. Hyman..... *Not printed.*

192. Return showing the total sums that have been paid by the government to the Manitoba *Free Press* and *Der Nordwester* Publishing Companies, for all services, for each of the financial years commencing 1st July, 1900, and ending 30th June, 1905. Presented 25th June, 1906, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. *Not printed.*

193. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 9th May, 1906, for a copy of all correspondence, inquiries with officials, engineers, solicitors, contractors and others, bearing upon the accident to the wharf at Sorel, together with all documents in connection with the same. Presented 25th June, 1906. —*Mr. Blain*..... *Not printed.*

194. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 19th June, 1906, calling for a statement since 1st March, 1904, showing : 1. Which are, more particularly at Quebec, Montreal and Ottawa, the newspapers, or the printing companies or firms, which publish advertisements or printed documents on account of the commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway. 2. How much has each of these newspapers or of these companies or firms received, and what is the date of each payment. 3. For what kind of services, advertisements, printing or puffs, and how much for each kind, have these newspapers or these companies or firms been paid. Presented 25th June, 1906.—*Hon. Mr. Landry. Not printed.*

195. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd April, 1906, for a copy of all letters, correspondence, papers, reports and accounts relating to the construction of a fish ladder at Cowie's Dam, lower pulp mill, Milton, Queen's County, N.S, and of the accounts showing the cost of construction of the said ladder, the amount paid for labour and material, and to whom paid. Presented 30th June, 1906.—*Mr Crocket*..... *Not printed.*

196. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th April, 1906, showing, by townships, all Indian lands sold or disposed of within the boundaries of the present electoral district of East and West Algoma, during the years 1896 to 1905, both inclusive, with the names and addresses of purchasers or lessees, and the prices paid or agreed to be paid, for such lands, by way of rental or purchase money ; also showing, by townships, when the said purchases were completed, or when the final payments were made and the total amount paid for such lands ; also showing, by townships, what agreements for sale are in default, and for what period the same have been in default ; also showing what agreements for sale or lease, by townships, have been cancelled for non-payment of purchase money or non-performance of conditions. Presented 3rd July, 1906.—*Mr. Boyce.*

Not printed

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196*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th April, 1906, for a copy of all the returns and reports made by Indian agents or other officials in the employment of the government, having charge of Indian lands in the territory now included within the boundaries of the present electoral districts of East and West Algoma, showing all sales, transactions and cancellations of lands in such territory, from the 1st July, 1896, to the 1st April, 1906. Presented 3rd July, 1906.—*Mr. Boyce.*
Not printed.

197. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 28th May, 1906, for a copy all correspondence between Joseph Rirm and the government in reference to the surface right for coal on the northeast ¼ of section 26, township 1, range 6, west of the 2nd meridian. Also a copy of all letters, papers and telegrams, from any other party or parties in reference to the same. Presented 5th July, 1906.—*Mr. Roche (Marquette)* ..... *Not printed.*

198. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1906, for copies of all letters, telegrams, reports or other communications which, between the 1st of July, 1904, and the 31st December, 1905, passed between the Minister of the Interior, or any official of his department, on the one hand, and (*a*) the Canadian Northern Railway Company; (*b*) the Manitoba and Southeastern Railway Company; (*c*) the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railway Company, or any company to whom any of said companies shall have transferred its land rights, in regard to the area in which any of said companies were to be permitted to select land due by way of subsidy. Presented 5th July, 1906.—*Mr. Amcs* ..... *Not printed.*

199. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 21st March, 1906, showing: 1. The description of all lands in Manitoba and the Northwest, formerly reserved for timber or hay purposes, to which homestead entries have been granted since 1st January, 1905. 2. The date of decisions to open such reservations for settlement. 3. The names of applicants, in order of application, on the books of the various agencies and sub-agencies, for each quarter section, at the date when the entry was granted. Presented 5th July, 1906.—*Mr. Lake* ..... *Not printed.*

200. Return to an order to the House of Commons, dated 21st March, 1906, showing the number of applications for inspection received at the several land agencies in Manitoba and the Northwest for each month of the years 1904 and 1905, from homesteaders desiring to secure their patents. 2. The number of inspections made monthly from each agency. 3. The number of applications for inspection on file 1st January, 1906, at each agency. Presented 5th July, 1906.—*Mr. Lake* ..... *Not printed.*

201. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 2nd April, 1906, for copies of all correspondence between the pilotage commissioners, the secretary of the Board of Pilot Commissioners, or any of the officials of that board, at Sidney, Cape Breton, and the department of marine and fisheries, or any of the officials of the said department, and all orders in council, regulations, memoranda, books, documents and papers, showing; (1) the amount paid into the pilots' retiring fund in each year from the 31st December, 1896, to 31st December, 1905, respectively; (2) the amount paid into the pilots' widows' and orphans' relief fund from 31st December, 1896, to 31st December, 1905, respectively; (3) the disposition made of the said funds in each year during the above-mentioned period; the amount on hand on the 31st December, 1905; the interest it bears; where it is deposited; the security for its safety for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the pilots; (4) the amount on hand in these funds, respectively, on 31st December, 1896. Also all other correspondence, if any, bearing on this matter. Presented 5th July, 1906.—*Mr. Boyce* ..... *Not printed.*

202. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1906, showing (*a*) how many wrecks occurred in the river and gulf of St. Lawrence during the season of 1905; (*b*) the names, tonnage and character of the vessels so wrecked; (*c*) whether such wreck resulted in a total loss of the ship and cargo, or either, in any and what cases; (*d*) to what causes each of said wrecks were attributable; (*e*) whether any inquiry was held in any and what cases. Also for a copy of all reports, evidence, correspondence, documents and papers, relating to or connected with the said wrecks, the inquiries concerning the same, and the loss thereby occasioned. Presented 5th July, 1906.—*Mr. Borden (Carleton)* ..... *Not printed.*

202*a*. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 15th March, 1906, for a copy of all the instructions given, of all the evidence heard, of the judgment rendered, and of all communications exchanged on the subject of the wreck of the steamer *Bavarian* last autumn upon the Wye rocks, and of the inquiry held thereinto, as well as of the correspondence exchanged between the department of marine and fisheries and any person whomsoever regarding the choice of the judge holding the inquiry and of his assessors. Presented 23rd April, 1906.—*Hon. Mr. Landry* ..... *Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 14—*Concluded.*

203. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 28th May, 1906, for copies of all correspondence between any minister of any department and the company of the port of Chicoutimi or any other company or person regarding the dredging of the Saguenay down to the present year. Presented 7th July, 1906.—*Mr. Girard* ..... *Not printed.*

204. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 23rd April, 1906, for a copy of all orders in council, reports, letters, telegrams, communications, documents and papers of every kind, relating to the establishment, acquisition, construction, enlargement and maintenance of a hospital for trachoma patients at or near Halifax, N.S., including a statement of all sums of money expended in connection therewith, whether for establishment, acquisition, construction, enlargement or maintenance; also a statement of the person or persons to whom such moneys were paid, the amount paid in each instance, as well as the date of payment, and generally all particulars concerning the said hospital from the time when it was first established. Presented 7th July, 1906.—*Mr. Wilson, (Lennox and Addington)* ..... *Not printed.*

205. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1906, showing in the case of every homestead against which, during the year 1904 and 1905 a report of non-compliance with the law, or a demand for cancellation has been received by the Dominion land office or offices: giving (*a*) the location of said quarter section range, township and meridian; (*b*) the name and address of the party by whom the original entry was made; (*c*) the name and address of the party or parties (if there have been several) who endeavoured to lodge cancellations; (*d*) the reason alleged by complaints why cancellation of entry should be allowed; (*e*) whether warning of threatened cancellation was served upon the alleged delinquent; (*f*) the action taken by the department in each case. Presented 9th July, 1906.—*Mr. Ames* ..... *Not printed.*

206. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th April, 1906, showing in detail for each year from 1891 to 1895, inclusive: 1. A statement of all goods supplied to Mr. Speaker's apartments, and the amount paid therefor. 2. An inventory of all goods in the apartments taken on the vacation of the office of Speaker, by Mr. Bain, Mr. Brodeur and Mr. Belcourt and any reports of the Clerk of the House, the Serjeant-at-Arms, or other officer, with reference to the inventories, the goods supplied, their condition and the care and disposition of the same. 3. A copy of all correspondence had by the Speaker, any member of the Internal Economy Commission, the Clerk of the House, the Auditor General, or any of the other officers of the House of Commons, in reference to the purchase, payment, checking, distribution, replenishing, disposal or care of the same. 4. A copy of all resolutions passed by the Internal Economy Commission in reference to the above matters. Presented 9th July, 1906.—*Mr. Lancaster* ..... *Not printed.*

207. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 23rd April, 1906, for copies of all correspondence since 1896 between the Government of Canada, or any member thereof, and the German or British Governments, or any person or persons officially or otherwise representing those governments; and copies of all documents and papers in possession of the government, respecting the tariffs of Germany and Canada, in relation to each other. Presented 11th July, 1906.—*Mr. Armstrong* ..... *Not printed.*

(33)

REPORT OF THE JOINT LIBRARIANS OF PARLIAMENT FOR 1905.

To the Honourable the Speaker of the Senate:

To the Honourable the Speaker of the House of Commons:

The Joint Librarians of Parliament have the honour to report as follows for the year 1905:—

The course of public discussion during the year has been followed with some care, and members will find the shelves and the card catalogues ready to respond to all demands made upon them for information on current questions.

The necessity of keeping the legal section, especially that devoted to the legislation of the United States and the various States of the Union, up to date, has compelled a reduction in the expenditure for general literature.

During the recesss the French part of the political economy and social science catalogue has been remodelled so as to bring it up to the most modern classification of science. These changes have been made both in the catalogue by subjects and in the card system.

The card catalogue of the Canadian section of History and Literature has also been completed.

At the last session a sum of $100,000 was voted by parliament for repairs and additions to the parliamentary building. The Librarians understand that out of the said amount a sum of $80,000 has been set aside to provide increased accommodation to the Library. That larger space is needed in this department, the shelving which the Librarians have been compelled to crowd on the floor of the Library, only too evidently shows.

It is to be hoped that when parliament meets again, this long-felt want will have been supplied. According to the plans of the Chief Architect of the Public Works Department, the proposed additions will provide space for 180,000 volumes.

Among the donations of the year may be specially noted a valuable collection of the publications of the Chicago University, presented by the president, the late Dr. Harper, who paid the Library a prolonged visit and exhibited the deepest interest in its contents and management.

The annual list of accessions is in the hands of the King's Printer, and will be available for distribution at an early date.

The list of donations is, as usual, annexed.

The whole is respectfully submitted.

A. D. DeCELLES, *G.L.*

MARTIN J. GRIFFIN, *P.L.*

Library of Parliament,
March 8, 1906.

From Mrs. E. Stevens, Brooklyn, N.Y.:

Stevens Genealogy. Descendants of the Fitz-Stephen Family in England and New England, 1904.

From W. W. White, Esq., Mayor of St. John, N.B.:

St. John Corporation Accounts, 1903.

From the Author, Sir Wm. Willcocks, Cairo:

The Nile in 1904 (its hydrology).

From the Author, Rev. R. Ph. Sylvain, Rimouski:

Mgr. Langevin, sa mort.
Le Collège industriel de Rimouski.

From the American Exchange National Bank:

The Clearing House of New York City.

From the American Historical Association:

Report for 1903. Vol. 2.

From the Baltimore Board of Trade:

Report for 1904.

From the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce:

Report for 1904.

From the City of Birminghom, England:

General and Financial Statement, 1904-5.

From the Boston Chamber of Commerce:

Report for 1904.

From Canadian Manufacturers Association, Toronto:

Official Souvenir. Account of Manufacturers Visit to Great Britain in 1905.

From the Chicago University:

Decennial Publications, 1st series, 10 vols.
" " 2nd series, 16 vols.
Howard. History of Matrimonial Institutions. 3 vols.

From the Chicago Board of Trade:

Report for 1904.

From the Chicago Great Western Railway Co.:

Report for 1905.

From the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co.:

Report for 1905.

From the Co-operative Wholesale Societies, Manchester:

Annual for 1905.

From the Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railway Co.:

Report for 1904.

From the Duluth Board of Trade:

Report for 1903.

From the Hartford Board of Trade:

Report for 1905.

From the Institute of Civil Engineers, London:

Minutes of Proceedings. Vol. 15.

From the Insurance Institute of Toronto:

Proceedings, 1904-5.

From the U.S. Library of Congress:

Journals of the Continental Congress, 1774-1789. Edited from Original Records. Vol. 1, 1774. 8vo. Washington, 1904.

Livingstone, E., Exposé d'un système de Législation criminelle.

From Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co.:

Congress of Arts and Science of St. Louis Exposition, 1904: Philosophy and Mathematics, Vol. 1.

From the McGill University, Montreal:

Papers on Engineering: Geology: Zoology: Chemistry and Mineralogy, 1901.

From the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce:

Report for 1904-5.

From the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce:

Report for 1904.

From the Montreal Board of Trade:

Report for 1904.

From the New York Chamber of Commerce:

Report for 1904-5.

From the New York Produce Exchange:

Report for 1904-5.

Statistical Report for 1904.

From the Northern Pacific Railway Co.:

Report for 1904-5.

From the Royal Military College Club, Kingston:

Poceedings, 1899, 1901-1904.

From the Royal Humane Society:

Report for 1904.

From St. Louis Trade and Commcrce Association:

Report for 1904.

From the San Francisco Board of Trade:

Report for 1905.

From the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce:

Report for 1905.

From Toronto University:

Papers on History: Economics: Biology and Chemistry, 1905.

From Vancouver Board of Trade:

Report for 1904-5.

From Victoria Board of Trade:

Report for 1904.

From the Librarian of West Point Academy:

History of the Battle Monument at West Point.

From the Winnipeg Board of Trade:

Report for 1904.

From the Winnipeg Grain and Produce Exchange:

Reports for 1903-5.

From the Government of the Territory of Arizona:

Revised Statutes, to 1901.
Annual Laws, 1903-1905.

From the Government of the Australian Commonwealth:

Parliamentary Debates, Vols. 18-24.
" Papers, 1904, Vols. 2-3.
Votes and Proceedings of the House, 1904, Vol. 1.
Senate Journals and Special Papers, 1904, Vol. 1.
House Standing Orders.

From the Government of the Bahamas:

Laws, 1904.

From the Government of Barbados:

Laws, 1904-5.
Blue Book, 1904-5.

From the Government of Brazil:

Annuario Commercial, 1904.

From the Government of British Columbia:

Statutes, 1905.
Assembly Journals, 1903-4.
Sessional Papers, 1903-4.
Official Gazette, 1905.

From the Government of British Honduras:

Blue Book, 1904.

From the Government of the State of California:

Statutes, 1899, 1903, 1905.

Fom the Government of the Cape of Good Hope:

Acts, 1905.
Votes and Proceedings of Assembly, 1905.
Annextures to Votes and Proceedings, 1905.
Council Minutes and Annextures, 1905.
" Committees, Reports, 1905.
Assembly Committees, Reports, 1905.
Statistical Register, 1903.
Civil Service List, 1905.
Theal's Record of the Colony, Vols. 25-27.

From the Government of the State of Colorado:

Laws for 1905.

From the Government of the State of Connecticut:

Acts, 1905.

Public Documents, 1903-4.
Labour Report, 1904.
Historical Society Collections, Vol. 10.
Register and Manual, 1905.
Geological and Natural History Suryev Bulletin, Vols. 3-5.
Miscellaneous Pamphlets, 1903-5.

From the Government of Germany:

Parliamentary Papers, 1903-5, 11 vols.

From the Government of Grenada:

Blue Book, 1904.
Ordinances, 1904-5.

From the Government of India:

Bengal Code, 3rd Ed., 1905. 2 vols.
Ajmer Code, 1905.
Central Provinces Code, 1904.
Indian Articles of war, 1904.

From the Government of the State of Indiana:

Senate Journal, 1905.
House Journal, 1905.
Documentary Journal Reports, 1903, 1904.
Auditor's, Fisheries, Agriculture, Geological and Statistical Reports, 1903-4.
Miscellaneous Reports, 1903-1904. 14 vols.

From the Government of Jamaica:

Hand Book, 1905.

From the Government of the State of Kansas:

Laws, 1905.
Law Repots. Vols. 68, 69.
Public Documents, 1903-4.
Senate Journal, 1905.
House Journal, 1905.

From the Government of the State of Maine:

Laws, 1905.
Public Documents, 1905. 4 vols.
Law Reports. Vol. 99.
Senate Documents, 1905.
House Documents, 1905.
Manual, 1905.
Report of Industrial and Labour Statistics, 1904.
York Deeds. Vol. 13.

From the Government of Malta:

Ordinances, 1886-1888.

From the Government of Manitoba:

Laws, 1905.
Journals and Sessional Papers, 1905.
Official Gazette, 1905.

From the Government of the State of Massachusetts:

Acts, 1905.
Senate House Journals, 1905.

Law Reports. Vols. 186, 187, 188.
Public Documents, 1903. 12 vols.
Labour Statistics. Report, 1904.

From the Government of Mauritius:

Debates of the Council, 1903-4.
Government Notifications, 1904.
Blue Book, 1904.

From the Government of Mexico:

Blue Books, 1902-1904.

From the Government of the State of Michigan:

Laws, 1899, 1901.

From the Government of the State of Minnesota:

Laws, 1905.
Law Reports. Vols. 91-93.

From the Government of the State of Montana:

Laws, 1897, 1899, 1901, 1903, 1905.

From the Government of the State of Nebraska:

Documents, 1901-2. 4 vols.
Lindsay's Supreme Court Cases. Vol. 4.

From the Government of New Brunswick:

Laws, 1905.
Assembly Journals, 1905.
Official Gazette, 1905.

From the Government of Newfoundland:

Crown Lands Act, 1903.
Mineral Report, 1902-3.
Agricultural Commissions Report, 1898.
Minerals and Mining Report, 1904.
Customs Returns, 1903-4.

From the Government of the State of New Hampshire:

Laws, 1905.
Law Reports, 1903-4.
Annual Reports, 1903-4.

From the Government of the State of New Jersey:

Laws, 1905.
Legislative Documents, 1904.
Senate Journal, 1904.
Assembly Journal, 1904.
Legislative Manual, 1905.
Equity Reports. Vols. 65, 66.
Law Reports. Vols. 70, 71.
Statistical Report, 1905.
State Geologist Report, 1904.
Index to Laws, 1663-1903.

From the Government of New South Wales.

Statutes, 1904.
Parliamentary Papers, 1904. 4 vols.

Assembly Votes and Proceedings, 1904. 2 vols.
Debates. Vols. 15-17.
Statistical Register, 1903.
Coghlan's Statistical Account of Australia and New Zealand, 1903 4.
Year Book, 1905.

From the Government of the State of New York:

Senate Documents, 1902. 12 vols.
" " 1903. 16 vols.
" Journals, 1903-1904. 4 vols.
Assembly Documents, 1901. 5 vols.
" " 1902. 20 vols.
" " 1903. 17 vols.
" Journals, 1903-1904. 6 vols.
State University Museum Reports, 1902. 4 vols.
" " College Reports, 1903.
" " Documents, 1904-5. 4 vols.
" Library Report, 1903.
" " Bulletin, 1903-4.
Supreme Court Reports. Vols. 94-96.
Year Book of Legislation, 1903.
Legislative Manual, 1905.
Clinton's Public Papers. Vol. 7.
New York and the War with Spain.

From the Government of New Zealand:

Laws, 1905.
Appendix to Journals, 1904.
Debates. Vols. 130-131.
Report on Minerals and Mining, 1905.

From the Government of the Northwest Territories:

Ordinances, 1904.
Official Gazette, 1905.

From the Government of Nova Scotia:

Laws, 1905.
Council Journals, 1905.
Assembly Journals, 1905.
Official Gazette, 1905.

From the Government of the State of Ohio:

Executive Documents, 1903.
Senate Journal, 1904.
House Journal, 1904.
Departmental Reports, 1903-4. 8 vols.

From the Government of the State of Oklahoma:

Law Reports. Vol. 14.

From the Government of Ontario:

Laws, 1904.
Assembly Journals, 1905.
Sessional Papers, 1904. 10 vols.
" " 1905. 12 vols.
Official Gazette, 1905.

From the Government of the Orange River:

Consolidated Laws. 1901.
Ordinances, 1902-1903.
Proclamations to 1902.
Council Debates, 1903-1904.
" Minutes, 1903.

From the Government of the State of Pennsylvania:

Laws, 1905.
Statutes at Large. Vol. 10.
Legislative Hand-book, 1905.
Supreme Court Reports. Vols. 25-27.
Law Reports. Vols. 209-211.

From the Government of Prince Edward Island:

Laws, 1905.
Assembly Journals, 1904.
Official Gazette, 1905.

From the Government of Quebec:

Laws, 1905.
Sessional Papers (French and English), 1904-1905.
Council Journals, 1905.
Assembly Journals, 1905.
Official Gazette, 1905.
Library Catalogue, 1903.

From the Government of Queensland:

Acts, 1904-5.
Debates. Vols. 93-94.

From the Government of St. Lucia:

Administration Reports, 1903.

From the Government of South Australia:

Acts, 1904.
Debates, 1904.
Proceedings of Parliament, 1904.

From the Government of Tasmania:

Acts, 1905.
Journals and Papers of Parliament, 1904. 2 vols.

From the Government of the Transvaal:

Estimates, Revenue and Expenditure, 1906.

From the Government of Trinidad and Tobago:

Blue Book, 1904-5.

From the Government of the United States:

Senate Documents, 1903-4. 38 vols.
" " 1904-5. 14 vols.
" Reports, 1903-4. 7 vols.
" " 1904-5. 2 vols.
House Documents, 1903-4. 120 vols.
" Reports, 1903-4. 9 vols.
" Documents, 1904-5. 66 vols.
" Reports, 1904-5. 3 vols.

Senate House Journals, 1904-5.
Congessional Record (Debates). Vol. 39, 5 parts.
Report Census Benevolent Institutions.
" " Mines and Quarries.
" " Philippine Islands.
" Consular Service. Vols. 75-79.
" Court of Claims. Vol. 40.
" Fish Commission, 1903.
" Bulletin of Fisheries. Vol. 24.
" Foreign Commerce and Navigation, 1904.
" Immigration, 1904.
" Interior Dept., 1904.
" Labour, 1904.
Handbook of Submarine Cables, U.S. Army, 1905.
Journals of the Continental Congress, 1774-1789.
Manual of Electrical Instruments and Telephones, U.S. Army, 1905.
Public Lands Decisions. Vol. 33.
Treasury Decisions, 1904-5.
Statistical Abstract, 1904.
From the Government of Victoria:
Statutes, 1904.
Debates. Vols. 107-109.

From the Government of the State of Vermont:

Laws, 1904.
Law Reports. Vols. 76, 77.
Senate Journal, 1904.
House Journal, 1904.
State Officers Reports, 1903-4.
Legislative Directory, 1904.
Insurance, Finance, Railroad and Health Reports, 1902-4.
Miscellaneous Reports in Pamphlet form.

From the Government of the State of Washington:

Laws, 1905.

From the Government of Western Australia:

Laws, Consolidated, 1896-1900.
" 1903-4.
" Index to, 1832-1894.
Proceedings of Parliament.
Debates. Vols. 23, 24.
Statistical Register, 1896-1897.
Blue Book, 1898, 1899.
Year Book, 1893-4, 1896-7, 1898-9.

From the Government of the State of Wisconsin:

Laws, 1903-1905.

From the Government of the Yukon Territory:

Ordinances, 1903, 1904, 1905.

REPORT

OF THE

MINISTER OF JUSTICE

AS TO

PENITENTIARIES OF CANADA

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30

1905

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT

OTTAWA
PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1906

[No. 34—1906.]

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Albert Henry George, Earl Grey, Viscount Howick, Baron Grey of Howick, in the County of Northumberland, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom and a Baronet; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, &c., &c., Governor General of Canada.

May it Please Your Excellency:

I have the honour to submit herewith, for the information of Your Excellency, the Annual Report of the Inspectors of Penitentiaries for the Year ended June 30, 1905.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

C. FITZPATRICK,

Minister of Justice.

Department of Justice,

Ottawa, January 6, 1906.

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INSPECTORS' REPORT

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PENITENTIARIES

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR 1904-5

To the Honourable Charles Fitzpatrick, K.C.,
Minister of Justice.

Sir,—We have the honour to submit herewith reports and statistics in connection with the penitentiaries and territorial jails of Canada for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

The report of the Inspector of Penitentiaries for the Yukon Territory will be found in 'Appendix P.'

The following tabulated statistics refer to the penitentiaries under our supervision only, and do not include the statistics of the Yukon penitentiaries or of the territorial jails.

POPULATION.

The average population of the penitentiaries for the past ten years has been as follows:—

1895-6	1,314
1896-7	1,353
1897-8	1,415
1898-9	1,447
1899-0	1,430
1900-1	1,405
1901-2	1,294
1902-3	1,224
1903-4	1,286
1904-5	1,359

The increase as compared with the previous fiscal year is equal to 5·7 per centum.

MOVEMENTS OF CONVICTS.

Penitentiary.	In custody July 1, 1904.	Received.			Released.								In custody June 30, 1905.
		From Jails.	By Transfer.	Forfeiture of Parole.	Total.	Expiry of Sentence.	Pardon.	Parole.	Transfer.	Death.	Transfer to Asylum.	Escape.	Order of the Court.	
Kingston	448	134	5	....	587	86	15	29	2	6	1	....	....	448
St. Vincent de Paul	365	135	....	1	501	87	18	33	3	2	....	1	....	357
Dorchester	250	101	1	2	354	67	5	43	1	....	....	....	5	233
Manitoba	156	104	1	....	261	40	11	14	1	2	1	*2	....	190
British Columbia	109	59	....	....	168	17	1	7	..	1	2	..	1	139
	1,328	533	7	3	1,873	297	50	126	7	11	4	3	6	1,367

*1 recaptured.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF PAROLES, PARDONS, DEATHS AND ESCAPES.

	Paroles	Pardons.	Deaths.	Escapes.
1898–9	....	80	17	....
1899–0	71	70	22	....
1900–1	122	36	25	1
1901–2	157	43	14	1
1902–3	113	35	16	....
1903–4	122	31	23	1
1904–5	126	50	11	*3

*1 recaptured.

The record of escapes is unsatisfactory. In each case the escape was due to carelessness, or lack of alertness, on the part of the subordinate officer in charge of the gang.

The parole system has been operated successfully, and the report of the officer in charge of that work will be found in 'Appendix A.' The results shown are a very complete vindication of the system and of the discretion exercised in its administration. The previous experience of Mr. Archibald, as an officer of the Salvation Army in charge of prison gate work, enabled him to take up the work of supervising paroled convicts with a degree of intelligence that has ensured greater success than otherwise would have been possible.

AGE.

Years.	1901–2	1902–3.	1903–4.	1904–5.
Under 20	134	156	161	169
From 20 to 30	493	504	538	595
From 30 to 40	298	306	342	334
From 40 to 50	174	170	189	170
From 50 to 60	73	68	66	64
Over 60	42	46	32	35
	1,214	1,250	1,328	1,367

It will be observed that those under twenty years of age constitute one-eighth of the entire prison population.

The facilities afforded for acquiring mechanical trades may be of value to lads whose manual training has been neglected, but it should not be overlooked that association with experienced criminals enables these lads to acquire evil habits and tendences that greatly outweigh the benefits to be obtained.

The penitentiary is adapted to those whose criminal habits have been formed, and who therefore require reformation in the full sense of that expression. It is a very undesirable place for those whose habits are unformed and whose character is yet in the plastic or formative condition.

Duration of Sentences—

Under 2 years (military prisoner)	1
2 years	234
Over 2 years and under 3 years	37
3 years	318
Over 3 years and under 4 years	15
4 years	136
Over 4 years and under 5 years	7
5 years	217
Over 5 and under 6	7
6 years	27
7 years	116
8 years	21
9 years	9
10 years	82
12 years	20
14 years	20
15 years	24
16 to 18 years	4
20 years	13
21 to 25 years	6
Life	53
	1,367

Racial—

White	1,244
Coloured	55
Indian	27
Indian half-breed	27
Mongolian	14
	1,367

NATIONALITY.

British—		
Canada	875	
England	150	
Ireland	46	
Scotland	27	
Newfoundland	4	
Australia	6	
West Indies	3	
		1,111
Foreign—		
United States	121	
Italy	23	
Austria	22	
Germany	19	
France	12	
Russia	12	
China	11	
Denmark	10	
Norway and Sweden	9	
Mexico	4	
Belgium	3	
Syria	3	
Japan	3	
Greece	2	
Portugal	1	
Switzerland	1	
		256
		1,367
Civil Condition—		
Single		913
Married		411
Widowed		43
		1,367
Social Habits—		
Abstainers		197
Temperate		654
Intemperate		516
		1,367
Education—		
Cannot read or write		213
Can read only		106
Can read and write		1,048
		1,367

Creed—

Roman Catholic	672
Church of England	274
Methodist	148
Presbyterian	132
Baptist	69
Lutheran	30
Buddhist	14
Mormon	6
Jewish	4
Adventist	3
Unitarian	2
Congregationalist	2
Salvation Army	2
Greek Catholic	2
Universalist	1
Quaker	1
No creed	5
	1,367

COMPARISON ON PERCENTAGE BASIS.

	Number of Convicts.	Percentage of prison population.	Number to each 10,000 of population, as per last census.
Buddhist	14	1.02	13.5
Church of England	274	20.04	4.
Lutheran	30	2.12	3.2
Roman Catholic	672	49.16	3.
Jewish	4	.29	2.4
Baptist	69	5.	2.1
Salvation Army	2	.15	1.9
Methodist	149	10.83	1.6
Presbyterian	132	9.66	1.6
Greek Catholic	2	.15	1.3
Congregationalist	2	.15	.7

FINANCIAL.

Penitentiary.	Gross Expenditure.	Revenue.	Net Expenditure.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Kingston	146,447 50	42,800 71	103,646 79
St. Vincent de Paul	104,014 37	4,158 43	99,855 94
Dorchester	59,693 35	2,407 18	57,286 17
Manitoba	69,108 03	4,601 73	64,506 30
British Columbia	50,274 38	1,798 76	48,475 62
	429,537 63	55,766 81	373,770 82

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF COST PER CAPITA.

	Kingston.	St. Vincent de Paul.	Dorchester.	Manitoba.	British Columbia.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Staff	147 11	159 89	140 73	178 29	196 77
Maintenance of convicts	47 59	46 96	42 50	56 12	57 13
Discharge expenses	6 58	5 29	7 37	9 97	5 16
Working expenses	29 75	48 28	29 26	48 07	46 93
Industries	41 96	16 77	8 57	15 96	37 29
Lands, buildings, &c.	29 60	3 85	7 98	69 77	80 95
Miscellaneous	3 48	2 55	1 33	4 79	1 83
	306 07	283 59	237 74	382 97	426 06
Deduct revenue	96 62	11 39	9 59	26 00	14 62
Net per capita	209 45	272 20	228 15	356 97	411 44

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NET OUTLAY PER CAPITA FOR PAST SIX YEARS.

Penitentiary.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Kingston	233 84	252 11	307 97	240 07	186 45	209 45
St. Vincent de Paul	227 73	234 90	290 92	335 06	288 98	272 20
Dorchester	236 51	247 69	263 56	269 98	231 97	228 15
Manitoba	394 09	474 95	452 47	377 64	347 56	356 97
British Columbia	440 40	442 61	418 45	508 69	462 49	411 44

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NET OUTLAY FOR PAST SIX YEARS.

Penitentiary.	1899-00	1900-1.	1901-2.	1902-3.	1903-4.	1904-5.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Kingston	116,569 48	157,681 72	89,228 92	157,553 02	100,090 54	103,646 79
St. Vincent de Paul	97,763 91	105,858 34	114,431 19	106,934 65	98,995 06	99,855 94
Dorchester	51,714 22	51,450 65	51,861 69	55,430 56	55,617 85	57,286 17
Manitoba	44,341 78	47,052 94	47,061 75	44,401 84	51,826 56	64,506 30
British Columbia	38,763 00	40,557 98	40,635 13	45,114 57	42,636 57	48,475 62
	349,152 39	402,538 63	343,218 68	409,434 64	349,166 58	373,770 82
Average daily population	1,430	1,405	1,294	1,224	1,286	1,359

Actual Cost—

Value of supplies on hand, July 1, 1904		$141,952
Gross expenditure, 1904-05		429,537
		$571,489
Deduct—		
Supplies on hand June 30, 1904	$161,611	
Approximate value of prison labour employed in production of revenue and capital	75,000	
		236,611
Net actual cost		334,878
Cost per caput		246.41
Cost per caput, per diem		0.67

SUMMARY.

	1899-0.	1900-1.	1901-2.	1902-3.	1903-4.	1904-5.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Gross expenditure	422,709 17	433,927 88	417,355 21	450,859 02	422,661 00	429,537 63
Net expenditure	348,152 39	402,538 63	343,218 68	409,434 64	349,166 00	373,770 82
Actual cost	355,486 00	329,980 00	394,970 00	333,300 00	327,217 00	334,878 00
Cost per caput	248 59	234 86	305 23	272 30	254 44	246 41
Cost per caput, per diem	0 68	0 64	0 83	0 75	0 69	0 67

PRISON LABOUR.

In several of the penitentiaries there is not adequate labour available, and the question of providing additional work is therefore urgent. The suggestion that prison labour must not come in competition with free labour is self-evident absurdity. So long as our laws require that hard labour shall be a portion of each penalty it must necessarily follow that the work performed in compliance with the sentence will displace that amount of free labour. The work involved in cooking, cleaning, repairing and in the construction of buildings within the prison walls could all be done by free labour, and, therefore, every day's work performed by a convict displaces labour that would otherwise be available to ordinary labourers. The sentence of the court and the statute upon which it is based impose labour upon a convict, and it becomes the imperative duty of the government to furnish facilities for carrying out the sentence. That convicts must labour is imperative and that such labour will displace that of free citizens is unavoidable. These are matters of obligation and not merely questions of policy. It may not be desirable to employ prison labour in the manufacture of articles that will compete with the production of free labour in the open markets of commerce, but in order to avoid doing so it is necessary that the government should, so far as possible, utilize the labour of its wards in supplying its own requirements. It is not

unreasonable to expect that the government will utilize the labour of its wards in supplying its own wants, especially when the labour is imposed by statutory obligation.

In several of the neighbouring States legislation on these lines has been enacted with satisfactory results.

The principle has been embodied in the constitution of the State of New York, and after several years' experience there is no complaint of injustice to any citizen.

The following excerpts show the character of the legislation referred to:—

'No person in any such prison, penitentiary, jail or reformatory, shall be required or allowed to work, while under sentence thereto, at any trade, industry or occupation, wherein or whereby his work, or the product or profit of his work, shall be farmed out, contracted, given or sold to any person, firm, association or corporation. This section shall not be construed to prevent the legislature from providing that the convicts may work for, and that the products of their labour may be disposed of, or for or to any public institution owned or managed and controlled by the state, or any political division thereof; * * * * * in productive industries for the benefit of the state, or the political divisions thereof, which shall be under rules and regulations for the distribution and diversification thereof, to be established by the State Commission of Prisons.

'Articles so manufactured shall not be purchased from any other source, for the state or public institutions of the state, or the political divisions thereof, unless the State Commission of Prisons shall certify that the same cannot be furnished upon such requisition, and no claim therefor shall be audited or paid without such certificate.'

The propriety of adopting similar legislation in Canada is respectfully submitted for your consideration.

TERRITORIAL JAILS.

REGINA JAIL.

	Average daily population.	Gross expenditure.	Cost per capita per annum.
		$	$
1895-6	22.5	9,055	402
1896-7	21.5	8,151	279
1897-8	20.75	7,576	375
1898-9	15.75	7,722	477
1899-0	23	8,279	378
1900-1	20	8,633	454
1901-2	20	8,625	458
1902-3	17.8	14,061	789
1903-4	27	11,769	427
1904-5	42	14,492	334

PRINCE ALBERT JAIL.

	Average daily population.	Gross Expenditure.	Cost per capita per annum.
		$	$
1898–9	3	5,587	1,635
1899–0	3.1	3,945	1,216
1900–1	6.5	4,633	713
1901–2	6.4	6,000	955
1902–3	6.3	6,885	1,092
1903–4	14	7,456	543
1904–5	21	11,197	532

MATERIAL CONDITION.

The buildings, machinery and equipment are maintained in good condition. New buildings are being erected where required. The reconstructed east wing of the Kingston penitentiary will be ready for occupation in a few months. It contains one hundred and fifty-two cells. At the St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary fair progress has been made with the new workshops. At the Dorchester penitentiary work has been continued on the second section of the workshops. A cut-stone reservoir, of one hundred and twenty thousand gallons capacity, has been erected near the springs from which the water supply of the penitentiary is drawn. It will be kept full, ready for instant use in case of fire. An extension of the cell wing at Manitoba penitentiary was begun last spring. It is designed to contain one hundred and twenty-eight cells. The new cell wing at the British Columbia penitentiary has been completed and is now occupied. Permanent workshops will be erected next, and then, it is hoped, the walls can be commenced. The cell wing at the Prince Albert jail has been enlarged by the erection of an addition containing twenty-eight cells and a work room.

Respectfully submitted,

DOUGLAS STEWART,

G. W. DAWSON,

Inspectors.

Ottawa, December 6, 1905.

APPENDIX.

Paper Prepared for the National Prison Congress, October 1905, by Douglas Stewart, Chairman of the Committee on Prison Discipline.

SUBJECT.—Prison Discipline; its objects and obstacles.

The term discipline, as it applies to prisons, has been misunderstood by many of those engaged in its enforcement, by those subject to its operation and by the public generally. In speaking of strict discipline one is apt to conjure up ideas of punishment, restriction of liberty, unnatural restraint and other matters that have no connection with it or its object. Discipline is merely the enforcement of method—and method is merely the natural law of order. The methods adopted to enforce propriety of conduct in the household, in the school, in the church, in the workshop, in the counting house, in public institutions and in the army differ according as the requirements demand; but method and order are necessary in all places and at all times, if chaos is to be avoided. If each individual were guided only by his own will and his individual ideas of right and wrong, his presence would become intolerable in any association of individuals. Respect for, and compliance with, constituted authority is the basis of congregate existence. It begins in the home and is equally applicable to any position or condition of life in which one comes in contact with his fellowmen.

The boy who disregards parental authority has laid the foundation of a criminal career, and it will be the accident of environment if he fails to become a criminal. He may never be convicted of crime, but his resentment of authority will, nevertheless, guide him in his contact with his fellows.

The discipline of military bodies is necessarily more exacting than that of the family for the reason that greater numbers have to be controlled in obedience to one authority and within restricted limits. The enforcement of discipline in the army prevents discord, ensures harmony of action, and enables intricate manœuvres to be carried out without friction. It does not restrict real freedom. On the contrary, it enables the greatest freedom of really necessary action without friction. In the same way and for the same reason institutions composed of individuals, gathered from the various strata of society, of various degrees of intelligence, various temperament and diverse inclinations require to be placed under strict discipline until they shall have become habituated to method and order in their contact with their fellowmen. A lack of respect for authority has been, in most cases, the reason of their downfall, and the inculcation of the lacking principle is therefore the first essential in their uplifting. A just and rigid enforcement of authority, until the habit of prompt obedience shall have been acquired, is essential in laying the foundation of good citizenship.

The obstacles to prison discipline are numerous, and it is necessary to call attention to them, without prejudice, and with the assurance that no personal reference is intended.

The first is, in many cases, the warden. He is frequently selected from some other profession or calling, has vague, theoretical ideas of criminal character and is without experience in the methods necessary for the control of the heterogeneous masses of which a penal institution is composed. He has never had his safe rifled, his house burned, or any member of his family dishonoured as the result of the caprice of human villany, and usually assumes that his wards are merely unfortunates who, under stress of circumstances, have been led astray. He is apt to suppose that all previous difficulties in the administration of the prison were due to unreasonable rules and

restrictions, the object of, and necessity for, which do not yet occur to him. He is unwittingly a revolutionary. If a convict comes before him with a plausible request, he is ready to grant it, without thought of the difficulties which the precedent may create. It delights his heart to meet the seemingly harmless demands of his wards, and he congratulates himself on the ease with which an institution can be administered when new methods are adopted. It is only after a few months of experience that he realizes that every special privilege granted by him has been abused, that the abuse has been established by his authority and cannot be eliminated without admission of his previous incompetence. If he be superior to his own weakness, he will admit his error and by self stultification endeavour to bring back discipline to the point where he found it; but in doing so he is apt to incur the antagonism as well as the contempt of his wards. This has been the experience of many wardens. The exceptions but prove the rule.

A second obstacle to discipline is the egotism of inexperienced guards. They are willing to concede the necessity of discipline for convicts, but regard the rules governng their own acts with disdain. They have a false conception of the object of the regulations, and they think that they should be permitted to exercise their individual judgment without restraint or limitation. In familiar interviews with convicts, they are apt to express sympathy regarding the vexatious restrictions imposed by regulation, hoping thereby to gain the admiration of those whom they are expected to control and not to coddle. With the experience of criminal character comes a reaction, and generally an experienced gnard is a strong advocate of rigid discipline. It is easier in his case to reverse his tactics than it is for a warden or other superior officer to do so. His direct contact with the convicts enables him to realize the reversal to be a necessity. No other course is open to him. The guard who firmly enforces discipline may evoke the resentment and the direful threats of convicts during their incarceration, but he is the officer of whom they speak with greatest respect after their release.

Another obstacle is the journalistic 'muck-rake' or fake reporter. In an attempt to fill space in his paper he interviews or rather 'pumps' dismissed and disgrnntled snbordinates and even publishes as facts the lurid statements of discharged convicts. The statements emanating from these sources are almost invariably without foundation, but they cause annoyance to the prison management and tend to demoralize discipline. The irresponsibility of the sources of information and of the papers that descend to that depth of fake journalism render both immune from the provisions of the law. Fortunately but few journals allow their columns to be thus debased by publishing as facts the fictions of known criminals.

Another obstacle (which can more properly be termed a nuisance) is the visitor who is merely 'sight seeing.' It is difficult to appreciate the morbid curiosity that leads such persons to our prisons, and it is equally difficult to convince them of the demoralizing effect of their interference with the routine of the institution, or of the fact that criminals are not caged for exhibition purposes.

Still another obstacle requires notice, namely, the self-appointed evangelist. In this case the difficulty is rendered more acute because the motives cannot be impugned. In his opinion he confers a favour on the institution. He is always good, but seldom reasonable. He usually arrives unannounced and claims the right to proclaim his evangel without reference to industrial or disciplinary necessities. Why should convicts be deprived of his eloquence by such sordid reasons as the making of boots, brooms and binder twine? The convicts desire to hear him. Of course they do, although for the same reason they would prefer a minstrel troupe. Anything to relieve the monotony of the prison routine.

The lady evangelist, lady visitor and tract distributor are philanthropists, also, who do not realize the fact that their visits are not conducive to good discipline. They seem to be under the delusion that the moral needs of prisoners are absolutely neglected, and that no provision is made for their physical comfort. In some of the hovels which they passed on their way to the prison could have been found the wives

and children of the prisoners whom they have come to visit. The wives struggling with toil and temptation in order that the home may be kept intact and inviolate pending the return of the wretch who disgraced it. The ration which he receives daily, at public expense, would be considered a feast by his wife and family. If our visitors saw a convict in the scanty rags that his family are obliged to wear, or supplied with such food as they are compelled to subsist on, the country would ring with denunciations, and the spirits of humanity and civilization would be invoked to join in the general chorus of indignation. It is not necessary that the sunshine of the philanthropist's presence should be securely bottled and labelled 'for criminals only.' It is useless to ask them to confine their attention to the female ward. That would not afford the sphere of influence that their ambition aspires to. It is useless to explain that the state has already provided a chaplain whose sole duty is to look after the spiritual needs of the prisoners—that he understands criminal character and has made a special study of the methods of instruction likely to be most effective—that the state has also provided a specially selected and ample library with a view to interest, instruct and reform the inmates. It is equally of no avail to point out that in order to afford them the privilege of interviewing the convicts it will be necessary to stop the industrial works and derange the daily routine of discipline. The warden has either to grant the request or incur the future antagonism of sincerely good but misguided philanthropists. If the 'glad hand' had been extended to the men before their hands were soiled by crime or adorned with hand-cuffs the benefits would have been tenfold greater.

The obstacles are numerous but the list would be incomplete without reference to the 'professional prison reformer.' He is not to be confused with the genuine reformer who, before suggesting changes, makes a thorough investigation of disciplinary requirements and judiciously presses his opinions upon those entrusted with the prison management. His methods are too slow for the 'professional reformer,' who deems it his duty to agitate, in and out of season, in the press and on the platform, for the abolition of everything that in his alleged mind degrades the abnormally acute self-respect of the convicts.

He objects to the lock-step by which convicts are kept in proper control when marching to and from their work. The system by which men are compelled to keep step is all right when applied to our soldiers, but by some unknown law it becomes degrading to super-sensitive moral degenerates. The 'go as you please' system that enables the convict to escape the eye and control of the officer should be adopted. The professional reformer urges it because the convict prefers it. The convicts prefer it because it affords them better opportunities for evading surveillance. The cadets at our military colleges are trained in the lock-step as an illustration of the most compact form of congregate movement. The reformer who would dare to intimate to the cadets that the exercise is degrading would be wiser before his initiation was completed.

The reformer objects to a distinctive dress. It is true that our athletic clubs adopt variegated costumes, some of which are similar to the convict garb. In their simplicity the boys do not realize that this will sap them of their self-respect and their manhood. They are not aware that the researches of professional reformers has resulted in the discovery that distinctive dress is degrading—that it sterilizes self-respect and annihilates manhood. If the reformers will but for a season turn their attention to the enlightenment of the athletic clubs, the results will be beneficial—to the prisons. The military or semi-military dress is supposed to ennoble the convict and build up his moral tissue; but how about the gallant soldier who is compelled to fight our battles in convict garb? Is he supposed to be devoid of feelings and sentiment? Does the adoption of similar dress ennoble the convict or merely degrade the soldier? Let reformers explain.

The professional reformer also imagines that convicts, like Samson, if shorn of their locks are shorn of their manhood. He boasts of his descent from the 'croppies' of old England who purchased the freedom of their country with their blood. He insists, however, that such a reasonable and general sanitary precaution as hair clipping

in public institutions is degrading. If it be degrading because it is obligatory, the laws of our land are degrading, for the same reason.

The manhood and self respect of the convict received a jar when he committed the crime. It was sorely strained when he was marched to the police cells under public gaze. It must have received a serious twist when sentence was pronounced in open court, and the continuous click of the lock that deprives him of liberty would seem to be the 'last straw.' With those more important incidents occupying his mind, it is hardly reasonable to suppose that the length of his hair, the colour of his dress, or the enforcement of a uniform and regular step is likely to disturb his dreams or incite him to further villany. The average criminal is neither a child nor an imbecile, and those who would treat him as such are liable to experience a rude awakening.

The pre-requisites of good discipline are:—

(1) A concise and 'clean cut' code of regulations, in which the duties of officers and the rights of convicts are clearly defined.

(2) A warden who has the intelligence to appreciate the necessity of enforcing his authority through and by the regulations, and not otherwise. The regulations are to the warden what the statutory laws are to he judge on the bench. He may question their wisdom, but he has no right to waive their provisions or ignore their existence.

(3) A staff of officers, every one of whom has been approved by the warden before appointment. An officer who is appointed independently of the warden is a perpetual menace to discipline. He naturally supposes that if he can obtain his position without the warden's approval, he can retain it notwithstanding the warden's disapproval, and he governs his actions accordingly. The previous approval of the warden insures loyalty and *esprit de corps*, and centralizes the responsibility of the management in the head of the institution, who can then be held responsible for results.

(4) Cells and workshops that are sanitary and comfortable at all seasons. The irritability resulting from bad sanitary conditions has brought many a convict to the warden's court. The sleeplessness caused by bad ventilation has caused many a plot to be planned and subsequently executed. Fresh air is the God-given right of every being that breathes.

(5) Dietary of wholesome, well-cooked and cleanly served food. The animal bulks largely in the composition of the criminal, and his temper is more liable to be aroused by improper food than by defective rhetoric in a sermon. He has a keener appreciation of the defective point.

In the maintenance of discipline the following points are essential:—

(a) *Respect for authority.*—Convicts who are not taught to approach and address their officers in a respectful manner cannot be expected to respect or obey them. 'Familiarity breeds contempt,' and many an officer has earned and obtained the contempt of convicts by his own contempt for what he deems 'useless formality.' Discipline consists of details. Where the details are omitted, discipline does not exist.

(b) *Prompt and implicit obedience.*—The officer who invites or permits a discussion of his order by a convict, is not fit to control convicts. If the convict rightly or wrongly imagines that the order is improper or unreasonable he can, subsequently, lay his grievance before the superior officers; but when an order is given it must be obeyed promptly. The institution is a prison, not a debating club.

(c) *The avoidance by officers of an irritating manner.*—Convicts are not infrequently incited to insubordination by the manner in which an order is given. Officers should cultivate a quiet, firm and self-restrained demeanour. Self-restraint on the part of the officer induces self-restraint on the part of the convict. Harsh and boisterous commands produce irritation and resentment. The officer who coddles and the officer who cudgels are alike incompetent.

(d) *Neatness, cleanliness and thrift should be encouraged.*—In view of the antecedents and previous environment of the average convict, it is of special importance that he should be trained and encouraged in habits of neatness in his dress, his cell and his workroom. Personal cleanliness should be rigidly enforced. Habits of waste as to clothing, food or working materials should be strictly checked, and the value of property inculcated as an essential to future success in life. Discipline on these points will do more to foster self-respect and real manhood than a thousand maudlin expressions of sympathy unaccompanied by the practical enforcement of the elementary principles of civilized life.

(e) *Realization of their immortality.*—While disciplinary officers have no official responsibility as spiritual guides, it must be remembered that their official obligations do not deprive them of the right to impress upon their wards the fact that each possesses an immortal soul that is not confined by prison bars and is not fettered by statute obligations or prison regulations. If they be taught to realize that the really important element of their being is free and untrammelled, the questions of prison regulations and discipline are relieved of much of the terror that usually attaches to them.

Prison discipline, by the inculcation of method, order and civilized habits of life, lays the foundation of real manhood, and those entrusted with its enforcement should realize that, day by day, they are laying foundation stones upon which, in the future, human lives and immortal souls will depend for support.

APPENDIX A.

DOMINION PAROLE OFFICER'S REPORT.

Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick, K.C.,
Minister of Justice.

Sir,—I beg to submit my report on the parole system for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905. On May 1, 1905, I assumed the active duties of the Dominion Parole Officer. Previously I had rendered the government voluntary service as an officer of the Salvation Army, in connection with the Prison Gate movement. On my appointment as Dominion Parole Officer and consequent withdrawal from the staff of the Salvation Army and the oversight of the Prison Gate movement, Lt.-Col. Pugmire was appointed to take up this special branch of work. I have reason to believe that many of the convicts discharged from our penitentiaries will find in him a true friend, who will, when necessary, administer to their temporal needs, as well as render them good advice in the struggle to rehabilitate themselves on their discharge from our prisons.

Since my appointment as parole officer I have had the hearty co-operation of all the societies engaged in the uplifting of the criminal population of our Canadian penal institutions. The work accomplished and the small expenditure in connection with extending a practical helping hand when needed to the paroled or discharged convict, in my opinion, warrant the government in continuing its efforts for the rehabilitation of those released from our penal institutions.

The following statement of results has been compiled from figures obtained from the Commissioner of Dominion Police, and I submit it for your consideration:—

Convicts paroled.	1899–0.	1900–1.	1901–2.	1902–3.	1903–4.	1904–5.	Total.
From penitentiaries	71	122	157	113	122	127	712
" prisons, jails and reformatories	1	53	89	65	67	95	370
Total	72	175	246	178	189	222	1,082
Licenses cancelled for non-compliance with conditions	5	9	19	11	16	16	76
Licenses forfeited by subsequent convictions	7	8	6	2	.....	1	24
Sentences completed on parole	59	141	189	124	96	48	657
Sentences not yet terminated	1	17	32	41	77	157	325
Total	72	175	246	178	189	222	1,082

The wisdom of the parole system, and the discretion exercised in its administration, can be judged by results. From the adoption of the system in 1899 until the close of the last fiscal year there were 1,082 paroles granted. Of this number of prisoners paroled 657, or about sixty-one per cent, have completed their sentences, under license, without violation of the conditions imposed; while 325, or thirty per cent, additional have thus far respected the conditions of their licenses which are still operative. Those who have forfeited their licenses by subsequent conviction, and who may be thought to represent the criminal element of those under license, number 24, or but a little over two per cent. The remaining seven per cent have been re-committed for non-compliance with the conditions of the license, but without charge of criminality against them during the period they were at large.

It cost the state $254 per capita for the maintenance of convicts of our penitentiaries during the past year. The 222 men released on parole this past year, who have

proved themselves satisfactory cases, have turned producers. The state has not only been relieved of the cost of their keeping in the penitentiary, but these men working outside at labourers' wages ($1.50 per day) produce in the year over one hundred thousand dollars to the support of their families and themselves. I know many of these men who are earning three or four dollars per day, having good positions as capable mechanics, &c., in various cities of the Dominion.

During the year I have twice visited the penitentiaries and jails in the west, interviewing the major portion of the men and seeking employment for the paroled and discharged prisoners.

Dorchester, N.B., and St. Vincent de Paul have had four visits during the year. To Kingston seven visits have been made in the interests of the men and the working out of the parole system.

A number of patrons have been secured in the cities and towns of the Dominion, who are, on my recommendation, prepared to give employment to the paroled or discharged convicts. We have provided a number with transportation, when such assistance has been deemed advantageous, and have otherwise assisted specially deserving or needy cases. At the request of their parents, five wayward boys were located in the penitentiaries, in which they had been incarcerated unknown to their parents, and were returned to them on their discharge. Several cases of reconciliation between husbands and their wives and families have also been made, and, where homes have been broken up through the criminality of the parents, these homes have been restored and their children when in the custody of charitable societies or friends, have been returned to their parents.

During the year I have been able to find employment for 286 men on their discharge from the federal institutions, apart from the paroled convicts.

The fundamental principle of the parole law is reconstruction; everything else connected with its operation is subsidiary matter. Society will always cry, 'punish the evil doer.' The parole system answers, 'let us fit him for citizenship.'

If a man has been in prison for a term of five years, more or less, it is a momentous instant for him when the guard slips the bolt and he steps out a free man. But if this man was a criminal five minutes before he was discharged from prison, so he is, in principle, five minutes after; moving the bolt only re-shapes his circumstances without doing anything to change the man. Change of circumstances is no index of change of character. Constructive work in connection with the parole system has first of all to be put into the personality of the man before he leaves the prison; then there must be the effort on his part to reform and a determination to do better, before the system can help him.

In the operation of the parole system we get to know the man from every standpoint before a movement is made to help him. Then a patron is sought out who will give the man employment and also take a special interest in his oversight and encourage him in his endeavour to be law-abiding. Through industry and the new found social environments a delinquent is made to feel the possibility of his regaining a social status and becoming a good citizen. Should he relapse into his old ways of living, the license is revoked and the man is returned to prison.

All new systems need perfecting, and in the future there may be intricate questions to solve in connection with the parole system; in its operation we cannot push them to a solution in advance of the present situation, any more than blossoms can be discovered on trees until they come out as evolution from the tree's inward life.

From the results of this movement I am confident all complex questions will settle themselves if we keep faithfully at work on the general principles now operating the system.

I would respectfully refer to the fact that since the inception of the system, six years ago, little over two per cent of the entire number of men have been returned to the penitentiaries convicted of crimes committed while on parole. This fact reflects great credit on the authorities whose duty it is to consider the applications for parole.

If such results can be accomplished from the initial operation of this law, may we not hope for and expect still greater results with the increased knowledge and experience of its operation?

We are safe in assuming this movement to be now past the experimental stage. While a single case may be cited occasionally by the press, or those critically inclined, let me point out that delinquent cases are most exceptional, and, from the tabulated statement of the Commissioner of Police, the record shows a number of men, having earned their full liberty through the parole system, and now law-abiding citizens.

The best system for the elimination of crime is prevention. For if the cure is the voice of the past, and to suppress is the command of temporary physical force, to prevent must be the divine whisper of spiritual power. Prevention did not begin soon enough to entirely prevent crime. To prevent crime, as in preventing ill health, we should begin at least a century before the criminal is born. We are just beginning to approach an ideal by insisting upon better homes for the poor and vicious; by child-placing in well selected homes; and by the provisions of the juvenile court. While even these excellent agencies cannot affect those whose early life is not touched by their beneficent influence, yet preventive measures may be applied to them at any point of their progress downward, and keep them from drifting farther.

My experience of years has proven that many young men, especially first offenders, have, by the parole system, been kept from drifting into confirmed criminality. To furnish better opportunities for all young men, before, during and after imprisonment for crime, is our practical object.

Some little comment has been made in connection with the administrative operation of the Canadian parole system in comparison with the parole laws of the United States and elsewhere, emanating from sources not in touch with the results given from the States where the parole system is in vogue. In looking up the different reports let me give you the tabulated statements of two of the leading institutions showing the best percentage of work accomplished under the American system.

The records of the state prison at Michigan City show from April 1, 1897, to April 1, 1904, 909 men released on parole. Twenty per cent proved delinquent, and of this number 99 were returned to prison for crimes committed while on parole. Of 69 the maximum of the term for which they were sentenced expired while they were on parole, and they received their discharge; 491 earned their discharge by good conduct while on parole, 17 died, and 148 continue to make the reports required by the authorities.

From the Indiana Reformatory, of the same dates, 1,611 men were released on parole, and of these 847 have been discharged after having made satisfactory reports for such time as was required. Of the whole number paroled, 348, or about 23·8 per cent, failed to comply with the conditions. The majority of these having committed offences were returned to the institution. Of 144 the maximum sentence expired and they received their discharge. One was pardoned by the governor, 36 died, and 172 continued to make their reports.

The amount of wages earned by the paroled men of both institutions is estimated at $587,711.

In conclusion let me quote an argument of Dr. Wines in one of his late essays on the 'New Criminology':—

'It is strange that the disbelief in the possibility of amendment on the part of the criminal should be so deepseated and universal. Men and women equally guilty before law, human and divine, but who have not been exposed to the contamination and shame of prison life, have abandoned their evil courses in response to influences exerted upon them in free life. There have been many signal instances of transformation of character and conduct occurring in prison. It would be foolish to estimate the exact percentage of corrigible and incorrigible convicts, or to shut our eyes to the persistence of the criminal type of character, or to expect from the average

prisoner anything more than that he shall cease to be a lawbreaker and become a law-abiding citizen. Religion encourages this hope. So does science, as I shall now proceed to show.

'The methods and achievements of science have profoundly modified metaphysical thought, so that a new word, psycho-physics, has been admitted to the dictionary. In the physcho-physical study of human nature, there is a constant recognition of the vital relations between mental experiences in the operations of the brain and of the nervous system in man, of their interdependence and reciprocal relations and influence. The researches of physiologists have shed light on much that was formerly obscure in the anatomical structure and functions of the body. We have learned that every mental impression and perception, every act of memory, of the imagination, of the judgment, of the will, every passing thought or emotion, is accomplished in this life, the only life of which we have experimental knowledge, by molecular changes in nerve tissue, by nervous activity and emotion. The paths followed in the accumulation and discharge of nerve force have been partially traced. By the aid of vivisection, scientific proof of their existence has been secured, and the functional utility of certain tracts of the brain has been demonstrated, enabling us to localize, to a limited extent, cerebral action, and to inspire the hope that further prosecution of the investigations now in progress may dispel some portion at least, of the mystery which enshrouds our present dual existence. The correspondence between the order of succession of nervous phenomena and the phenomena of thought, feeling and volition, and the fact that certain of them are demonstrably simultaneous, have given definiteness and precision to metaphysical speculation with reference to purely mental operations, if such there are; and they have given us an intelligible theory of the formation of habits, which, physiologically speaking, are neither more nor less than reflex nervous discharges rendered automatic by their repeated occurrence, until the paths worn in the brain have become, so to say, broad and smooth. The current of nervous energy accordingly takes the line of least resistance. This parallelism extends as far as consciousness enables us to follow it, and no doubt it is still deeper and more far-reaching. It partially explains, perhaps, the well-known and familiar fact that bodily states, experiences and habits affect the mind, while mental states, experiences and habits equally affect the body.

'It will not answer, therefore, to contend that because criminals in the care and custody of an unskilled warden, with untrained and incompetent subordinates, have not been reformed, the same individuals might not have been reformed if they had been subjected to treatment at the hands of an expert. Expert treatment is the ideal of the new criminology. The new criminology aims at nothing less than the suppression of evil habits and replacing them by their opposites; in other words, the wearing of paths in the brain which shall offer less resistance than the old, familiar paths; the creation of new habits of thought, speech and action, with or without the consent of the convict himself. This is a task of tremendous difficulty. It is a revolution by means of evolution. It is education, in the etymological sense of the word; the education of all the prisoner's faculties, physical, mental and moral, on a well-considered, well-grounded plan, scientific and practical at the same time, but differentiated to meet the conditions and needs of each individual case. Kindness must be blended with severity, hope aroused as well as fear, obedience insisted upon and enforced, and above all the good will and co-operation of the patient enlisted for his recovery. Difficult as the task may be, it is not impossible; but time is essential for its accomplishment. How long a time is uncertain and cannot ever be foretold in advance. Hence the necessity for an indeterminate sentence. No surer method can be devised to insure the desired co-operation on the part of the prisoner, than to make the date of his liberation depend upon his own submission and exertions. The tendency of the indeterminate sentence is to change the atmosphere of the prison. The convict, when his opposition to a reformatory discipline has once been overcome, comes to regard it as the abode of hope, not of despair. Sooner or later, he recognizes in the warden a friend,

whose strongest wish is to lift him out of the degradation into which he has fallen. When he begins to perceive that it is himself who made war upon society and that society is not his enemy, as he had blindly imagined, the reformation is begun. When he learns the meaning and intention of the law, and becomes reconciled to it, like a wild animal tamed, his reformation is achieved. Affirmatively, therefore, as well as negatively, the indeterminate sentence is shown to have a rational basis. The indeterminate sentence and a reformatory discipline presuppose each the other as its essential complement. The maintenance of any reformatory system of treatment which shall prove in the highest degree effective, without the aid of the indeterminate sentence, is impossible. The imposition of an indeterminate sentence to a prison in which skilful and curative treatment is not supplied, is a judicial wrong.

'Let no one think that these assertions are the language of a sentimentalist or a visionary. Their truth has been verified by experience. If the American reformatory prisons have not yet fully met the reasonable expectations of their authors and supporters, this is because the new codes under which they are operated have been faultily drawn, or because the courts are not all of them in sympathy with the new legislation, or because the right men have not been assigned to the charge of these prisons, or because sufficient time has not yet been allowed for the realization of the higher and truer ideals set forth in this address. The positions taken, the views advanced, are essentially correct; and their general, if not universal, acceptance may be safely predicted, so soon as they are comprehended by that portion of the community which at all concerns itself with the prison question.'

In the ordinary affairs of life, men everywhere seek the causes which produce effects. Men are called into being, live their lives and pass away in obedience to natural laws which are as immutable as the movement of the tides. In the evolution of prison administration the defect of the born cripple, the idiot, the insane, is no longer charged to the poor victim who, unhampered by the world, still has a burden as heavy as should be given any mortal man to bear. It is not very long ago that a world about as intelligent as our own believed that disease, deformity and crime came from the same cause—some sort of an evil spirit or genius that found his abode in man. The way to destroy the evil spirit was to destroy the man. But systems have undergone a tremendous change. We surely advance in our methods as science and religion shed their light on a fallen humanity. It is gratifying to know that the needs of the unfortunate and erring of our fair Dominion are being met in a most practical and helpful way.

Respectfully submitted,

W. P. ARCHIBALD,
Dominion Parole Officer.

DOMINION PAROLE OFFICE,
Ottawa, September 25, 1905.

APPENDIX B.

WARDENS' REPORTS.

KINGSTON, November 1, 1905.

To the Inspectors of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

SIRS,—I have the honour to present my seventh annual report (with appendices), and to transmit statistical tables and returns from the various departments of the Kingston Penitentiary for the year 1904-05.

The total appropriation granted was $177,600. Of this amount there was expended $146,447.50, leaving a balance unexpended of $31,152.50.

Briefly stated, the expenditure under the various heads was as follows:—

Staff, including salaries, retiring allowances, uniforms and mess	$66,093 33
Maintenance of convicts (food, clothing and medicine)	17,987 19
Discharge expenses (freedom suits and allowances, transfers to other prisons and interments)	2,800 80
Working expenses: heat, light, water, maintenance of buildings and machinery, chapels, school, library and office expenses	13,460 14
Industries: farm, trade shops, binder twine	36,070 68
Prison equipment: machinery, utensils, furnishings and vehicles, lands, buildings and walls	8,493 86
Miscellaneous: advertising and travel	1,542 10
Total	$146,447 50

The total expenditure for the year was less than the total expenditure for 1903-04 by $17,563.98. Accounts amounting to $21,184 were contracted toward the close of the year, which amount has been paid from current year's appropriation. Our total revenue amounted to $42,800. Net expenditure for the fiscal year, $103,647.50. Net cost per capita, $209.45.

Population and movements.—We began the year with 448 convicts and closed with exactly the same number. Released during the year, 139: by expiration of sentence, 86; by pardon, 15; ticket of leave, 29; death, 6; transfer to other prisons, 1: transfer to insane asylums, 2; total, 139. Received during the year, from jails, 134; from other penitentiaries, 5; total, 139. Average daily population, 443.

Female convicts.—I desire to direct your attention to the fact that, at the close of the year covered by this report, we had but 7 female convicts in charge. The gradual but persistent annual decrease in this class of prison population is ominous and points to a time, in the near future, when the question of further maintenance of a full penitentiary establishment for female convicts will demand consideration. On June 30, 1897, we had 28 female convicts; June 30, 1898, we had 26; June 30, 1899, we had 19; June 30, 1900, we had 11; June 30, 1901, we had 15; June 30, 1902, 15; June 30, 1903, 13; June 30, 1904, 11; June 30, 1905, 7. And, it is well to note, this includes the entire female penitentiary population for Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, the Territories, and British Columbia! For this little family of delinquents we, at Kingston penitentiary, are keeping up a prison establishment of 32 cells, with matron and assistant matron, kitchen, work-rooms, wash-rooms, &c., &c.—an establishment built for the

accommodation of 40 convicts. Infinitely better and much cheaper to separate the remnant of this once formidable colony from the penitentiary. Unoccupied cells in this department are useless as they are so situated that they cannot be used for male convicts.

Discipline.—The number of reports and punishments for the year is exceptionally large, but a majority of such reports were for trivial offences for which convicts were simply admonished or deprived of a few days' remission. The increase in number of reports is due to a continued persistent effort on the part of the officials to reduce to a minimum the use of tobacco and other contraband articles. These efforts, though not eminently successful so far as tobacco is concerned, have resulted in a much better state of discipline generally. No other of the latter day restrictions is so keenly felt and so fiercely resented by convicts as the deprivation of tobacco. Despite our utmost vigilance tobacco is still here, in less quantity than formerly, but the lessening of the supply seems to increase the demand and intensify the craze for it. We can, and do, restrict its use, but we cannot eliminate it.

In November last a desperate attempt to escape was made by four convicts who overpowered the guards, secured their arms and made off at rapid pace across the fields. They were soon overtaken by officers of the prison and returned to custody. The convicts were taken out for trial for the offence, convicted and all four sentenced to 2½ years additional servitude in the penitentiary. In the pursuit and capture of the fugitive convicts the officers generally showed zeal and activity, but Mr. W. S. Hughes, accountant, and Mr. T. W. Bowie, storekeeper, are deserving of special mention.

The farm.—Our last season's crop of hay, cereals, roots and vegetables fully met our expectations, being as large as any ever taken from the prison farm. Potatoes, which we consider of great importance, proved a failure. We had a fairly large acreage and the growth was all that could be desired, but, in common with other sections, hereabouts, we were visited by both early and late potato blight and lost, from rot, fully two-thirds of our crop. The same conditions have returned this season and the result is likely to be equally disastrous. With the heaviest of clay land to cultivate, a superabundance of rain during the summer, and the prevalence of blight we cannot reasonably expect to succeed with this important crop. Counting labour worth something, the potatoes we have grown during the last three seasons have cost us fully $1 per bushel. It is a question whether or not we should buy all the potatoes we require and use our land for some more profitable crop.

Improvement of our land by tiling and ditch-draining will increase our chances of success in the future and furnish healthful and profitable employment. Last fall we hoped to be able to secure a stock of cattle for winter feeding, but delays in reaching a decision on the matter led us to abandon the project for the season. Our piggery enterprise proved profitable, and by charging market prices for produce furnished the prison we are able to close the year with a balance on the right side of the ledger.

The quarry.—The completion of stonework of our new cell wing has lessened the demand upon our quarry very perceptibly, still we have kept up the work of stripping, and are now prepared to take out such stones as may be required with comparative ease. Our quarry is still a valuable asset, but the question as to the propriety of continuing the industry the year round, is forcing itself upon us. The use of concrete is lessening the demand for dressed stones. Our requirements for the future will be very light unless we build another wing. The amount paid for supervision of quarry gang would pay for the cement and sand required to make concrete blocks. These blocks can be made inside the walls and police supervision made easier. I think the matter worthy of serious consideration.

Industries generally.—Our blacksmiths and machinists have fair prospects for future employment. The completion of barriers for our new wing and the large orders

for similar work from western prisons in course of construction will serve to keep them busy for some time to come. The mason gang also have plenty of work before them. They will be busy at new wing till next spring. Then the south wing windows are to be changed. After that we will, of necessity, have to repair and point all the prison walls, which work will keep them employed for a year. Our plumbers and pipe gang are never out of work. For the carpenters, shoemakers and tailors there is not much in prospect, but they need not fear enforced idleness for some months at least.

New cell wing.—This structure containing 152 cells is approaching completion and will, in all probability, be occupied before next annual report reaches you. The cell block is completed except installation of fixtures and the plastering of a few cells. Windows have been changed, roof has been renewed and we expect the mason work to be completed early next spring. Blacksmiths are behind with cell barriers on account of the large orders for similar work for western prisons. When this cell-wing is completed and occupied, the prison of isolation will be empty—except the part occupied by penal class convicts—unless our general prison population increases. How best to utilize the parts of that fine building soon to be vacant, will require consideration. Shall our insane patients be moved thither? Shall boy-convicts under 20 years of age be placed there, so as to keep them, as much as possible, from contact with older criminals? Or, shall the entire structure be so changed as to make it a prison of isolation in reality?

Binder-twine.—The binder-twine season begins about May 1, and terminates about October 1. There has been no change in our method of disposing of the product of our factory: we still sell 'to farmers only,' terms 'cash with order.' We employ no agents. Those who send us 'club orders' are the agents of the farmers for whom they act.

In conclusion I desire to express my thanks to yourselves for prompt assistance and advice rendered upon every occasion of difficulty, and to the officers who have loyally assisted me in the performance of my arduous duties.

Yours sincerely,

J. M. PLATT,
Warden.

[Appendix to Warden's Report.]

Kingston, June 30, 1905.

Memorandum for the Warden.

I have the honour to submit the following report on the building and other industrial work for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

East wing.—The rebuilding of the cells in this wing has been the principal work performed during the year, and the work has progressed satisfactorily. Masons, blacksmiths, carpenters and stonecutters have been fully employed. The division and back walls for 104 out of 152 cells were built with the bricks taken out of the old cells, the remainder (48 cells) were built with cement blocks in division walls, and cement concrete for back walls.

About 6,000 cement blocks 6-inch by 13-inch by 15-inch were made to complete the walls between cells. The floors of all cells were finished as the building progressed; the floors were made of 3-inch cinder concrete, reinforced with expanded metal and

1 inch granite concrete on top. The extension of wing was completed and the roof put on and covered with galvanized iron early last fall.

The small windows with flat iron barriers, were taken out. the stone work cut away and new jambs built up; this makes the wing lighted by 18 windows, each 28 feet long, protected by barriers made with 1¼-inch diameter iron for vertical bars and ⅝-inch by 3-inch cross bars. The new frames and sashes will be completed and put in place before the cold weather sets in. I would suggest that the windows in the south wing be enlarged in like manner as soon as convenient. Compared with the east and west wings, the south wing is very dark and gloomy and the old frames and sashes are in such a dilapidated condition that they will have to be renewed in the near future.

Farm buildings.—The stone partition walls in basement of drive shed were taken down and the joists supported on beams and stone piers, mangers built for feeding cattle, and the building painted outside. A number of the pen floors of piggery were renewed or repaired.

Protestant chapel.—The partition between chapel and schoolroom has been rebuilt and plastered.

Dock.—About 150 feet of the dock was rebuilt during the winter; this completes the docks on the west boundary of the prison property.

Roads.—Union street west from Palace street to the boundary of the prison property has been graded.

Buildings.—The buildings generally have received necessary repairs. Barriers, frames and sashes of most of the buildings have been repainted. Temporary wood partitions were put up in some of the cells in prison of isolation building, and a portion of the tile floor of kitchen was removed and a cement floor laid.

Fences.—The fences generally are in good repair. A few short sections still remain to be repaired or renewed.

Prisons in the northwest.—Six cell door barriers have been made for Regina jail, 42 polished steel barriers for Edmonton jail, 28 barriers and 9 wove wire beds for Prince Albert jail, and 116 wove wire beds for British Columbia penitentiary.

Tailors and shoemakers have been employed in making uniforms, discharge and prison clothing, and clothing for the Indians in the Northwest.

The usual repairs to buildings and equipment have kept the shops all employed during the year.

R. J. BURNS,
Chief Trade Instructor.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, July 1, 1905.

The Inspectors of Penitentiaries.
Ottawa.

SIRS,—I have the honour to present you my second annual report, and at the same time submit to you the different reports showing what has been accomplished at the St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary during the fiscal year 1904-1905.

The population at the end of the fiscal year 1903-1904 was.	365	
Received during the year	136	
		501
Discharged by expiration of sentence	87	
" pardon	18	
" parole	33	
" transfer	3	
" death	2	
" escape	1	
		144
Convicts remaining June 30, 1905		357

The expenditure for the fiscal year 1904-05 was $104,226. as follows:—

Staff (salaries, retiring allowances, uniforms and mess)	$ 58,840 73
Maintenance of convicts (rations, clothing and medicines)	14,414 84
Discharge expenses (freed m suits, allowances, transfers and interments)	2,057 81
Working expenses (heat, light, water, maintenance of buildings, machinery, chapels, schools and library and office expenses)	15,213 54
Industries (farm and trade shops)	6,364 72
Prison equipment (machinery, furnishing, prison utensils, vehicles, building and walls)	6,280 84
Miscellaneous (advertising and travel)	1,053 52
Total	$104,226 00

Ornamental grounds in front of penitentiary.—It is now some years since work was commenced for the improvement of the ground in front of the penitentiary, but the general work of the institution was too pressing to allow of its completion. The levelling of the ground amounts to a considerable work, when one considers the state of the soil, which is in a great measure covered by a bed of solid rock, rendering it very difficult to accomplish the task. However, the chief trade instructor, with his well known ability, has overcome all difficulties in connection with the grading which extended over a length of 500 feet by 75 feet. The whole of this space is now put down in grass perfectly laid out, offering the best aspect, and showing up the institution to the best advantage. We have added, from the public road to the terrace, cut stone steps in two places, one giving access to the penitentiary, and the other to the deputy warden's residence. On each side of the steps there is a coping 2 feet wide. Vehicles have no

longer access, as formerly, over the penitentiary ground, so that it will be easy to keep up and preserve the lawn on the terrace. The work which has been done this summer affects only the western part of the facade of the penitentiary. Next year the eastern part will be finished in the same style. The work once finished, we will plant flowers in different places, in order to complete the ornamentation of the grounds.

New buildings.—We are continuing, this summer, the work on the new cut stone building which is intended for different departments. This building measures 286 feet by 39 feet. The blacksmiths, engineers, tinsmiths and stone breakers will be housed here. This building is the continuation of the stonecutters' shop which was finished in the autumn of 1904, making in all a building of 406 feet by 39 feet. It will be easy for us to give work in this building to 140 to 150 men in different departments, with all the comfort desirable.

There is a competent instructor in each shop, to direct the work and see that it is properly executed, and to instruct those convicts who desire to learn a trade. There are found in each department prisoners who are workmen of considerable competence. This renders instruction easier for those who want to learn, as it gives the instructors more time to devote to convicts who are mere apprentices. The instruction given is of great advantage to men who have to serve long sentences, and who have yet within them the love of work.

Farm.—The instructor of the farm, Mr. Ed. Kenny, having on the advice of the surgeon of the institution, resigned on March 1, 1905. I have since that date taken charge of the farm, and the work has been carried out according to orders and under the surveillance of the chief keeper. This officer being a farmer of experience, the work has been done in a manner that leaves nothing to be desired. The weather being favourable I have reason to believe that, if nothing unforeseen occurs, the harvest of this year will be much more abundant than for past years, and that the products will be more than sufficient for the needs of the institution. If I take into consideration the great quantity of grain sown, as well as the quantity of vegetables planted, all in ground well prepared, I have no doubt about the result.

The harvest of 1904 was not what it might have been. The appearance in the spring was satisfactory, but unfortunately the autumnal rains were such that we lost even on the field a great part of the harvest. It is for that cause we were obliged during the year to purchase considerably for the needs of the institution.

Kitchen.—We have just replaced the copper boilers which have been used for cooking for from 25 to 30 years, and which had become so old and burnt that it was impossible to repair them. It was found necessary to replace them with steel plate boilers, one with a capacity of 160 gallons, and the three others of 100 gallons each. Each boiler has been covered in ¼-inch asbestos, in order to prevent heat radiation, and the asbestos has been covered with sheet brass, with bands above and below, making the whole perfectly solid.

The kitchen has been painted anew, and leaves nothing now to be desired, either for comfort or cleanliness.

Brickyard.—On account of the scarcity of officers, caused in part by resignation, and by reason of different outside works which we had to finish, and considering the number of bricks yet on hand, we have thought fit to only make a small quantity of 50 to 60 thousand. This will suffice for the needs of the institution. The machinery, yards, and all apparatus necessary in the making of bricks being in perfect order and ready to go ahead at any time, the months of August and September will allow of us completing all that will be necessary for our needs for the present.

New lodge.—We have just finished the last details of this building. The electric light has been installed and connections made with the heating apparatus. We are

now ready to take possession of the new offices and stores, the whole perfectly finished, and offering plenty of space for its needs. In order to give access from the inside, it was necessary to do a considerable amount of excavation, to bring the yard to the same grade with the entrance of the gate. The ground excavated extends 100 feet by 40, almost all in solid rock, similar to all works effected inside the penitentiary. The whole, however, is not yet finished, although we have easy access to the stores. These improvements are of the highest importance for the general administration of the institution.

Water works and electric light.—The pumps, engines and electric motors of the water system work admirably, and give entire satisfaction. Our electric light plant is also as perfect as possible, and gives the best of service.

Quarry.—The work of excavating the yard leading to the north lodge having been done by the quarry gang, has been the cause of a certain amount of delay in the working of the quarry.

Work there has been resumed and will be actively pursued. I am of opinion that from now to the end of autumn, when we finish for the winter working at the quarry, we shall have sufficient stone in the penitentiary yard to furnish work to the stonecutters during the entire winter.

Engineers' and blacksmiths department.—During the year which has just terminated, beyond other considerable work done for the institution, we have done for the penitentiaries of Manitoba, British Columbia and Alberta 184 cell barrier doors, as well as necessary apparatus for locking. This work represents an amount of $8,000 to $10,000, which has been done during the year by the convicts working in these two departments. The total amount for all this work will be placed by the Department of Justice to the credit of the institution, and will serve to lessen the expense of the administration generally.

Coal shed.—Considering that the construction of the shop building will be terminated during the course of the fall, I would suggest the erection of a coal shed near the siding. We receive every year over (2,000) two thousand tons of coal, which is placed in the yard of the penitentiary. Outside of the embarrassment and dirt of that deposit, it is a loss for the institution, according to the experience of an expert in this line, who informed me lately that coal looses as much as 5 per cent of its value by being exposed to an open temperature of wind and rain, instead of being protected by a shelter; and, on the quantity we receive, this percentage represents a considerable loss. I have then the honour of drawing the attention of the department to this important question, and to state that in my opinion a shed for coal should be built as soon as possible.

School.—The reports of the school instructor shows that the attendance at school has been frequently interrupted during the year. This is explained by the fact that we have been short of officers, due to the illness of some, the retirement of others, and the various works under way.

Conclusion.—It is gratifying to me to state that harmony pervades the staff of the penitentiary. All officers sympathize with and help each other, endeavouring to lessen the burden of their duty, and yet make it as effective as possible. Thus discipline in general is as perfect as it can be. It is especially agreeable to acknowledge the excellent service of my deputy, who is a man very intelligent, an indefatigable worker, and of marked devotion to duty. Since March 7, 1904, this gentleman has filled two charges, those of deputy warden and chief trade instructor, the duties of the two offices being carried on in an entirely satisfactory manner, notwithstanding the importance of each. I equally owe you, as inspectors, thanks for the support and assist-

ance you have given me in the discharge of my duties, and for the good advice you have given me during the year.

Yours respectfully,

OSCAR BEAUCHAMP,

Warden.

[APPENDIX TO THE WARDEN'S REPORT.]

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, July 1, 1905.

Memorandum for the Warden.

I have the honour to submit the following report of the building and other industrial operations at this institution for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

New workshops.—The new shop buildings consisting of stone breakers, machine, blacksmiths, tinsmiths shops and hose house, &c., which were commenced last year, have been continued, and the progress of the work satisfactory. The building will be 400 feet long, 39 feet wide and two stories high. These shops will add much needed and modern accommodation to the prison equipment, and permit of the last of the old wooden and decayed structures to be removed from the inclosure. The ground floor will be used for the shops mentioned, and the other for storage and granaries as required. The blacksmiths, machine and tinsmiths shop will, at least, be completed this fall.

Grading front grounds.—The unsightly appearance of the grounds in front of the prison has always been a great defect to an otherwise imposing pile of buildings. The grading of the entire frontage from the south side of the deputy warden's quarters to the government block of houses has been undertaken, the rock excavated, and all rubbish removed to a sufficient depth to permit of a covering of earth to be put on. Avenues of fine gravel have been laid out where required, and the balance of the entire frontage sodded down to an even grade. Cut stone steps have been erected in front of the main entrance to the penitentiary and entrance to the deputy warden's house. The grading will be continued south from deputy warden's house to the limit of the penitentiary property, and a side-walk laid. The work already accomplished has a marked effect on the appearance of the buildings, showing them up to advantage, and presenting a bright and attractive approach to the institution.

Steel work.—The manufacture of steel barrier doors, locking bars, and other equipment, for British Columbia, Stony Mountain and Alberta penitentiaries, commenced last year, has been steadily continued since. One carload of barriers and locking bars has been shipped to Alberta, one carload to Stony Mountain, and two carloads to British Columbia. This work is being continued. The revenue for what has already been done cannot, unfortunately, appear in this year's records, as it has been found advisable to hold back the presentation of accounts until each order in itself is fully completed.

Pump house road.—The road leading past the warden's residence to the new pump house, which was torn up last year to lay new water mains could not be re-graded then. This work has been done this year and the ground around the pump house levelled. The old pump house has been pulled down. These improvements add greatly to the appearance of that part of the property.

Warden's house.—It was found that the timbers supporting the verandah at the back of the warden's house were rotted away in many places, rendering it unsafe. This has been repaired and made serviceable for at least a few years longer. The entire exterior of the house has received a much needed coat of paint.

Yard grading.—A very large amount of work has been done during the year excavating and clearing refuse out of the yard, which is, by continued attention, gradually assuming a better appearance, and rendering observation and oversight easier.

Kitchen.—The old copper cooking kettles in the convicts' kitchen, which through long use had become unserviceable, have been discarded, and a new set of steel kettles installed. The elevated platform and railings supporting the old boilers, which shut out the light from the front windows, have been removed, and a new set placed on the main floor. This change makes a great improvement in the cooking of the convicts' food, and imparts brightness and neatness to the kitchen.

General work.—In addition to the works enumerated there has been a very large amount of general repairs to the buildings, including the warden's and accountant's offices which have been thoroughly renovated. The warden's offices, in particular, needed attention, it being many years since any repairs had been done. The number of requisitions passed on the various shops during the year amount to over five thousand, thus keeping the shops very busy. The large number of men required on the farm, quarry, and grading gangs, and the large number employed on work for other penitentiaries, has rendered it difficult to keep the other gangs fully manned.

It must be remembered that a large percentage of our population are physically weak on entering, and unfit to perform an ordinary day's labour. This renders it difficult to carry out every detail of labour to advantage and with dispatch.

It is also noticeable to all that the character of our population has undergone a remarkable change within the past few years. There is no longer the supply of clerks and mechanics that were to be found in every department a few years ago, the exception to-day is to see a clerk or trained mechanic coming in. Thus we have the crude element left to mould to our needs to the best advantage of the institution and the unfortunate concerned, enabling him the better to earn an honest living on his discharge.

In conclusion, I have to thank the officers in general for the willingness with which they have responded to many calls for extra attention to work.

I am much indebted to you for courteous and ready attention to all matters put before you.

I am also deeply grateful to the chief keeper for the ready and loyal assistance he has rendered me during the year.

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. A. PRATT,
D. W. & C. T. I.

DORCHESTER.

DORCHESTER, September 11, 1905.

The Inspectors of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to submit my annual report comprising the usual statistical tables and reports of officers of the various departments of Dorchester penitentiary for the year 1904-05.

We began the year with 250 convicts and closed with 233, a decrease of 17. The average during the year was 250·7, against 244 last year.

There were received from common jails 88 males and 4 females, 9 from military prisons, 1 from other penitentiaries, and 2 who had forfeited parole, a total of 104.

There were discharged by expiration of sentence 65 males and 2 females. Five males were pardoned; 40 males and 3 females released on parole; 5 removed by order of court, and one sent to Kingston penitentiary, a total of 121.

There was one unsuccessful attempt to escape during the year.

There were no deaths, and there has been no serious sickness during the year, and the general health of the convicts has been good. There have been no accidents of a serious nature. Owing to a very dry season the hay crop was short and pastures were poor, resulting in our stock of cattle coming to stables in rather thin condition—those intended for beef being scarcely fit for the butcher; our finding it necessary to winter over a heavier stock than our fodder warranted, and the consequent purchase of ten tons hay to bring it through, an unusual occurrence at this institution. Vegetables and cereals were a fairly good crop.

The second section of the new stone workshops, commenced last autumn, is rapidly rising towards completion. We hope to have this section of 250 feet finished by the time winter sets in, and be prepared to commence on the third section on the opening of spring.

We have commenced the construction of the new stone reservoir which is to take the place of the old wooden tank which had become leaky and useless. This one, which is to be 90 feet by 20 feet and 12 feet high, will with the other reservoir now in use, be sufficient for all time. We hope to have it finished this autumn, a large portion of the stone required having been prepared during the winter.

The discipline of the prison has been well maintained, and the officers continue to perform their duties faithfully according to their best abilities.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. KIRK,
Warden.

MANITOBA.

STONY MOUNTAIN, September 16, 1905.

The Inspector of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

SIRS,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, together with crime statistics and other reports in connection with this penitentiary for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

Remaining at midnight, June 30, 1904		156
Received since—		
From common jails (including 1 female)	104	
One female convict transferred from Kingston penitentiary to Selkirk asylum	1	
	——	105
		261
Discharged since—		
By expiration of sentence	40	
" pardon	11	
" parole	14	
" death	2	
" escape	2	
" transfer to lunatic asylum (Selkirk)	1	
" transfer to Kingston penitentiary (female)	1	
	——	71
Remaining at midnight, June 30, 1905		190

The daily average for the year was 177, as against 144 for the previous year.

The chief trade instructor's report attached shows what work has been done in the different departments during the fiscal year.

At the time I am writing, the walls of the prison extension wing are up, and, had it not been for the delay we were put to in not receiving lumber and other material required from Winnipeg to carry on the work, we could easily have had the roof on by this time, which would have enabled us to work at the inside during the winter; however, I think we can put on a temporary roof, and this will allow us to do so. Notwithstanding the delay in receiving the lumber, I am still of opinion that the building will be ready for occupation during the winter of 1906-7.

We have this summer up to the present date made about 750,000 bricks. They are all of good quality.

The first building of the row of new shops was completed last autumn and fitted up as a temporary prison to relieve the overcrowded state of the main building. It accommodates sixty-four convicts and is bright and airy.

Our bakery and kitchen are altogether too small for our present population and should be enlarged as soon as possible.

We should carry on farming more extensively than we do, but this cannot be done until a farm stable is built to accommodate the stock required to work the farm.

The convicts have been kept busy all the summer making brick, quarrying, dressing stone, building, farm work, blacksmith and carpenters' work, besides tailoring,

shoemaking, bake shop, kitchen, &c. They have worked well throughout the year, and their conduct, with a few exceptions, has been very good.

We had two escapes during the last fiscal year, one was recaptured, the other is still at large—these escapes occurred through gross carelessness on the part of the officers in charge.

All convicts are now, on admission to the penitentiary, photographed and measured under the Bertillion system.

As I have stated in a previous report, a serious question that has always existed in all penal institutions is the danger run by the unavoidable association of young prisoners, first offenders, or men of comparatively good character, with hardened and habitual criminals. As long as these different classes have to be confined under one roof this difficulty is practically insurmountable. A system that would allow of classification of prisons, whereby prisoners, for whom there was still hope of reformation could be confined in one institution, and hopeless recidivists in another, altogether separate, would be of immense value in this respect. The threat of removal from the first place of confinement to the more severe would act as a deterrent, the mere fact that the stigma attaching to serving a sentence in the former of these two classes would be less disgraceful than a similar sentence in the latter would serve as an inducement to good conduct generally. There must necessarily be in such an institution as this, prisoners whose crimes are caused perhaps by hasty temper, or committed under the influence of intoxication. Where intoxication is not habitual, these men under proper influence and separated from evil association might reasonably be expected to become good citizens, while the criminals who are, and always will be a danger to society at large, might be placed in confinement elsewhere in some prison where confinement—apart from reformation—was a prime consideration.

As I have often reported, too much care cannot be taken in the selection of officers for penitentiary service. General Sir Edmund F. Du Cane has observed:—

'The importance of selecting good officers for prison duties cannot be overrated. The officer who is in charge of prisoners has such power, for good or evil, over his fellow men, that I do not think there are many positions more responsible than that which he occupies, nor, on the whole, are there, I think, many in which the officer is exposed to more temptation to neglect his duty, or abuse his trust.'

There has been an improvement in the staff of this penitentiary lately, but it will be difficult to keep it up to a proper standard at the present rate of pay—men in such responsible positions should be better paid.

I am fortunate in having in Mr. Mitchell a most excellent chief trade instructor, and his influence for good with the convicts under his charge is most noticeable.

I was also fortunate last summer in securing the services of Mr. Stenhouse, a good builder, one who thoroughly understands his work. To him, in a great measure, is due the credit for the large amount of work done this summer on the new cell wing extension.

I have the honour to be, sirs,

Your obedient servant,

A. G. IRVINE,

Warden.

[APPENDIX.

Memo. for Warden.

In compliance with your request, I have the honour to submit my report on the works completed and under construction during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

1. *New shops.*—A portion of this building, measuring 84 feet in length, has been erected, and is now being used as a temporary prison, affording accommodation for 64 convicts. It has been fitted up in as substantial a manner as possible, and while the interior appointments are of only a temporary nature, it has been our endeavour to combine the qualities of durability and security with as much neatness and compactness as possible. The building is heated in winter by four large stoves, and while economy has been studied in the interior decorations, it presents a bright and cheerful appearance. A large range has been placed in position for the use of the steward's department, and the building is connected by telephone with the main hall.

2. *Water supply.*—During the year it was found necessary to increase the water supply, and consequently a large cement tank, with a capacity of 12,000 gallons, was built in the attic of the prison. A well was bored and a wind mill erected, which, together with the previous existing plant, is now capable of providing a sufficient flow of water to meet all requirements and afford considerable protection in case of fire.

3. *New fence.*—In order to reduce the opportunities of escape to a minimum under existing circumstances, a 12-foot fence of 2-inch planks was built to inclose the southern and eastern boundaries of the prison compound; access to which is obtained by a gate placed at the south-west corner, which is worked from a guard house built above. This guard house was erected, not only with a view to operating the gate, but also of affording additional security, as it commands a view of the brick yard and surroundings.

4. *Lamp room.*—As it was necessary to pull down the lamp room at the north end of the prison, on account of it occupying part of the space on which the prison extension is in course of erection, a new one was built and occupies a position in the compound, formed by an angle in the wall of passage leading from the prison into the hospital. The building is fire proof, being constructed of brick, and having a cement floor and roof.

5. *Boundary wall.*—The work of building this wall is being carried on as fast as opportunity affords, but as the mason's department has been fully occupied with the erection of the prison extension and other minor works, neither much time nor labour could be spared to bring this work to a completion. It has, however, been levelled off at the north-east corner, and partly extended on the western side. Temporary shelters have been erected on the north-west and north-east corners, at each of which points a 2-inch plank and iron railed patrol walk has been laid down to a distance of about 100 feet, which permits the officers on guard an uninterrupted view of the inclosure and surroundings.

6. *Prison extension.*—The work of excavation for the foundations of this building was only commenced last fall and finished in the spring of this year, and in consequence there is not much to report on the work at present. However, the foundations are laid, and the brick work is being pushed forward with all despatch. The moulds for cement blocks, together with the window frames and sashes, are being made in the

carpenter shop, while all the stone work is being cut by the mason's department. All of the stone used has been taken from the prison quarry, with the exception of that required for the lintels over the windows. The brick yard is supplying all the bricks required. The engineer's department is busy making barriers for the windows, and I trust that the outside and a considerable portion of the inside walls will be completed before the cold weather sets in.

7. *General.*—All the industrial departments have been kept busy during the year.

(a) *The carpenter shop,* besides executing all the repairs incidental to an institution of this description, have made all the wood work necessary for the new shops, and are at present very busy with the work of the prison extension.

(b) *The engineers' and blacksmiths' department* have also been fully occupied in preparing the barriers and other iron work necessary in the new shops and prison extension, besides fitting up the wind mill, ironing moulds for cement blocks, horse shoeing and other general work.

In connection with this department, I would venture to remark that the accommodation provided is altogether inadequate for the amount of work to be done, and, therefore, the number of convicts employed is insufficient to handle the increasing quantity of work which has to be undertaken.

(c) *Masons and brick yard.*—The work of these departments is being carried on in a satisfactory manner, considering the large quantity of unskilled labour employed. During the year the brick yard turned out about 750,000 bricks, which, as they did not commence active operations until late in the season, and had to close up entirely during the winter, is to my mind very satisfactory. The masons have been very busy with repairs, the various buildings completed and those in course of construction at present.

(d) *The tailors' shop* has also been kept well employed, and has supplied all the clothing required by officers and convicts, not only in this institution, but also for the jails at Regina and Prince Albert.

(e) *The shoe shop,* besides executing all repairs, has made all boots, shoes, moccasins, &c., needful for the staff and convicts here, besides filling all the orders received from the two jails previously mentioned.

A. R. MITCHELL,
Chief Trades Instructor.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

NEW WESTMINSTER, October 10, 1905.

Inspectors of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

SIRS,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, accompanied by statistical and financial statements, for the year 1904-5.

The expenditure of this institution for the year was $50,274.38.

The following tabular statement shows the movement of convicts for the year just closed:—

Received—		
Remaining at midnight June 30, 1904	109	
From common jails	59	
		168
Discharged—		
By expiration of sentence	17	
" pardon	1	
" parole	7	
" death	1	
" returned to provincial jail	2	
" removed by order of court	1	
		29
		139

I expected to be able to report that we had occupied our new wing by this time, but owing to the unfortunate delays in the delivery of barriers and material the occupation has been delayed at least six months. When occupied we will have cell accommodation for 212.

Judging by the increase of convicts in British Columbia, I think it advisable to start as soon as possible the building of another wing, which not only will be necessary soon, but will give employment to a large number of men.

The chief trade instructor's memorandum goes fully into the season's work, and the officers continue to do their duty faithfully and well.

I have the honour to be, sirs,

Your obedient servant,

J. C. WHYTE,
Warden.

[APPENDIX.]

Memo. for the Warden.

I have the honour to submit the following report on building and other industrial work carried on for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

New Wing.—Good progress has been made with the building, the whole of the brick and concrete work being finished, with the exception of the pressed brick lining on the inside face of the walls and the granolithic floors in the basement. The pressed brick should have been made last summer, but our brick instructor being employed at the Manitoba penitentiary and not returning until too late in the season, we had to wait until this year. However, one kiln is nearly ready to burn, so we hope to be able to finish the brick work in the near future. The outside of the walls above the granite foundation has been finished with a coating of cement and sand laid off into blocks, the cornice being turreted, and composed of cement stone blocks—a date stone '1904' being let in on each side of the building. The roof is composed of concrete with expanded metal embedded in and finished with a coating of Trinidad asphalt, making it water-proof as well as fire-proof, the rain being carried off down the soil vent pipes in the centre of the building.

Sixty cell barriers were received on June 23. These we hope to have in place before long, and will then be ready for the remaining sixty. The water to cells, gives us considerable extra work in piping, two distinct services having to be used, on account of our spring water supply being insufficient for all purposes; we have to connect this for the wash-basins, and use the creek supply from the dam for flushing the water closets. Most of the pipes and fittings are at hand and when the pipe cutting and threading machine is installed we will be able to carry out the work promptly. There is still a great deal of material to be received for the construction, the long distance most of it had to be brought, naturally caused us delay, and could the orders have been filled more promptly no doubt the building would have been much more advanced.

New building.—An addition to the coal store house on wharf, 16 x 26, was erected during the winter, for the storage of anthracite coal.

Brick yard.—The brick makers were busy last fall and this spring, and have nearly completed a kiln containing about 45 M. pressed and 200 M. common bricks. This department gives employment to about 38 convicts.

Stone shed.—The cement blocks for new wing were all finished by November 18 last, after which considerable granite was prepared for the foundation of the new wing extension. A dressed granite crossing for the side walk at the front gate containing 448 sq. feet was prepared and put down and is doing good service. Spare men were employed breaking granite for macadam.

Reservoir No. 2.—This work was finished and put into commission on October 17, its capacity being 65,937 gallons. It has been in constant use since and given every satisfaction. On examination recently not a flaw could be found in it. This reflects great credit on the carrying out of this work. The collecting tank above the stable was found to be leaking at the bottom. This was remedied by putting in five inches of concrete, and the cover was given a coat of tar and gravel.

Retaining Wall.—The round end of the retaining wall at the warden's quarters was finished by us. It is joined to the wall (erected by the provincial government) at one end, the other end is finished by a pier. Two more piers are provided for the iron gates and finished with cement caps. The body of this wall was built of brick, and faced with cement and sand, the piers being of concrete. Iron railings and gates are fixed in position and give a very pleasing effect to this entrance.

Boundary fence.—During February nearly 400 feet was blown down, in four different places. This was all replaced.

Ice.—About 40 tons of ice was stored in February. So far this has kept in fair condition, although no proper ice-house is available.

Repairs to buildings.—General repairs have been carried out where necessary, but a great deal will have to be done before long.

Shops.—The shops have all been fully employed, and handicapped as they are for room, have done well both in the quality and quantity of work turned out.

H. DISNEY,
Chief Trade Instructor.

APPENDIX C.

SURGEONS' REPORTS.

KINGSTON,

To Inspectors of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

SIRS,—I have the honour herewith, as required by statute, to submit my annual report of the medical department of this penitentiary for the year ended June 30, 1905.

The general sanitation has been all that could be expected, and the cleanliness of the prison and the prisoners has been up to the usual standard. The ventilation in the dormitories and the workshops and other buildings has given every satisfaction, and the heating arrangements in the different parts were carried out with much care, and deserve special mention.

There was considerable sickness amongst the prisoners throughout the year, and besides a large number continually in the hospital, the number of dispensary patients for whom special prescriptions were provided was very large. In the carrying out of my directions as regards treatment, care and diet, for the well being of those under our charge, the hospital overseer and his assistant discharged their duties well and faithfully both during the day as well as the night service. The sick dietary under the charge of the overseers being specially prepared in the diet kitchen devoted to that purpose, and from which each one received his food that is indicated by his disease and best suited for a speedy recovery.

Influenza or La Grippe has been, as usual, the cause of the development of many of the complaints, for not only is this malady itself very distressing and usually attended with prolonged convalescence, but it has an extraordinary aptitude for discovering the weak points in the system, and for bringing into active prominence latent flaws which otherwise might lie dormant.

The very few cases of tuberculosis is a feature worthy of remark, and it is not known that the disease was ever contracted within the institution; the few suffering from it came into prison with it, mostly in the chronic form. We should be more impressed with the idea, that it is only infectious and communicable where simple sanitary requirements have been neglected.

As pure water is absolutely essential to the preservation of health, I may say that there are few communities in which greater care has been taken for the procuring and maintaining a pure, wholesome and sufficient water supply. An examination of it made several times during the year proved to my satisfaction that for drinking purposes a high degree of potability was being secured.

We are coming to understand more and more every day the germ theory, and to appreciate that a great deal of disease is preventable, because its cause may be eradicated by the proper and vigorous employment of disinfectant agents, the properties of which are now fully studied to meet the existing conditions of scientific advancement.

In consideration of the great amount of sickness, there were very few deaths, for besides the care and treatment all the comprehensive preventative measures, such as isolation, vaccination, hygiene, &c., which have conserved human life everywhere to figures beyond computation, have been employed.

In addition the means already outlined by which disease may be combatted and prevented, and the health of the prisoners promoted and maintained, may be mentioned plenty of pure air, dry and well ventilated clean apartments for sleeping and working in, perfect cleanliness of person, clothing and bedding; regular food and cleanliness of kitchen and dietary utensils, as important sanitary features.

As in all prison populations, some are afflicted with syphilis in one of its stages, and in dealing with it the obligations of the profession especially expose the surgeon in dealing with or operating upon this class. Notwithstanding the fact that it is unfortunately the popular belief that he is singularly immune to contagion of all kinds, as if guarded by a special Providence, every precaution is taken to minimize the risk.

As usual there was a great deal of sickness amongst the officers, but I am glad to be able to report that, though in many cases the diseases assumed a serious character, there were no fatalities. There were 118 cases of sickness among the officers during the year. There were no accidents amongst officers or convicts.

Insane ward.—The ward has been thoroughly renovated during the year, and is always kept scrupulously clean. There have been fewer inmates at the end of the year than there have been for years, as a great many being restored to mental health, were returned to the general prison where they were permitted to resume their occupation. The number of insane at the beginning of the year was 29; admitted during the year, 24; admitted from the prison, 21; transferred to provincial asylum at expiration of sentence, 6; discharged cured, 17; improved to resume work, 3.

Prison of isolation.—This ward is always in a good sanitary condition, and the prisoners appear quite healthy. The cells and corridors are kept clean, indicating the careful supervision of those who have charge of this department. Excited and disturbed prisoners are often restored to perfect health by a term in this ward.

Female ward.—The inmates who comprise the contingent in this ward were all in good health at the end of the year. There was very little sickness amongst them, and they were carefully looked after by the matron in matters of health. Cleanliness prevails everywhere.

Prescriptions.—The number of prescriptions dispensed during the year independent of hospital patients amounted to : For officers, 904; prison of isolation, 134; insane ward, 254; female ward, 250; dispensary patients, 4,691; teeth extracted, 173; number of days in hospital, 4,476; aggregate number of prisoners for whom treatment was prescribed during the year, 5,777; number of officers who received treatment, 118; prisoners treated in hospital, 452. In the discharge of my professional duties, I wish to thank all those who gave me their support. Mr. Gunn, hospital overseer, who assiduously carried out my directions, has merited special mention.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Stock on hand June 30, 1904	$	193 40		
Drugs and medicines purchased		545 81		
			$	739 21
June 30, 1905, drugs, &c., on hand	$	234 62		
Received for medicines supplied officers		129 17		
				363 79
Net expenditure of drugs			$	375 42
Per capita cost				0 84¾

Appended hereto will be found the usual returns.

I have the honour to be, sirs,

Your obedient servant,

DANIEL PHELAN, M.D.,

Surgeon.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 34

ANNUAL Return of Sick Treated in Hospital from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905.

Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.
Abscess		1	1		1	
Appendicitis		1	1		1	
Auto-intoxication		2	2		2	
Biliary calculi		1	1		1	
Biliousness		1	1		1	
Bronchitis		52	52		52	
Burn		2	2		2	
Cephalalgia	1	4	5		5	
Chorea		1	1			1
Colic		27	27		27	
Constipation		18	18		18	
Contusion		19	19		18	1
Cystitis		1	1		1	
Debility	1	25	26		24	2
Dementia		1	1		1	
Diarrhœa		40	40		40	
Epilepsy		3	3		3	
Epistaxis		1	1		1	
Erysipelas		3	3		3	
Fabricula		2	2		2	
Fever		9	9		7	2
Fistula		1	1			1
Furunculus		6	6		6	
Heart disease		4	4		4	
Hernia		2	2		2	
Hordeolum		1	1		1	
Indigestion	2	56	58		56	2
Influenza		30	30		30	
Ingrowing nail		1	1		1	
Injury to eye		1	1		1	
Injury toe nail		1	1		1	
Lumbago		4	4		4	
Malaria		1	1		1	
Malingering		11	11		10	1
Mania		2	2		2	
Melancholia		5	5		5	
Meningitis	1		1	1		
Migraine		4	4		4	
Odontalgia		4	4		4	
Onychia		1	1		1	
Ophthalmia		7	7		7	
Orchitis		1	1		1	
Otitis		1	1		1	
Paralysis		2	2	2		
Paresis	1	1	2	2		
Phthisis		6	6		6	
Pneumonia	1	7	8		8	
Rheumatism	1	31	32		32	
Sciatica		1	1		1	
Sleritis		1	1		1	
Sprain		5	5		5	
Syncope		1	1		1	
Syphilis		1	1		1	
Taenia solium	1		1		1	
Tonsillitis		27	27		27	
Tubercuiosis	1		1		1	
Ulcer		1	1		1	
Urticaria		3	3		3	
Uvula cut		1	1		1	
Vaccinia		3	3		3	
Wound		3	3		3	
	10	452	462	5	447	10

RETURN of Criminal Insane Convicts in the Insane Ward, from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905.

Distribution.	Male.	Total.
Remained under treatment on June 30, 1904	36	36
Since admitted—		
Kingston penitentiary	21	21
St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary	2	2
Dorchester penitentiary	1	1
Total number under treatment during the above period	60	60
Discharged—		
Cured	17	17
Improved sufficiently to resume work	3	3
Transferred to Provincial Asylum on expiration of sentence	6	6
Died	5	5
Remaining under treatment on June 30, 1905	29	29

CONVICTS ADMITTED INTO THE INSANE WARD.

Name.	Date of Admission.	From Whence Received.			How Disposed of				Remaining under treatment June 30, 1905	Remarks.
		Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul.	Dorchester.	Discharged Cured.	Improved to resume work.	Transferred to Prov. Asylum.	Died.		
Teitor, Jacob	July 11, 1904	1			1					
Rellinger, Joseph	" 13, 1904	1			1					
Valandry, David	" 18, 1904	1							1	Improved.
Jackson Samuel	" 23, 1904	1				1				
"	Dec. 20, 1904	1			1					
Prevost, Emmanuel	Aug. 1, 1904	1					1			
Hull, Fred	" 2, 1904	1			1					
Swetka, Jutlet	" 26, 1904	1					1			
O'Hanley, August	Sept. 10, 1904	1			1					
Pippin, Samuel	" 14, 1904	1							1	Incurable.
Decaire, Peter	" 20, 1904	1							1	Improved.
Kimball, Leander	Oct. 7, 1904	1			1					
Mittistadt, Gustave	" 14, 1904	1						1		Suicide.
Sullivan, Joseph	Dec. 17, 1904			1	1					
Beaubien, Wm.	Feb. 2, 1905	1			1					
Ford, Henry	" 15, 1905		1						1	Improved.
Lodge, Fred	Mar. 4, 1905	1							1	"
Bavin, Wm.	" 27, 1905	1				1				
"	May 5, 1905	1			1					
O'Connors, Wm.	April 10, 1905	1			1					
Boyle, John	May 10, 1905	1							1	Improved.
Chartrand, Jos.	" 23, 1905	1			1					
Stockford, David	June 22, 1905	1			1					
Williams, Chas.	" 23, 1905		1						1	Incurable.
Murphy, Joseph	" 24, 1905	1			1					
Brennan, Henry	" 24, 1905	1							1	Improved.
		23	2	1	13	2	2	1	8	

OBITUARY.

No.	Age.	Date of Death.	Duration of insanity.	Proximate cause of Death.	Remarks.
C 642	58	July 23, 1904	244 days	Paresis	
D 277	37	August 3, 1904	1 year 314 days	Paralysis	
D 913	.....	November 11, 1904	28 days	Suicide	Hanging.
D 602	39	February 25, 1905	2 years 208 days	Paralysis	
D 450	25	May 20, 1905	2 years 209 days	Paresis	

DANIEL PHELAN, M.D.,
Surgeon and Med. Sup., Insane Asylum.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

St. Vincent de Paul, July 1, 1905.

The Inspectors of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

Gentlemen,—I have the honour to tender you my report for the fiscal year 1904-1905. Nothing very particular occurred in my department, though I notice that we had during a few months more patients than during the previous year. Twenty-eight patients were treated in the hospital. Nearly all cases were more or less serious, nevertheless two convicts died here, one of pulmonary tuberculosis, and the second of pneumonia.

I have to draw your attention to the many cases of tuberculosis in this institution. Before a prisoner is sent here he has been detained for weeks, sometimes months, in jail. As far as I can learn prisoners who are simply held or awaiting to be transferred to the penitentiary are never examined by any doctor unless in need of medical treatment. It is evident that a latent tuberculosis has a great chance to develop.

Moreover if we add the lack of exercise, influence of confinement, we must not wonder to find many convicts sometimes with very active lesions when they have entered here seemingly in good health. All these patients should be isolated and be given hygienic and dietetic treatment from the very moment they are admitted to the penitentiary.

We have no isolating cells here and we need them greatly for the above inmates. All the blankets, comforters and quilts should be disinfected in proper way so that they might not become the means of spreading infection of tuberculosis. The bucket system for receiving the dejecta of the convicts during the night is most anti-hygienic. It is deplorable as far as it permits the emanation of odors and gas, and it is deleterious to the health of the inmate. The individual closet in the cells with trap and cover is certainly to be recommended in place of the bucket system.

During the fiscal year many old officers on the staff had to tender their resignation owing to their bad health, and I regret to state that one of them, Mr. Gilbert Chartrand, died a month after, having served 29 years in this institution.

On my report of last year, I suggested that the use of razors upon convicts be abolished. I once more draw your attention to the question, owing to the danger of infection. Since a few weeks, I have noticed that the convicts are greatly affected by

the heat. Could it not be arranged that their suits be of bright colour and more light during the summer, principally for those working outside in the sun? What is said of the convicts could be also well applied to the officers. They ought to be given very light material for the uniforms, many officers if not all the staff, having to stand in the sun with heavy clothes on. The expense by the above change would not be very great, and every one would feel more comfortable.

The general sanitary condition of officers and convicts was fair. Many officers had to remain home owing to illness. Twenty-eight convicts were treated in the hospital and at the end of the year, two patients only are inmates in the ward.

The only accident worthy to be mentioned, occurred to an officer who shot himself through the leg by accident with his revolver. He was unfit for duty during 3 months, the wound being nearly 6 inches long and 1 inch deep. The patient has completely recovered now.

Accident.—None serious.

Deaths.—Blondin, J. B., pulmonary tuberculosis; Pominville Olivier, pneumonia.

Transferred.—Ford, William, insane; Williams, Chas., insane.

Yours respectfully,

AD. ALLAIRE, M.D.,

Surgeon.

PATIENTS TREATED IN THE HOSPITAL, 1904-05.

Abscess	1
Ataxia locomotrice	1
Bronchitis	2
Coltitis	1
Contusion of the abdomen	1
Depressed	2
Dysentery	2
Gastritis	1
Gastralgia	2
Heart disease	2
Indigestion	2
Lumbago	1
Optical nivritis	1
Orchitis	1
Palpitation	1
Pneumonia	1
Piles	1
Stricture	1
Tuberculosis	3
Tumor	1

Six thousand one hundred and twenty-nine consultations were given to officers and convicts from June 30, 1904, to June 30, 1905.

Diseases Treated in the Cells—

Abscess	12
Asthma	7
Amygdalitis	8
Adenitis	4
Boils	14
Bronchitis	35
Bronchial catarrh	3
Balanite	5
Colds	137
Constipation	120
Consumption	11
Contusion	9
Cystitis	22
Cholera morbus	4
Clap	13
Diarrhœa	60
Dyspepsia	17
Heart disease	5
Hernia inquinal	12
Hemorrhoid external	6
Mental alienation	2
Locomotor ataxia	1
Lumbago	3
Neuralgia	8
Ophthalmia	2
Palpitation of heart	17
Phthisis	2
Pneumonia	1
Pharingitis	5
Rheumatism	11
Scrofula	4
Sprains	13
Tumour (operated)	3
Orchitis	2
Tuberculosis (died)	1
Syphilis	20

AD. ALLAIRE, M.D.,
Surgeon.

HOSPITAL OVERSEER'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905.

Amount of drugs on hand June 30, 1904	$ 167 86	
Amount of drugs purchased from June 30, 1904, to June 30, 1905	356 73	
		$ 524 59
LESS.		
Amount of drugs on hand June 30, 1905	$ 187 32	
Amount of drugs sold to officers from June 30, 1904, to June 30, 1905	20 79	
		208 11
Amount of drugs used by convicts from June 30, 1904, to June 30, 1905		$ 316 48
Cost per capita		0 86

D. O'SHEA,
Hospital Overseer.

July 1, 1905.

DORCHESTER.

DORCHESTER, July 1, 1905.

The Inspectors of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

SIRS,—I have the honour to submit the statistical reports of my department for the year ended June 30, 1905.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
E. P. DOHERTY, M.D.

CASES TREATED IN CELLS.

Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Remaining.
Abscess		7	7	
Acidity		45	45	
Asthma		3	3	
Boils		9	9	
Bronchitis		5	5	
Burns		6	6	
Cardialgia		9	9	
Catarrh		26	26	
Cephalagia		41	41	
Chills	1	6	7	
Colds		47	47	
Colic		26	26	
Comedo		2	2	
Contusions		35	35	
Costiveness		60	60	
Cutaneous eruptions		17	17	
Coughs		48	48	
Debility	1	7	6	2
Diarrhoea		70	69	1
Dysentery		13	13	
Dyspepsia		9	8	1
Ghonorrhoea		5	5	
Hæmoptysis		2	2	
Heart disease		3	3	
Hernia		4	4	
Hemorrhoids		15	15	
Incontinence	1	12	12	1
Indigestion		39	38	1
Influenza		7	7	
Insomnia		12	12	
Leucorrhœa		1	1	
Lumbago		16	16	
Neuralgia		40	40	
Ophthalmia		22	22	
Otitis		12	11	1
Pleurodynia		3	3	
Pyrosis		1	1	
Retention		7	7	
Rheumatism	1	26	25	2
Scrofula	1	2	3	
Sore throat		44	44	
Sprains		13	13	
Stomatitis		26	26	
Stricture		3	3	
Syphilis		3	3	
Teeth extracted		107	107	
Tonsillitis		21	21	
Tuberculosis		3	2	1
Varicocele	1	2	3	
Wounds	1	61	62	
Epilepsy		1		1

CASES TREATED IN HOSPITAL.

Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Remaining.
Amputation of forearm		1	1	
Debility		3	3	
Fracture of arm		1	1	
Heart disease	1	1	1	1
Hemorrhoids		1	1	
Incontinence		1	1	
Insanity		1	1	
Rheumatism		2	1	1
Syphilis (tertiary)		1		1
Tuberculosis		1	1	
	1	13	11	3

Statement of expenditure for drugs and medicine—

Stock on hand June 30, 1904		$287 27
Drugs and sundries purchased		165 34
		452 61
Less: Drugs on hand June 30, 1905	$312 23	
Received for medicines supplied officers	42 94	
		355 17
Net expenditure for drugs		$97 44

Per capita cost, 39 cents.

E. P. DOHERTY, M.D.

MANITOBA PENITENTIARY.

STONY MOUNTAIN, August 21, 1905.

The Inspectors of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

SIRS,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1905.

The general health of the prison has been fairly good. Colds, constipation, diarrhœa, frost bite and eczema have been the most frequent complaints. Ophthalmia (granular), or as it is now best known trachoma, has been fairly prevalent here during the past year. Without means of isolation on account of the crowded condition of the prison, it became a very troublesome affection. One patient lost his eyesight.

We have had two deaths during the year, one from pneumonia and one from consumption. One insane convict was transferred to the asylum at Selkirk.

The health of the officers has been fair. One died from typhoid. Although this disease was epidemic in Winnipeg and surrounding country this was the only case to develop here.

The number of days lost by officers on account of illness was 347½.
The usual statements are appended.

I have the honour to be, sirs,

Your obedient servant,

R. W. NEILL, M.D.

CASES TREATED IN CELLS.

Diseases.	Number of Cases.	Diseases.	Number of Cases.
Abscess	25	Hives	1
Acne roseaca	9	Hernia	1
Acne vulgaris	2	Indigestion	197
Alopecia areata	6	Influenza	98
Adenitis tubercular	27	Ingrowing toe nails	3
Aneurism	2	Insane	19
Bilousness	1	Insomnia	12
Blister	1	Iritis	1
Boils	15	Irticaria	1
Burns	4	Itch	3
Bruises	35	Jaundice	59
Bronchitis	5	Laryngitis	4
Catarrh nasal	16	Lumbago	61
" of ears	11	Malaria	7
Carbuncle	5	Neuralgia	24
Chilblain	3	Opthalmia	59
Cold	653	Otitis media	2
Consumption	7	Pains, indefinite	23
Constipation	253	Palpitation of heart	2
Conjunctivitis	1	Pediculi	2
Conjestion of liver	1	Pharyngitis	10
Corns	4	Psoriasis	10
Cough	18	Rheumatism, chronic	96
Cysts	1	Sciatica	33
Dandruff	1	Scirrhosis of liver	9
Diarrhœa	164	Scrofula	8
Dropsy	1	Scalds	1
Dyspepsia	16	Spermatorrhœa	4
Endocarditis	3	Strains	46
Enuresis	2	Styes	1
Epididymitis	1	Syphilis	41
Epilepsy	5	Teeth extracted	38
Erysipelas	16	Toothache	39
Eczema	133	Tonsilitis	64
Frost bite	32	Tumor of the brain	1
Gleet	1	Urticaria	1
Goitre	14	Ulcers	11
Ghonorrhœa	8	Vertigo	5
Hemorrhoids	41	Varicocele	3
Headache	48	Wounds	34
Hypochondria	1	Worms	19
Herpes	1		

CASES TREATED IN THE HOSPITAL.

Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Anemia		1			1
Boils		1	1		
Bronchitis		1	1		
Carbuncle	1		1		
Consumption	1	6	3	1	3
Dropsy		1	1		
Erysipelas		4	4		
Eczema		1	1		
Hernia		1			1
Influenza		1	1		
Insane		1	1		
Jaundice		1	1		
Ophthalmia		4	3		1
Pharyngitis		1			1
Scrofula		1			1
Tubercula, adentis	2	1	1	1	1
Tumor of the brain		1	1		
Ulcers		1	1		
Wounds		2	2		
	4	30	23	2	9

Statement of expenditure for drugs and medicines.—

Stock on hand, June 30, 1904	$204 69
Drugs and sundries purchased	228 11
	432 80
Drugs on hand, June 30, 1905	226 47
	206 33
Received for medicine supplied to officers	36 24
Net expenditure for the year	$170 09

Per capita cost, $0.89.5.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

NEW WESTMINSTER, July 1, 1905.

The Inspectors of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

SIRS,—I have the honour to submit my annual report as surgeon of the British Columbia penitentiary.

With few exceptions the health of the convicts has been good, the only death during the year being that of an Indian who succumbed to uraemia after a short illness. The other cases treated in hospital were not of a severe nature, and it will be noticed that while the number of convicts admitted to hospital is larger than last year, the time spent in hospital is much less.

The number of convicts treated in cells shows an increase over last year, as does the number of prescriptions filled. This increase, as well as the increase in the num-

ber of hospital patients, is, I think, to a large extent accounted for by the increase in the prison population, which is now very much larger than it has ever been.

The usual tables are appended, showing the work of my department, and

I have the honour to be, sirs,

Your obedient servant.

W. A. DE WOLF SMITH,

Surgeon.

Statement of drugs and medicines, 1904-05:—

Value of drugs on hand June 30, 1904	$211 47	
Value of drugs purchased, 1904-05	229 86	
		441 33
Value of drugs on hand, June 30, 1905	209 02	
Received for medicine supplied officers	18 19	
		227 21
Net cost of drugs, &c		$214 12

Cost per capita $1.74.

CASES TREATED IN HOSPITAL.

Diseases.	Admitted.	Total.	Died.	Discharged.
Furuncle	2	2		2
Cut on neck	1	1		1
Pain in chest	1	1		1
Ulcer	1	1		1
Conjunctivitis	4	4		4
Opium fiend	2	2		2
Blood poisoning	1	1		1
Uraemia	1	1	1	
Abscess	3	3		3
Dislocation	1	1		1
Pain in back	4	4		4
Rheumatism	1	1		1
Total	22	22	1	21

Number of days spent in hospital, 187.

CASES TREATED IN CELLS.

Diseases.	Number of Cases.	Diseases.	Number of Cases.
Acne	3	Hæmorrhoids	10
Anyrexia	16	Headache	18
Abscess	3	Indigestion	83
Burn	1	Insomnia	4
Bruises	2	Neuralgia	1
Bilious	5	Onychia	1
Colic	5	Pain in back	61
Cystitis	11	Pain in chest	11
Cough	80	Pain in side	16
Corns	7	Rheumatism	45
Cold	56	Sprain	1
Catarrh	7	Spermatorrhœa	1
Constipation	242	Swollen glands	3
Conjunctivitis	21	Tonsillitis	11
Coryza	8	Toothache	24
Diarrhœa	15	Tumor	1
Eczema	4	Teeth extracted	36
Furuncle	4		
Gum boil	1	Total	821
Gastritis	3		

Number of prescriptions filled, 1,762.

DEATH IN HOSPITAL.

Name.	Age.	Disease.	Date of Admission.	Date of Death.	Nationality.	Days in Hospital.
Joseph Peel	24	Uraemia	March 4, 1905	March 11, 1905	Canadian Indian	8

APPENDIX D.

CHAPLAINS' REPORTS.

KINGSTON.

PORTSMOUTH, July 1, 1905.

To the Inspectors of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

SIRS,—Time reminds me that it is my duty to submit to you my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1905.

On that date there were under my charge 281 men and 4 women, making the same total as last year's.

In regard to their religious belief they are thus distributed:—

Church of England	113
Methodist	88
Presbyterian	48
Baptist	20
Unitarian	1
Congregationalist	1
Salvation Army	1
Jewish	1
Lutheran	12
	285

It gives me much pleasure to say that our choir is in an excellent state of efficiency, and take a deep interest in their duties. We have two very good orgapists who assist each other in the choir practices. The services are well rendered.

I have acted on your thoughtful suggestion in regard to the chapel services, and have arranged that they shall consist, from time to time, of song service and special music, and accordingly I have invited musicians from the city to take part. We were favoured with a visit from the 'Meister Singers' last November. They are members of the Westminster Abbey choir. Their very beautiful singing was thoroughly enjoyed and will never be forgotten. These changes impart much pleasure and instruction, and do lasting good.

We are grateful to those who, at some trouble and expense to themselves, give us the benefit of their talents.

I believe the great majority of the men value the privilege of attending church, and their behaviour, with very few exceptions, is exemplary. The week-day classes have been very well attended, and the men have thanked me for the instructions given to them. This is encouraging.

The partition between the chapel and the school has been replaced, and adds much to the comfort and appearance of the chapel. It requires to be columned so as to be in keeping with the other wall decorations. I venture to hope to see a stained glass window in the Norman arch of the doorway in the partition, and a green rep curtain instead of a door. These are desirable improvements, and would give a finished look to the chapel.

Once again I tender to the warden, deputy warden and the officers generally my warmest thanks for the assistance they have so readily and courteously given me in the discharge of my duties as chaplain.

I have the honour to be, sirs,

Your obedient servant,

A. W. COOKE

Protestant Chaplain.

PORTSMOUTH, July 1, 1905.

To the Inspectors of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

DEAR SIRS,—The following is my annual report for the past fiscal year.

Our chapel register has entered on its pages the names of 160 men and 3 women who claim to belong to the Catholic faith, making the same total as was registered a year ago on our books.

Four times during the year I was called upon to admister the last sacraments and assist at the burial services of convicts Brennan, Beaulieu, Clark and Connolly, who had been ailing for many months previous to their deaths.

The morning and afternoon services on the Sundays and holy days have been punctually attended to and nothing has been left undone to make them both interesting and instructive for the men.

As in previous years, the number of communicants has been most satisfactory, and in consequence a source of great edification to the congregration on the whole.

The general conduct of the convicts has been likewise most exemplary during the time of morning and afternoon devotions, and hence a source of great edification to me.

On all occasions the keepers and guards were most assiduous in the p rformance of their duties, and ever ready to second me in my efforts to facilitate the fulfilment of the prison regulations.

Thanking all the officers for their many acts of kindness.

I have the honour to be, sirs,

Yours most respectfully,

M. McDONALD,
Roman Catholic Chaplain.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY, August 1, 1905.

The Inspectors of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

HONOURABLE SIRS,—I have the honour to present my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

At that date, 294 convicts figured on my list after the following movement during the elapsed year:—

113 arrived.
1 transferred from the protestant chapel.
72 discharged.
9 pardoned.
28 licensed.
1 escaped.
1 sent to Kingston insane ward.
2 died.

On June 4 last we were honoured with the visit from His Lordship the Archbishop of Montreal, Monseigneur Bruchesi, whose Christlike feelings for all the sufferers and particularly the prisoners are so well known.

This favour and the ensuing confirmation of thirteen men had been happily anticipated even at Easter time and caused a general revival of religious practices in our Catholic flock.

This was equally helped by the skilful zeal of our organist and chanters, who frequently delighted us with remarkable religious performances.

Have I to add that the men's conduct has improved likewise in the chapel and in the use of library books?

Let me, honourable sirs, express once more my most sincere sentiments of gratitude for your kindness and help and subscribe,

Your humble servant,

L. O. HAREL,

Roman Catholic Chaplain.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY, July 1, 1905.

To the Inspectors of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

DEAR SIRS,—I beg herewith to submit my tenth annual report as Protestant chaplain of this penitentiary.

During the year from June 30, 1904, to June 30, 1905, there have been in all 91 prisoners under my care, of whom 70 were remaining on June 30, 1904, and 21 have since been received.

Movement of convicts for year ending June 30, 1905:—

Discharged	16
Pardoned	8
Licensed	5
Transferred	2
Remaining June 30, 1905	60
	91

Place of birth—

Canada	49
England	19
Scotland	4
Ireland	2
United States of America	12
Germany	1
Sweden	1
Denmark	1
Africa	1
Cuba	1
	91

Creed—

Church of England	43
Presbyterian	28
Methodist	8
Baptist	2
Lutheran	2
Mormon	1
Adventist	1
Universalist	1
Congregationalist	1
Unclassed	4
	91

CHAPEL.

I am happy to report that the conduct of the men in the chapel continues to be good, the exceptions to the rule being rare and trifling. The improved electric system of lighting has been a great benefit, and is greatly appreciated at our early morning services, and on dark days. The interior of the chapel has been improved and brightened through the kindness of the warden in having the pews, officers' seats, desks, &c., repainted. We are also indebted to Mrs. Pratt, the wife of our esteemed deputy warden, for the donation of flowers for the decoration of the altar.

SCHOOL.

Of the men under my care nine have availed themselves of the privilege of attending the school.

LIBRARY.

The library has been enlarged by the addition of a number of carefully selected books, and is well patronized by those who are able to read.

AFTER DISCHARGE.

As may be supposed, the interest of the chaplain in those committed to his care does not wholly cease upon their release from prison. It is then, as he knows, that the severest test of the success of his efforts on their behalf, and of their own good resolutions usually begins. It is, therefore, a source of great comfort to him, as he bids good-bye to one of his flock about to return to the world, to know that such an organization as the 'Prisoners' Aid Association' is waiting to assist, advise and encourage the unfortunate one, and to help him, if he will, to walk uprightly, and therefore securely.

During the year I have given to all those about to be discharged, who desired it, the address of the devoted and painstaking vice-president of the Prisoners' Aid Association. In each case prompt and generous action was taken. The total amount expended on meal tickets, lodging, railway fares, overcoats, underwear, board, &c., &c., was $113.11, while $14 was given towards defraying the funeral expenses of one released a few days before his death. In another case an amount of several dollars of back wages was obtained for a released prisoner. The time given in attending to those discharged prisoners amounted to about six days of twelve hours each.

These remarks refer only to work amongst the convicts discharged during the year from this penitentiary, and do not include the association's larger work in connection with those released from jail.

Before concluding this report I desire to offer to the warden, deputy warden and the officers generally, my sincere thanks for the aid they have given me in the performance of the duties of my office.

I have the honour to be, Sirs,

Yours most obediently,

JOHN ROLLIT,

Protestant Chaplain.

DORCHESTER.

DORCHESTER, N.B., July 1, 1905.

To Douglas Stewart, and
G. W. Dawson, Esquires,
H. M. Inspectors.

SIRS,—I have the honour to present my twenty-second annual report as Protestant chaplain of this penitentiary for the year ending June 30, 1905.

On that day there were under my charge 127 prisoners, of whom 6 were women, as against a total of 138 for the corresponding day of the preceding year.

The following is the religious distribution :—

Church of England	50
Baptists	33
Methodists	14
Presbyterians	26
Unitarian	1
Deist	1
Lutherans	1
Adventist	1
Total	127

In presenting this report my feelings are of no common order for it is the last of a long series of twenty-two which represent all the activities in the service during an equal number of years.

I need hardly say that it is a sore day in the history of any man's life in which he is made to realize that his work is done.

On the other hand there are consolations arising out of the consciousness that amid much that was human and imperfect I tried to throw my conscience into my work.

During that considerable period of time I have had under my charge nearly 1,200 prisoners, with whom to deal earnestly and faithfully, and yet humanely, has constantly called into requisition whatever powers it had pleased God to give me.

And it is with no small pleasure that I am truly able to say that I have always received the greatest respect and attention from that large number of prisoners; my successive annual reports bear unvarying evidence upon this point.

Whilst it is quite true that with a large proportion the chaplain's work appears to be love's labour lost; yet on the other hand I well know of no small proportion of those who have been under my care, who have ceased to do evil and have learned to do well.

Of the staff, I have no other word to say than this : that for two and twenty years, from every member of the same—past and present—I have received kind and helpful consideration.

As for the department it has been pleased on various occasions to refer in a gratifying manner to the quality of my work; and this in the coming days will be to me no small source of comfort.

I now say farewell, and beg to remain, gentlemen,

Your very obedient servant,

J. ROY CAMPBELL.

DORCHESTER, N.B., September 15, 1905.

The Inspectors of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

SIRS,—I have the honour to submit to you my annual report as Roman Catholic chaplain of this penitentiary for the fiscal year 1904-05.

On June 30 last, I had figuring on my prison book 101 males, and 5 females, a grand total of 106, as against 112 recorded in my last report.

It is with a high sense of gratification that I have to express my entire satisfaction as to the good behaviour, and the spirit of submission of the convicts under my spiritual charge, in all things pertaining to my office.

We had not a single incident of an unpleasant character to mar in any way the uniform routine life of our prison.

In conclusion I must express my appreciation for the courtesy extended to me by the entire staff in the discharge of my official duties.

I have the honour to be, sirs,

Your humble servant,

A. D. CORMIER, Pst.

MANITOBA PENITENTIARY.

STONY MOUNTAIN, August 3, 1905.

The Inspectors of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

DEAR SIRS,—I have the honour to present my report for the year ending June 30, 1905 :—

No. of convicts on register, June 30, 1904		103
No. received during year		69
		172
Discharged by expiration of sentence	24	
Discharged by parole	8	
Discharged by pardon	9	
Transferred to asylum	1	
Died	1	
		43
Total on register, June 30, 1905		129

CREEDS.

Church of England	58
Presbyterian	25
Methodist	17
Lutheran	13
Mormon	5
Baptist	9
Adventist	1
Quaker	1
Total	129

The services on Sunday have proved interesting and profitable. The convicts have rendered music that would do credit to the churches of our large cities. I have devoted much of my time to personal work among the men, and am fully persuaded that the seed sown may yet bear fruit.

I wish again to thank the warden and officers for their courtesy and kind assistance.

I have the honour to be, sirs,

Yours faithfully,

F. M. FINN,

Protestant Chaplain.

STONY MOUNTAIN, August 14, 1905.

The Inspectors of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

SIRS,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year 1905.

Having taken charge of the Roman Catholic chapel since a few weeks only, I have nothing unusual to report.

On June 30, 1905, I had sixty convicts committed to my spiritual care. Their behaviour while assisting at divine office has been till now very good and I have all reasons to hope that it will be so in the future.

I have the honour to be, sirs,

Yours respectfully,

ARTHUR BELIVEAU, Priest,

Roman Catholic Chaplain.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., June 30, 1905.

The Inspectors of Penitentiaries
Ottawa.

SIRS,—I have the honour herewith to submit my report, as Protestant chaplain of the British Columbia Penitentiary, for the year ending June 30, 1905.

The subjoined figures will show a decided increase in our numbers over those of last year, but in a growing province, where everything is in a formative state, this is only to be expected.

Convicts remaining June 30, 1904	65	
Convicts received during the fiscal year	42	
Total ministered to during the year		107
Discharged	11	
Paroled	5	
Pardoned	1	
Transferred to insane asylum	1	
Total		18
Total under my charge June 30, 1905		89

Creeds—

Church of England	24
Methodist	23
Presbyterian	15
Buddhist	14
Baptist	7
Lutheran	3
Zwinglian	1
Salvation Army	1
No creed	1
Total	89

Of the 42 received during the year, 31 received early religious training, and attended Sunday school—7 leave the impression that early religious training was almost, if not altogether neglected—4 have no religious knowledge.

The age of leaving Sunday school varies from 11 to 20 years, while the average age of leaving may be stated as 15 years.

Again referring solely to convicts received during the year, I find that 11 did not use liquor in any form; 30 have used liquor; 1 used both liquor and opium.

Of these 31 who have used liquor, 17 acknowledge drink and 1 opium to have been the direct cause of their downfall, and surely it is not too much to say that of the remaining 13, at least 6 could trace their shame to drink as an indirect cause.

These figures are full of meaning for any one who cares to give them even the smallest consideration.

Our organist, Mr. H. Disney, resigned at the close of 1904, after many years of faithful and efficient service. He has been succeeded by Miss Mackenzie.

If expression of countenance means anything at all, then I should say that the men are deeply interested in the regular Sunday service, while the hearty singing, and the excellent order, encourages one to believe that the men actually enjoy the service.

I would like to speak of results, but I do not think that is possible. Time alone will show into what hearts the Holy Spirit of God has gained an entrance.

It is perhaps superfluous to speak of the value of the library. Every one knows the power of a good book. It is to be hoped that none but the best books will ever appear on the shelves of our library.

The excellent work that is being accomplished by Mr. W. J. Carroll, school instructor, is worthy of note. Owing to the large increase in penitentiary population, this work has been interfered with, but with the completion of the new wing the good work will go on.

I take this opportunity to thank the warden and his staff of officers for the courtesy extended to me in the discharge of my official duties.

I have the honour to be, sirs,

Your obedient servant,

ALBERT EDWARD VERT,

Protestant Chaplain.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., July 19, 1905.

The Inspectors of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

SIRS,—I have the honour to submit my annual report as Roman Catholic chaplain of this penitentiary for the year ending June 30, 1905.

Divine services were regularly held on all Sundays and holidays throughout the year. The convicts' behaviour in the chapel and their attention to the instruction have been all that could be desired.

During the two past years several convicts have received the privilege of the ticket-of-leave. As far as I am aware, none have abused this privilege.

In closing, I beg to thank the warden, deputy warden and all officers for the assistance given me in the performance of my duties.

I have the honour to be, sirs,

Your obedient servant,

EDM. PEYTAVIN,

Roman Catholic Chaplain.

APPENDIX E.

SCHOOL INSTRUCTORS' REPORTS.

KINGSTON, July 3, 1905.

The Inspectors of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

SIRS,—I have the honour to submit my tenth annual report of the school in this penitentiary for the year ended June 30, 1905.

The total number enrolled during the year was 79. Of this number 34 passed out capable of reading and writing intelligently, and with a fair knowledge of the elementary rules of arithmetic. Nine retired owing to expiration of sentence.

The present attendance is 36. The studies of these are divided as follows:—

Reading in Part I	15
Reading in Part II	10
Reading in second book and writing	6
Reading in third book, writing and arithmetic	5

The school has been been conducted by Mr. Begg, assistant, in a most satisfactory manner. The pupils show every desire to profit by the opportunities afforded them of improving their minds.

Their conduct while at school is generally all that could be wished for, and they are most attentive to the instruction given in their respective cells during the evening.

I have the honour to be, sirs,

Your obedient servant,

W. A. GUNN,
School Instructor.

LIBRARY RETURN.

	Total Number of Volumes in Library.	Number added during the Year.	Average Number of Convicts who used Works.	Total Number of Issues during the Year.
General library	3,248	112	440	22,880
Protestant library	350	.....	75	3,900
Roman Catholic library	355	.....	40	2,080
Totals	3,953	112	555	28,860

EDUCATION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Can read and write	367	3	370
Can read only	18	1	19
Cannot read or write	56	3	59
	441	7	448

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

SAINT VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY, July 1 1905.

To the Inspectors of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

DEAR SIRS,—I have the honour to submit to you my twenty-third report of the school and library of the penitentiary for the year ended June 30, 1905.

The total number of convicts enrolled during the year was 62, fifty-two French-Canadians, nine English and one Jew. The average daily attendance was 20.

At the close of the year the school register showed an attendance of twenty-three classified as follows :—

Reading, dictation, arithmetic	13
Spelling. reading writing and tables	10

Five English pupils were in Fasquelle's French Course, six French-Canadians in the third French reader, five in the third English reader, five in the first English reader and two in the French primer.

Sixty-six men were supplied with school books and slates to study in their cells.

The conduct of the pupils, while in class, was generally good, but the application and attendance had, of course, to suffer from the many interruptions of the school.

The library is in good condition.

Before concluding, I beg to tender my sincere thanks to the chaplains for their valuable help in the discharge of my duties.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. T. DORAIS,
School Instructor.

STATE OF EDUCATION.

Cannot read	86
Can read only	50
Can read and write	221
Total	357

LIBRARY RETURN.

Number of volumes in library	3,944
" " added during the year	51
" convicts who have used books	298
Total number of issues during the year	30,992
" outlay for the year	$24 93

DORCHESTER.

DORCHESTER, N.B., July 1, 1905.

The Inspectors of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

SIRS,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the school and library in this penitentiary for the year ended June 30, 1905.

At the beginning of the year the school was attended by forty-five pupils.

The present attendance is thirty-seven, divided as follows :—

Reading, writing and arithmetic	15
Reading and writing	10
Reading only	12

Five men reading in the fourth English reader, six in the third, ten in the second, seven in the first, and nine in the primers.

The conduct of the pupils and their application were satisfactory.

I beg to tender my sincere thanks to my superiors for the assistance given me in the discharge of my duties.

I have the honour to be, sirs,

Your obedient servant,

G. B. PAPINEAU,

School Instructor.

LIBRARY RETURNS.

	Total Number of Volumes in Library.	Number added during the Year.	Average Number of Convicts using Books.	Total Number of issues during the Year.
General library	595	20	180	9,360
Roman Catholic library	278	.....	45	1,170
Protestant library	103	.....	46	1,196
	976	20	.....	11,726

STATE OF EDUCATION.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Cannot read	20	2	22
Can read only	22	1	23
Can read and write	180	8	188
	222	11	233

MANITOBA.

STONY MOUNTAIN, July 1, 1905.

The Inspectors of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

SIRS,—I have the honour to submit my thirteenth annual report of the school of this penitentiary, for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Thirty-six pupils were enrolled during the year, classified as to nationalities, as follows :—English half-breed, 2 ; French half-breed, 5 ; Galician, 9 ; Polish, 5 ; German, 4; Hungarian, 3; Indian, 4; French, 2; Negro, 1.

Of this number, 11 had to learn the alphabet, 7 knew the alphabet only, 8 were able to read in the first reader, 6 in the second reader and 4 in the third reader.

The average daily attendance was a little over 14, and the present one 13, divided as follows :—

First reader, part first	4
First reader, part second	6
Second reader, spelling and arithmetic	3

Good progress was made during the year, especially by the foreigners who are taking a keen interest in their studies, and are very anxious to learn the English language.

I beg to express my thanks to my superiors for the assistance given me in the discharge of my duties.

I have the honour to be, sirs,
Your obedient servant,
J. O. BEAUPRE,
School Instructor.

STATE OF EDUCATION.

Can read and write English	127
" " " and French	7
" " " " German	3
" " " " Hungarian	2
" " " " Galician	1
" " " " Danish	3
" " " " Norwegian	2
" " German only	3
" " French only	3
" " Galician only	2
" " Polish only	4
" only English	6
" " French	2
Cannot read or write	25
Total	190

LIBRARY RETURNS.

	Number of Volumes.	Number of Convicts using books.	Circulation.
General library	758	234	12,659
Protestant library	158	109	1,472
Roman Catholic library	96	.....	.....

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

NEW WESTMINSTER, July 1, 1905.

Inspectors of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

SIRS,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the school of this penitentiary for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.

Ten convicts were admitted to the school during the year, and the average daily attendance 21.

Of the ten convicts admitted to the school 6 were put in the first primer, 4 in the third reader. I have in attendance 27 pupils classified as follows:—

Reader part 2nd	6
Second reader and spelling	2
Third reader and spelling	10
Arithmetic only	3
Writing only	6

Seventy-five are supplied with school books and slates, to study in their cells.

I am pleased to state that good progress was made by pupils attending school, and their conduct has been most satisfactory.

Owing to the crowded state of the prison, I have been unable to hold school for part of the year, as the school room had to be used for a dormitory, and is still so occupied. I will be able to continue the school as soon as the new wing is completed.

In conclusion, I thank my superiors for the assistance given me in the discharge of my duties.

I have the honour to be, sirs,

Your obedient servant,

W. J. CARROLL,
School Instructor.

STATE OF EDUCATION.

Can read and write in English	99
" " Japanese	3
" " Greek	1
" " French	1
" " Chinese	6
" " Italian	3
" " Slavonic	1
Can read only in English	3
" " Greek	1
Cannot read or write	21
	139

LIBRARY RETURN.

	Total Number of Volumes in Library.	Number of Convicts using Books.	Circulation.
General	1,486	128	9,132
Protestant	214	8	358
Roman Catholic	181	8	369

H. McKEE,
Librarian.

APPENDIX F.

MATRONS' REPORTS.

KINGSTON, June 30, 1905.

Inspectors of Penitentiaries,

SIRS,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the female prison for the year ending June 30, 1905. There are at present 7 women in this institution.

There was 1 pardoned, 1 sent to asylum, 2 paroled, 3 discharged and 3 received.

The industry of the women has been fairly satisfactory, and their conduct, with two exceptions, has been good.

R. A. FAHEY,
Matron.

RETURN of Work done in Female Prison for Year ending June 30, 1905.

Number of Articles.		Equal to Days.	Rate per day.	Amount.	Total.
	Work done for Mole Prison.	cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
441	Shirts	441	20	88 20	
147	Pairs socks	294	20	58 80	
767	Towels	64	20	12 80	
723	Handkerchiefs	70	20	14 00	
443	Pillowslips	55	20	11 00	
127	Sheets	31	20	6 20	
20	Bed-ticks	10	20	2 00	
84	Bandages	7	20	1 40	
					194 40
	Customers laundry				78 00
	Work for Female Prison.				
	Making clothing, &c.	39		7 80	
	Washing, cooking, &c.	1,474		294 80	
					304 60
					577 00

DORCHESTER.

DORCHESTER, July 3, 1905.

To the Warden.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of this department for the year ended June 30, 1905.

On June 30, 1904, there were 12 female prisoners. Since then, 4 have been received, 2 discharged and 3 paroled, leaving 11 at present in this institution.

I am pleased to state that the conduct of the female prisoners, generally, was very good, and their industry satisfactory.

Yours respectfully,

E. McMAHON,
Matron.

RETURN of Work done in Female Prison.

Number of Articles.		Equal to Days.	Rate per Day.	Amount.	Total.
	Work done for Male Prison.		cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
205	Pairs socks	410	20	82 00	
98	" mittens	98	20	19 60	
811	" socks repaired	540	20	108,00	
224	Sheets	56	20	11 20	
313	Towels	34	20	6 80	
12	Pillowslips	4	20	80	
	Table linen for dining hall	40	20	8 00	
	Linen for chapel	8	20	1 60	
	Knitting for officials (revenue)			90	
	Washing for officials (revenue)			4 80	
					243 70
	Work for Female Prison.				
	Clothing for female convicts	39	20	7 80	
	Bedding, &c	16	20	3 20	
	Outfits for discharged prisoners	60	20	12 00	
	Washing, cooking, &c			218 60	
					241 60
					485 30

APPENDIX G

CRIME STATISTICS.

KINGSTON.

MOVEMENT OF CONVICTS.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining at midnight, June 30, 1904.				437	11	448
Received since—						
From common jails	133	1	134			
" other penitentiaries	3	2	5	136	3	139
				573	14	587
Discharged since—						
By expiration of sentence	83	3	86			
" pardon	14	1	15			
" parole	27	2	29			
" death	6		6			
" transfer to other penitentiaries	1	1	2			
" " to asylums, 58 Vic. c. 41, 62-3 Vic., c. 48, s. 7	1		1			
				132	7	139
Remaining at midnight, June 30, 1905.				441	7	448

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

MOVEMENT OF CONVICTS.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Grand Total.
Remaining at midnight, June 30, 1904.			365	
Received from common jails	134	1		
License revoked	1			
	135	1		
			136	
				501
Discharged during the year—				
By expiration of sentence	87			
" pardon	18			
" parole	33			
" death	2			
" escape	1			
" transfer to Kingston	2	1		
	143	1	144	144
Remaining at midnight, June 30, 1905.				357

DORCHESTER.

MOVEMENT OF CONVICTS.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining at midnight, June 30, 1904.	238	12	250			
Received since—						
From common jails	88	4	92			
" other penitentiaries	1	.....	1			
" forfeiture of license	2	.....	2			
" military prison	9	.....	9			
				338	16	354
Discharged since—						
By expiration of sentence	65	2	67			
" pardon	5	.....	5			
" parole	40	3	43			
" transfer to other penitentiaries	1	.....	1			
" order of court	5	.....	5			
				116	5	121
Remaining at midnight, June 30, 1905.				222	11	233

MANITOBA.

MOVEMENT OF CONVICTS.

Remaining at midnight, June 30, 1904		156
Received since—		
From common jails (including 1 female)	104	
One female convict transferred from Kingston penitentiary to Selkirk Asylum	1	
		105
		261
Discharged since—		
By expiration of sentence	40	
" pardon	11	
" parole	14	
" death	2	
* " escape	2	
" transfer to lunatic asylum, Selkirk	1	
" transfer to Kingston Penitentiary (female)	1	
		71
Remaining at midnight, June 30, 1905		190

* One recaptured.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

MOVEMENT OF CONVICTS.

In custody at midnight June 30, 1904		109*
Received since—		
From common jails		59
		168
Discharged since—		
By expiration of sentence	17*	
" paroled	7	
" pardoned	1	
" death	1	
" returned to provincial authorities	2†	
" removed by order of court	1	
		29
Remaining at midnight, June 30, 1905		139

* This includes one convict in provincial Hospital for the Insane.
† One returned to provincial reformatory.

MOVEMENTS OF CONVICTS FOR PAST TEN YEARS.

Kingston.

Years.	Admissions.			Discharges.																					Remaining at end of Year.			Daily Average.
				Expiry of Sentence.		Pardons.		Deaths.		Parole.		Returned to Jail.		Escapes.		Other Penitentiaries.		Removed by order of Court		Transfers to Asylums.		Total.							
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1894-95	160	10	170	95	12	19	3	6						2		1						129	15	144	493	27	520	510
1895-96	221	9	230	104	10	25		5						1								135	10	145	579	26	605	550
1896-97	183	12	195	139	10	25		9						2		2		2				179	10	189	583	28	611	612
1897-98	157	3	160	130	3	20	1	4						2		2		1				161	5	166	579	26	605	615
1898-99	162	4	166	149	7	32	1	5	1							3		1				190	11	201	551	19	570	596
1899-00	176	3	179	132	11	25		13		20		1										191	11	202	536	11	537	555
1900-01	138	9	147	108	4	15		13		46	1					1						183	5	188	491	15	506	537
1901-02	131	6	137	107	2	15	2	6		45	1			1		2		1				177	6	183	445	15	460	490
1902-03	129	3	132	86	4	10	1	11		34						2		1				141	5	149	430	13	443	455
1903-04	151	4	155	90	4	6	2	13		31						3		1				144	6	150	437	11	448	451
1904-05	136	3	139	83	3	14	1	6		27	2					1				1	1	132	7	139	441	7	448	443

St. Vincent de Paul.

Years.	In Custody, July 1.	Admissions.							Discharges.										Remaining at the end of Year.		
		Common Jail.		Reformatory.	Other Penitentiaries.	Total.			Expiration of Sentence.	Pardoned.	Parole.	Deaths.	Escapes.	Transferred to other Penitentiaries.	Released by Order of Court	Total.					Daily Average.
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Male.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Male.	Male.	Male.	Male.	Male.	Male.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	
1895-96	396	115	5	....	....	115	5	120	114	10	....	1	....	3	5	....	128	5	133	383	397
1896-97	383	149	6	....	....	149	6	155	111	17	....	2	....	3	6	....	136	6	142	396	379
1897-98	396	163	3	....	....	163	3	166	112	15	....	1	....	13	3	....	111	3	111	418	402
1898-99	418	201	1	....	....	201	1	202	134	25	....	4	....	9	1	....	172	1	173	417	421
1899-00	447	181	1	....	....	181	1	182	99	17	28	3	....	18	1	....	165	1	166	463	449
1900-01	463	157	4	6	1	164	4	168	110	4	43	4	1	15	4	2	179	4	183	448	455
1901-02	448	108	3	....	2	110	3	113	142	12	58	3	....	1	3	....	216	3	219	345	384
1902-03	345	130	4	....	1	131	4	135	100	9	28	1	....	4	3	....	142	3	145	335	336
1903-04	335	124	1	3	35	162	1	163	81	5	35	2	1	7	2	....	131	2	133	365	346
1904-05	365	135	1	....	....	135	1	136	87	18	33	2	1	2	1	....	143	1	144	357	365

DORCHESTER.

Years.	In Custody, July 1.			Admissions.														Discharges.														Remaining at end of Year.			Daily Average.
				Common Jails.			Military Prison.	Insane Asylum.	Other Penitentiaries.	Forfeiture of Parole.	Total.			Expiry of Sentence.			Pardon.	Parole.			Returned to jail, being insane on admission.	Death.			Escape.	Removed by Order of Court.	Other penitentiaries.	Total.								
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Male.	Male.	Male.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Male.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Male.	Male.
1895-6	166	1	167	70	3	73	7	....	....	....	77	3	80	37	....	37	16	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	55	....	55	188	4	192	181
1896-7	188	4	192	71	2	73	5	....	....	....	76	2	78	61	1	62	6	....	....	....	4	....	4	....	....	....	71	1	72	193	5	198	188
1897-8	193	5	198	84	2	86	12	....	....	....	96	2	98	54	2	56	12	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	....	....	69	2	71	220	5	225	217
1898-9	220	5	225	93	....	93	15	....	....	2	108	2	110	82	3	85	17	....	....	....	5	....	5	....	....	....	106	3	109	222	4	226	231
1899-0	222	4	226	78	2	80	1	....	....	....	79	2	81	59	....	59	15	20	....	20	....	....	....	....	....	....	103	....	103	198	6	204	220
1900-1	198	6	204	80	3	83	3	....	....	1	84	3	87	18	....	18	8	15	1	16	1	3	1	4	....	....	80	1	81	202	8	210	219
1901-2	202	8	210	105	4	109	5	1	....	1	112	4	116	61	5	66	4	32	1	33	1	3	1	4	....	....	106	3	109	205	5	210	211
1902-3	228	9	237	99	5	104	8	....	1	....	108	5	113	43	....	43	7	30	....	30	....	1	....	1	7	....	85	1	86	228	9	237	221
1903-4	228	9	*237	104	5	109	4	....	....	....	108	5	113	42	2	44	10	37	....	37	....	2	....	2	....	....	98	2	100	238	12	250	244
1904-5	238	12	250	88	4	92	9	....	1	2	100	4	104	65	2	67	5	40	3	43	....	....	....	....	5	1	116	5	121	222	11	233	251

* Including one from Reformatory.

Manitoba.

Years.	In Custody July 1.	Admissions.							Discharges.												Remaining at end of Year.	Average Daily Population.
		Common Jails.		Other Penitentiaries	Recaptured.	Total.			Expiry of Sentence.	Pardon.	Transferred to other Penitentiaries.		Sent to Lunatic Asylum.	Escape.	Parole.	Death.	Total.					
		Male.	Female.		Male.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Male.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Male.	Male.	Male.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
1895-6	96	14	....	....	....	14	....	14	28	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	30	....	30	80	....
1896-7	80	25	....	....	....	25	....	25	25	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	28	....	28	77	....
1897-8	77	22	....	13	....	35	....	35	19	3	1	....	....	....	....	1	24	....	24	88	....
1898-9	88	33	....	15	....	48	....	48	16	6	1	....	....	....	....	1	24	....	24	112	....
1899-0	112	31	1	....	2	33	1	34	16	8	11	1	....	2	2	....	39	1	40	106	....
1900-1	106	45	....	....	....	45	....	45	25	3	....	....	....	....	....	1	34	....	34	117	110
1901-2	117	35	....	....	....	35	....	35	27	7	1	....	....	....	11	1	47	....	47	105	109
1902-3	105	78	....	....	....	78	....	78	32	4	....	....	....	....	6	1	43	....	43	140	120
1903-4	140	111	2	....	2	113	2	115	39	6	37	2	....	2	10	3	97	2	99	156	141
1904-5	156	103	1	*1	....	103	2	105	40	11	....	1	1	†2	14	2	70	1	71	190	177

*Female. †One recaptured.

British Columbia.

| Years. | Admissions. | | |

RECOMMITMENTS.

KINGSTON.

Name.	Recommitments.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.	Date.	Term.
G. F. Carey	1	Theft and having offensive weapons	St. Thomas	1904—Aug. 9	7 years.
Owen McCann	1	Burglary	Sandwich	1904—Aug. 13	2 "
Edw. Burns	1	Horsestealing, theft, &c.	Windsor	1904—Aug. 12	3 "
C. Storms	3	Horsestealing	Belleville	1904—Aug. 18	5 "
G. Cousins	1	Burglary	Hamilton	1904—Sept. 13	5 "
Harry May	1	Theft	Toronto	1904—Oct. 7	5 "
S. Spencer	1	Stealing	London	1904—Nov. 2	2 "
C. N. Johnston	1	Horsestealing	Windsor	1904—Dec. 8	3 "
Edw. Wilson	1	Abduction	Cayuga	1904—Dec. 13	3 "
D. Bellair	1	Stealing a coat	Chatham	1904—Dec. 20	3 "
Wm. Bell	1	Theft	Toronto	1904—Dec. 31	5 "
J. Mulhall	1	Theft	Toronto	1904—Dec. 31	5 "
C. Higgins	1	Counterfeiting	Toronto	1904—Dec. 31	7 "
T. Murray	3	Shooting with intent	Windsor	1905—Feb. 16	20 "
W. Flagler	1	Shopbreaking and stealing	Toronto	1905—Feb. 20	4 "
I. Lottridge	2	Horsestealing	Ottawa	1905—March 10	7 "
Jas. Brooks	1	Forgery	Woodstock	1905—April 13	4 "
Jas. Moore	1	Breaking into with intent	Toronto	1905—April 13	3 "
Jno. Doyle	3	Burglary	London	1905—April 17	7 "
Jno. Lester	1	Stealing	Ottawa	1905—April 27	2 "
Jas. McGlade	1	Stealing	St. Catharines	1905—May 20	5 "
Hy. Phillips	1	Stealing	St. Catharines	1905—May 20	5 "
Jno. Sanford	2	Making false document	Kingston	1905—June 17	10 "
Jos. Clement	1	Shopbreaking and stealing	Ottawa	1905—June 21	5 "

RECAPITULATION.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number serving 1st term in penitentiary	374	5	379
" 2nd "	52	1	53
" 3rd "	10	1	11
" 4th "	4		4
" 8th "	1		1
Total	441	11	448

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Name.	Recommitments.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.	Date.	Term.
Bourque, Joseph	1	Theft from the person	Montreal	1904—Oct. 11	4 years.
Beauvais, F. Xavier	3	Shop breaking	Montreal	1904—Nov. 29	3 "
Blanchette, Eusebe	1	Theft	Rimouski	1905—March 22	8 "
Chevalier, Adolphe	1	Obtaining goods on false pretenses	Montreal	1905—March 9	2 "
Chamberlain, Adol	2	Obtaining money on false pretense	Ottawa	1905—May 9	2½ "
Dunn, Joseph	2	Shopbreaking	Montreal	1904—Oct. 4	3 "
Davidson, Edward	1	Housebreaking	Montreal	1904—Nov. 11	5 "
Demers Adélard	1	Theft	Iberville	1905—Jan. 11	4 "
Doré, Joseph	2	Theft	Montreal	1905—April 1	5 "
Desjardins, Alph	3	Theft from the person	Montreal	1905—April 1	3 "
Forest, Thomas	1	Attempt to rob	Montreal	1905 June 15	3 "
Giroux, Edouard	2	Theft	Montreal	1905—June 29	4 "
Kingsberry, Marcel	1	Attempt to commit murder	Pontiac	1905—June 26	7 "
Langlois, Johnny	1	Theft and wound	Ottawa	1904—Sept. 26	2¾ "
Larivée, Joseph	2	Theft from the person	Montreal	1904—Oct. 3	4 "
Leblanc, Omer	2	Theft	Montreal	1904 Dec. 13	4 "
L'Heureux, Wm.	1	Highway robbery with viol'ce	St. Francis	1905—Jan. 14	7 "
Lamarche, Henri	1	Theft and housebreaking	Montreal	1905—Feb. 23	2 "
Lavallée, Albert	3	Wounding with intent	Richelieu	1905—May 22	2 "
Leblanc, Charles	1	Theft	Montreal	1905—June 7	3 "
Mooney, James	1	Theft	Montreal	1901—Dec. 20	3 "
Morrier, Louis	4	Theft	Montreal	1905—April 20	2 "
McGregor, Wm.	2	Theft	Montreal	1905—Jan. 19	3 "
Olsen, Albert	1	Housebreaking	Montreal	1904—Nov. 11	4 "
Pelletier, Frank	2	Theft from the person	Montreal	1905 March 16	5 "
Plante, Louis	3	Theft	Quebec	1905—April 19	4 "
Swilton, John	1	Theft from dwelling house	Montreal	1904—Aug. 23	3 "
Sterling, William	3	Arson	St. Francis	1905—June 19	8 "
Vaillancourt, X	1	Receiving stolen property	Montreal	1905—April 1	5 "
Molleur, Jules	1	Theft	Montreal	1905—June 13	3 "

RECAPITULATION.

Convicts serving	1st	term in penitentiary	244
"	2nd	"	64
"	3rd	"	26
"	4th	"	15
"	5th	"	7
"	6th	"	1
		Total	357

DORCHESTER.

Name.	Recommitments.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.	Date.	Term.
Jas. White	2	Wounding with intent	Halifax	1904—July 7	2 years.
Alf. Slaunwhite	1	Wounding with intent	Halifax	1904—July 7	2 "
F. McGillvery *alias* Frank Izzard	1	Breaking, entering & stealing	Inverness	1904—July 28	7 "
Jno. Nicholson	1	Breaking, entering and steal'g	Inverness	1904 July 28	7 "
Andrew Griswold	3	Breaking, entering, stealing and arson	Halifax	1904—Nov. 10	14 "
Robt. Barker	1	Stealing	King's, N.B.	1904—Nov. 11	2 "
Vital Bourgeois	2	Stealing	Westmorland	1904—Dec. 18	2 "
Murdock Cameron	1	Stealing	Pictou	1904—Nov. 28	3 "
Ed. Connors	1	Breaking, entering & stealing	Halifax	1904—Dec. 16	2 "
Robt. Rogers	1	Stealing	Pictou	1905—Mar. 16	2 "
Henry Palmer	1	Jail breaking	Queen's, P.E.I	1905—Jan. 20	2 "
H. Briggs	1	Causing grivious bodily harm.	Westmorland	1905—May 2	3 "
Jno. Brodrick *alias* Jno. Burns	4	Rape	Truro	1905—June 8	Life.
William Smith *alias* Jos. Breen	2	Stealing horse and carriage	Cumberland	1905—June 21	2 years.
Lemuel Ingles	1	Stealing	Halifax	1905—June 27	8 "

MANITOBA.

Name.	Recommitments.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.	Date.	Term.
W. Lavallee	1	Robbery	Winnipeg	1902—Nov. 17	3½ years
George Brown	2	Theft	Winnipeg	1905—Mar. 24	3 "
George T. Ham	1	Theft	Winnipeg	1903—Jan. 26	4 "
"Taking Married"	1	Hores stealing	McLeod, Alberta	1903—Mar. 9	3 "
P. Burrell	2	Forgery and uttering	Winnipeg	1903—Sept. 11	3 "
A. Marcotte	1	Theft	Maple Creek, Alta	1903—June 16	3 "
Albert E. Clarke	1	Theft	Winnipeg	1904—April 8	3 "
Thomas Allen	1	Stealing; & attempt to escape from N.W.M.P	Moosomin, N.W.T.	1903 Oct. 1	2 "
"Sun Calf"	1	Horse stealing	Calgary, Alta.	1904—Jan. 26	3 "
M. Brisebois	1	Theft	Winnipeg	1903—Oct. 16	3 "
Ernest Therriault	1	Stealing money and breaking jail	Prince Albert, Sask.	1904—June 10	3 "
James Stone	1	Theft	Winnipeg	1901—June 7	7 "
R. Williams	2	Shop breaking and theft	Calgary, Alta.	1904—May 14	3 "
R. Williams *alias* C. White	2	Shop breaking and theft	Calgary, Alta	1904—May 14	3 "
C. Anderson	2	Burglary	Winnipeg	1900—Aug. 22	10 "
T. C. Collins	1	Theft	Winnipeg	1905—April 6	5 "
John W. Houle	2	Robbery	Winnipeg	1902 Feb. 13	5 "
Geo. Desgagniers	1	Theft	Winnipeg	1905—Feb. 20	3 "
Louis Sansregret	1	Horse stealing	Moosomin, N.W.T.	1904—Sept. 13	7 "
Joseph Manley *alias* Taylor, Healy, &c	2	Shop breaking and theft	Calgary, Alta.	1905—May 31	5 "
James Pelter *alias* Hill, Edward, &c.	2	Breaking into P.O., and stealing property	Calgary, Alta	1905—Jan. 16	2 "
Wm. Morrison *alias* Devlin	2	Shop breaking and theft	Winnipeg	1905 Mar. 13	5 "
Isadore Nickel	1	Theft	Winnipeg	1905—Mar. 20	2 "
Albert Carr	1	Theft	Winnipeg	1905—April 6	2 "
D. Etienne	1	Shop breaking and theft	Winnipeg	1904 Aug. 29	2 "

Convicts serving 1st time in Penitentiary	166
Convicts serving 2nd time in Penitentiary	16
Convicts serving 3rd time in Penitentiary	8
	190

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Name.	Recommitments.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.	Date.	Term.
W. Smithson	1	Wounding with intent	Vernon	1901—May 15	7 years.
Alex or Charley	1	Murder	Vancouver	1894—Nov. 12	20 "
Eneas	1	Rape	Vernon	1903—May 13	10 "
W. Dooley	1	Unlawful wounding	Nanaimo	1904—Feb. 19	2 "
Ling Sing	2	Breaking, entering & stealing	New Westminster	1904—Oct 25	2½ "
Ah Fook	2	Breaking, entering & stealing	New Westminster	1904—Oct. 31	5 "
Mong Kee	1	Shop breaking	New Westminster	1904—Dec. 16	6 "
John Campbell	1	Stealing	Vancouver	1905—Jan. 5	2 "
George Brown	1	Stealing	Vancouver	1905—Jan. 18	3½ "
J.J. Rogers	1	Obtaining money under false pretenses	Vancouver	1905—Jan. 17	2 "
Thos. Young	1	Breaking, entering & stealing	Victoria	1905—Mar. 13	3 "

CRIMINAL RECORD.

KINGSTON.

	Terms.	Penitentiaries.			Foreign Prisons.			Provincial Reformatories.			Provincial Prisons.			County Jails.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Convicts serving.	1st	374	5	379	2		2	9		9	39		39			
"	2nd.	52	1	53				1		1	15		15	1		1
"	3rd.	10	1	11							1		1			
"	4th...	4		4							2		2			
"	5th...										1		1			
"	8th...	1		1												
		441	7	448	2		2	10		10	58		58	1		1

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Convicts serving.	1st	244		244	23		23							72		72
"	2nd.	64		64										44		44
"	3rd.	26		26										18		18
"	4th...	15		15										8		8
"	5th...	7		7										7		7
"	6th...	1		1										3		3
"	8th...													2		2
"	9th...													1		1
"	10th...													5		5
"	12th...													1		1
"	16th...													1		1
"	17th...													1		1
"	30th...													1		1
		357		357	23		23							164		164

DORCHESTER.

	Terms.	Penitentiaries.			Foreign Prisons.			Provincial Reformatories.			Provincial Prisons.			County Jails.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Convicts serving.	1st..	173	10	183	3	....	3	17	....	17	7	4	11	71	2	73
" .	2nd..	34	1	35	1	....	1	....	....	....	3	....	3	11	....	11
" .	3rd...	11	....	11	....	....	....	3	....	3	....	....	....	13	....	13
" .	4th...	3	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	4	....	4
" .	5th...	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
" .	6th...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	7
" .	8th..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2
		222	11	233	4	....	4	20	....	20	11	4	15	108	2	110

MANITOBA.

Convicts serving.	1st..	165	1	166	1	....	1	2	....	2	1	....	1	12	....	12
" .	2nd..	16	....	16	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	5
" .	3rd...	8	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	8
		189	1	190	1	....	1	2	....	2	1	....	1	25	....	25

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Convicts serving.	1st..	128	....	128	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
" .	2nd..	9	....	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
" .	3rd...	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		139	....	139	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

WHERE SENTENCED.

KINGSTON.

County.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma, District of	13		13
Brant	2		2
Carleton	20	1	21
Dufferin	1		1
Essex	19		19
Elgin	10		10
Frontenac	9		9
Grey	10		10
Haldimand	7		7
Halton	1		1
Huron	4		4
Hastings	5		5
Kent	17	1	18
Lennox and Addington	7		7
Lanark	2		2
Lincoln	4		4
Lambton	9		9
Leeds and Grenville	4		4
Manitoulin, District of	2		2
Muskoka	5		5
Middlesex	15		15
Northumberland and Durham	4		4
Nipissing, District of	10		10
Oxford	9		9
Ontario	6		6
Parry Sound	4		4
Prescott and Russell	1		1
Prince Edward	1		1
Peterboro,	5		5
Peel	4		4
Renfrew	10		10
Rainy River, District of	1		1
Simcoe	7		7
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	14		14
Thunder Bay District of	20		20
Victoria	4		4
Wentworth	21		21
Waterloo	9		9
Wellington	11		11
Welland	6		6
York	93	1	94
Halifax, N.S	2		2
Cumberland, N.S	1		1
Sydney, N.S	1		1
Queen's, N.S	1		1
Charlottetown, P.E.I	1		1
St. John, N.B	1		1
Montreal, Que	13	3	16
District of Pontiac, Que	1		1
Sweetsburg, Que	1		1
Quebec, Que	1		1
Arthabaskaville, Que	1		1
Winnipeg, Manitoba,	3		3
Brandon, Manitoba	1		1
Eastern Judicial District, Manitoba	1		1
Macleod, Alta		1	1
Yorkton, Assa	1		1
Dawson City, Yukon	1		1
Cariboo, B.C	1		1
Lytton, B.C	1		1
Golden, B.C	1		1
New Westminster, B.C	1		1
Total	441	7	448

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

County or District.	Male.	County or District.	Male.
Arthabaska	1	Ottawa	12
Beauharnois	3	Pontiac	3
Bedford	17	Quebec	26
Beauce	1	Richelieu	7
Cornwall	1	Rimouski	3
Calgary	4	Regina	3
Edmonton	1	St. Francis	23
Iberville	3	St. Hyacinthe	1
Joliette	1	Three Rivers	8
Kamouraska	2	Terrebonne	4
Leeds and Grenville	1	Wetaskiwin	2
Montreal	213	Winnipeg	11
McLeod (Fort)	3	Total	357
Montmagny	3		

DORCHESTER.

Province.	County.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Province.	County.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Nova Scotia	Annapolis	7		7	New Brunswick	Gloucester	1		1
	Antigonish	1		1		Kent	4		4
	Cumberland	15		15		King's	6		6
	Colchester	9		9		Restigouche	4		4
	Cape Breton	30		30		St. John	17		17
	Digby	4	2	6		Victoria		1	1
	Guysboro	3	1	4		Carleton	2	1	3
	Halifax	47	4	51		Albert	2		2
	Hants	6		6		Westmorland	10		10
	Inverness	5		5		York	3	1	4
	King's	8		8			49	3	52
	Lunenburg	1		1					
	Pictou	14	1	15	P. E. Island	Queen's	6		6
	Queen's	3		3		Prince	5		5
	Shelburne	2		2			11		11
	Victoria	1		1					
	Yarmouth	5		5					
		161	8	169	Totals by Provinces	Nova Scotia	161	8	169
						New Brunswick	49	3	52
						P. E. Island	11		11
						Ontario	1		1
							222	11	233

MANITOBA.

District.	No.	District.	No.
Manitoba—		Calgary	17
Eastern Judicial District	72	Regina	17
Central "	2	Fort Saskatchewan	1
Western "	3	Carlyle	1
North West Territories—		Moose Jaw	1
Edmonton	8	Weyburn	1
McLeod	20	Medicine Hat	1
Prince Albert	4	Wetaskewin	4
Moosomin	15	Cardston	1
Lethbridge	10	Whitewood	3
Maple Creek	7		
Yorkton	2	Total	190

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

District.	No.	District.	No.
Ashcroft	3	Nelson	11
Atlin	1	New Westminster	18
Clinton	8	Trout Lake	1
Dawson, Y. T.	9	Vancouver	34
Fernie	1	Vernon	8
Golden	1	Victoria	23
Greenwood	1		
Kamloops	7	Total	139
Nanaimo	13		

CRIMES COMMITTED.

KINGSTON.

Crime.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Abduction	1	....	1
Arson	11	....	11
Aiding to deflower child under 14 years	....	1	1
Aggravated robbery	2	....	2
Assault and robbery	7	....	7
Assault and wounding	2	....	2
Assault and escape	1	....	1
Assault with intent to rape	1	....	1
Assault with intent to kill	2	....	2
Assault with intent to rob	6	....	6
Assault and causing bodily harm	7	....	7
Attempt to rape	4	....	4
Attempt to break house with intent	3	....	3
Attempt to steal from the person	....	1	1
Attempt to assist prisoner to escape	2	....	2
Attempt to rob and shooting	1	....	1
Attempt to murder	4	....	4
Attempt to shoot and escape	1	....	1
Attempt to murder and rape	1	....	1
Attempt at carnal knowledge of a girl under 14	1	....	1
Attempt to utter forged document	1	....	1
Bringing stolen goods into Canada	1	....	1
Bigamy and perjury	1	....	1
Breaking, entering and stealing	7	....	7
Breaking into church and stealing	2	....	2
Buggery	9	....	9
Burglary	30	....	30
Burglary and attempt to break prison	1	....	1
Burglary and escape	1	....	1
Burglary and shooting with intent	1	....	1
Burglary and theft	7	....	7
Burglary and attempt to rape	2	....	2
Burglary, highway robbery and theft	2	....	2
Burglary, housebreaking and theft	1	....	1
Carnal knowledge of a girl of 14 years	11	....	11
Carnal knowledge of a woman	1	....	1
Causing bodily harm	1	....	1
Causing an explosion, &c	3	....	3
Counterfeiting	2	....	2
Entering house with intent	1	....	1
Forgery	15	....	15
Forgery and false pretenses	1	....	1
Forgery and uttering	1	....	1
Forging Dominion notes	1	....	1
Fradulent conversion of property	1	....	1
Grivious bodily harm and assault	....	1	1
Gross indencey	1	....	1
Highway robbery	5	....	5
Housebreaking	8	....	8
Housebreaking, stealing and having explosives	1	....	1
Housebreaking and stealing	26	....	26
Horsestealing	16	....	16
Horsestealing and false pretenses	2	....	2
Horsestealing and theft	2	....	2
Horsestealing and assault	1	....	1
Having explosives in possession	2	....	2
Incest	9	....	9
Indecent assault	3	....	3
Murder	14	....	14
Making false document	1	....	1
Manslaughter	21	....	21
Neglect in child-birth	....	1	1
Non-support of wife	1	....	1
Obtaining money under false pretenses	2	....	2
Obstructing railway	1	....	1
Perjury	2	....	2
Perjury and escape from jail	1	....	1
Receiving stolen goods	3	....	3
Robbery	3	....	3
Robbery with violence	1	....	1
Robbery and attempt to rape	1	....	1
Robbery and escape	1	....	1
Rape	18	....	18
Stopping a mail	1	....	1
Shooting with intent	3	....	3
Shooting at railway passenger coach	1	....	1
Shooting and wounding with intent	2	....	2
Shopbreaking	8	....	8
Shopbreaking and theft	12	....	12
Shopbreaking, arson and forgery	1	....	1
Shopbreaking and shooting police officer	1	....	1
Stealing	38	....	38
Stealing from the person	9	....	9
Stealing from the railway	2	....	2
Stealing cattle	3	....	3
Stealing from freight car	2	....	2
Stealing grain	1	....	1
Stealing post letter	4	....	4
Stealing with violence	1	....	1
Stealing and wounding	1	....	1
Sodomy	1	....	1
Theft	28	2	30
Theft from the person	1	....	1
Theft of cattle	....	1	1
Theft and escape	1	....	1
Theft and forgery	2	....	2
Theft and arson	1	....	1
Theft and having offensive weapons	1	....	1
Uttering forged document	2	....	2
Wounding	2	....	2
Wounding and assault	1	....	1
Wounding with intent	3	....	3
Wilfully damaging fire alarm box	1	....	1
Totals	441	7	448

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Crime.	No.	Crime.	No.
Aggravated assault	3	Intent to displace a switch	1
Aggravated robbery	8	Manslaughter	10
Attempt to commit theft	1	Murder	9
Attempt to commit murder	4	Obtaining goods under false pretense	1
Attempt to commit rape	2	Obtaining money under false pretense	1
Attempt to incest	1	Perjury	1
Attempt to rob	1	Rape	3
Assault with intent to wound	1	Robbery	13
Assault with intent to rob	1	Robbery with violence	2
Assault and theft	1	Receiving stolen goods	10
Arson	6	Seduction	1
Arson and theft	1	Stealing with violence and carrying firearms	1
Breaking a dwelling house with intent to steal	2	Stealing a bicycle	1
Breaking and entering a dwelling house	1	Shooting with intent to do grievous bodily harm	1
Breaking jail	1	Shooting with intent to disfigure	1
Burglary	5	Shop breaking	51
Bigamy	1	Shop breaking and stealing therein	2
Counterfeiting	1	Theft	102
Compelling execution of security by force	1	Theft as servant	3
Forgering and uttering	2	Theft with violence	2
Forgery and false pretense	1	Theft from a dwelling house	5
Forgery and assault	1	Theft from employer	1
Forgery and theft	1	Theft from the person	10
Forgery	6	Theft of letters containing money	5
Gross indecency on male person	3	Theft and escape	1
Housebreaking	10	Theft of cattle	1
Housebreaking and rape	1	Theft and wounds	3
Housebreaking and stealing therein	22	Unlawful possession of explosive	1
Horse stealing	12	Unlawfully shooting with intent to disable	1
Horse stealing and escape	1	Wounding with intent to murder	3
Highway robbery with violence	1	Wounding	3
Indecent assault	1		
Inflicting grievous bodily harm	1		
Intent to carnally know girl under 14 years	2	Total	357

DORCHESTER.

Crime.	No.	Crime.	No.
Administering poison	1	Larceny	7
Arson	14	Larceny and jail breaking	1
Assault with attempt to commit rape	1	Larceny and escape	1
Assault and robbery	1	Larceny and attempt at rape	1
Assault and jail breaking	2	Murder	2
Assault and larceny	1	Manslaughter	7
Assault and causing bodily harm	11	Malicious injury to property	1
Attempted rape	2	Neglect at childbirth	1
Attempt to procure an act of gross indecency	1	Obstructing railway trains	2
Breaking, entering and stealing	38	Obtaining money under false pretense	1
Breaking, entering and causing injury to property	2	Perjury	1
Breaking and theft	2	Rape	6
Breaking and entering	7	Receiving stolen goods	3
Breaking, entering, stealing and arson	1	Shop breaking and cattle stealing	1
Burglary and arson	1	Shooting with intent to murder	6
Burglary and attempt at rape	1	Shop breaking	2
Concealing birth of child	2	Shop breaking and larceny	1
Forgery	8	Stealing	49
Forgery and false pretense	1	Shooting with intent to maim	1
Grievous assault	3	Setting fire to pile of lumber	1
Gross indecency	1	Setting fire to church	1
Housebreaking	1	Stealing and receiving stolen goods	4
Housebreaking and larceny	3	Stealing letters from post office	1
Horsestealing	2	Theft	9
Having counterfeit money	1	Theft by agent	1
Having explosives in possession	2	Uttering forged bank notes	1
Indecent assault	4	Wounding with intent	2
Endangering safety of persons on railway	1	Wounding	1
Jail breakng	1	Total	233
Knowing a girl under 14 years	2		

MANITOBA.

Crimes Committed.	No.	Crimes Committed.	No.
Abandoning an adopted child	1	Perjury	2
Arson	2	Rape	3
Assault	2	Receiving stolen property, knowing same to be stolen	4
Assault and robbery	1	Receiving stolen property and inducing to perjury	1
Assault and stabbing, causing bodily harm	1	Receiving stolen money	2
Attempt to rape	2	Robbery	10
Attempt to murder	1	Shooting with intent	1
Attempting to carnally know girl under 14 years	1	Shopbreaking and theft	12
Attempting to use a forged cheque	1	Stealing a post letter	1
Bigamy	1	Stealing a steer	1
Breaking into post office and stealing property	1	Stealing grain	2
Burglary	1	Stealing money and jewellery	1
Burglary and previous convictions	1	Stealing from post office	1
Carnally knowing girl under 14 years	4	Theft	39
Cattle stealing	9	Theft (two charges)	2
Cattle stealing and escaping from N.W.M.P.	1	Theft (three charges)	1
False pretenses	3	Theft (previous convictions)	1
Forgery	3	Theft and breaking jail	1
Forgery and uttering	11	Theft and attempted escape from N.W.M.P.	1
Forgery and jail breaking	1	Theft from the person	4
Forgery and attempt to utter	1	Unlawful assault with intent to rob	1
Forgery and burglary	1	Unlawfully beating and wounding a woman	1
Forgery and false pretenses	1	Uttering	4
Forgery and theft	1	Uttering and attempt to escape from N.W.M.P	1
Forgery, uttering and theft	1	Wilfully destroying horse by poison	1
Housebreaking and theft	1	Wounding, with intent to do grievous bodily harm	1
Horse stealing	26	Total	190
Incest	5		
Indecent assault	1		
Indecent assault (four charges)	1		
Manslaughter	3		
Murder	1		

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Crimes.	No.	Crimes.	No.
Arson	1	Murder	8
Attempt carnal knowledge of girl under 14	1	Obtaining money under false pretenses	2
Assault wih intent	3	Personating	1
Attempt to steal from the person	1	Passing counterfeit money	1
Attempt to murder	1	Perjury and procuring	1
Administering poison with intent	1	Perjury	3
Assault, causing actual bodily harm	1	Rape	4
Attempt to rape	2	Robbery	4
Accessory after the fact	2	Robbery with violence	4
Bringing stolen goods into Canada	1	Stealing	27
Breaking, entering and stealing	16	Stealing from the person	1
Burglary	5	Stealing and breaking jail	1
Cattle stealing	1	Shooting with intent	2
Carnally knowing a girl under 14 years	1	Shop breaking	1
Forgery and uttering	2	Sheep stealing	3
Forgery	2	Theft of post letter	1
Fraud	1	Theft with violence	1
Horsestealing	1	Unlawful use of explosives	1
Having stolen goods in possession	3	Unlawful wounding	5
Incest	3	Uttering	1
Indecent assault	2	Wounding with intent	7
Killing cattle	1	Total	139
License cancelled	1		
Manslaughter	7		

OCCUPATION PREVIOUS TO CONVICTION.

KINGSTON.

Occupation.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Occupation.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Agents	2		2	Miners	1		1
Artists	1		1	Masons	1		1
Accountants	1		1	Moulders	5		5
Bartenders	2		2	Machinists	5		5
Bakers	2		2	Metal polisher	1		1
Barbers	7		7	Merchants	2		2
Blacksmith	3		3	No occupation	4		4
Blacksmith apprentice	1		1	Picture framer	1		1
Butchers	8		8	Painters	11		11
Bricklayers	3		3	Pipe coverer	1		1
Brakemen	5		5	Plumbers	1		1
Carpenters	12		12	Plasterers	2		2
Clerks	22		22	Pedlar	1		1
Couriers	2		2	Piano maker	2		2
Cooper	1		1	Printers	6		6
Cabinet maker	1		1	Photographer	1		1
Candy makers	2		2	Ropemakers	2		2
Coachmen	2		2	Sailors	8		8
Cooks	12		12	Shoemakers	9		9
Carder	1		1	Steamfitter	3		3
Distiller	1		1	Stonecutters	3		3
Driller	1		1	Slater	1		1
Engineers	9		9	Students	2		2
Electrician	1		1	Storekeeper	1		1
Farm hands	2		2	Servants		5	5
Farmers	32		32	Stove mounter	1		1
Fisherman	1		1	Shantyman	1		1
Firemen	13		13	Surveyor	1		1
Gambler	1		1	Spinner	1		1
Gardner	1		1	Tailors	14		14
Hotelmen	2		2	Tinsmiths	3		3
Horsemen	2		2	Teamsters	9		9
Harnessmaker	1		1	Telegraph operators	5		5
Housekeepers		2	2	Varnisher	1		1
Hostler	1		1	Veterinary surgeon	1		1
Horseshoers	2		2	Watchmaker	1		1
Structural ironworkers	2		2	Waiters	7		7
Jockey	1		1	Woodturner	1		1
Lineman	1		1	Weavers	3		3
Labourers	150		150	Well digger	1		1
Lathers	2		2	Woodworker	1		1
Lumberman	1		1				
Laundryman	1		1	Total	441	7	448
Lithographers	3		3				

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Occupation.	Male	Occupation.	Male.
Architect	1	Letter carrier	1
Accountants	2	Leather cutters	4
Bookeepers	9	Lumberman	1
Blacksmiths	3	Medical student	1
Bookbinder	1	Moulders	4
Bottle filler	1	Millman	1
Butchers	6	Machinists	4
Barbers	5	Mining engineer	1
Bartender	1	Meter stamper	1
Brass finisher	1	Mattress maker	1
Bricklayers	2	Mason	1
Brakeman	1	No trade	1
Baker	1	Office clerk	1
Beggar	1	Painters	18
Boilermaker	1	Polisher	1
Currier	1	Plumbers	5
Carters	15	Plasterer	1
Clerks	9	Pedlar	1
Carpenters	13	P.O. clerk	1
Cooks	7	Printer	1
Cowboy	1	Piano tuner	1
Cigarmakers	2	Quarryman	1
Confectioner	1	Ropemakers	2
Carriage maker	1	Roadmaster	1
Constable	1	Railroad man	1
Dentist	1	Steamfitters	4
Doctor	1	Shoemakers	8
Despatcher	1	Stonecutters	13
Electricians	4	Sailor	1
Engineers	2	Seaman	1
Farmers	17	Steward	1
Firemen	4	Stockkeeper	1
Fireproof instructor	1	Saddler	1
Fisherman	1	Tinsmiths	10
Furrier	1	Tailors	7
Gardner	1	Traders	4
Glass blowers	3	Typographer	1
Gasfitter	1	Tobacconist	1
Hostlers	2	Tiler	1
Horsemen	2	Weaver	1
Hatter	1	Waiter	1
Hotelkeepers	2		
Jockeys	2	Total	357
Labourers	111		

DORCHESTER.

Occupation.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Occupation.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Butcher	2		2	Miners	16		16
Barbers	2		2	No occupation	16		16
Bakers	2		2	Painters	7		7
Blacksmith	6		6	Railroad hand	1		1
Bookkeeper	1		1	Shoemakers	4		4
Brieklayer	1		1	Stonecutters	5		5
Carpenter	7		7	Sailors	19		19
Cooper	1		1	Stable boy	1		1
Cooks	3		3	Printer	1		1
Candy maker	2		2	Basketmaker	1		1
Domestics		9	9	Steamfitter	1		1
Engineer	1		1	Teamsters	10		10
Farmers	26		26	Tailors	3		3
Firemen	5		5	Trader	1		1
Fishermen	5		5	Veterinary surgeon	1		1
Gardeners	2		2	Tinsmith	1		1
Housekeepers		2	2	Agent	2		2
Hostlers	3		3	Basketmaker	1		1
Ironworkers	5		5	Weaver	1		1
Labourers	53		53				
Mason	1		1	Total	222	11	233
Mill hands	2		2				

MANITOBA.

Occupation.	No.	Occupation.	No.
Baker	1	Laundryman	1
Barbers	3	Locomotive engineer	1
Blacksmiths	2	Machinists	4
Broom-maker	1	Masons	2
Brakesmen	3	Miners	8
Builder	1	Painters	6
Butcher	1	Paper-hanger	1
Buyer	1	Printer	1
Carpenters	7	Ranchers	7
Cattlemen	12	Real estate agents	3
Cigar maker	1	Sailors	3
Clerks	9	Shepherd	1
Cooks	2	Soldiers	2
Dentist	1	Shoemakers	2
Draughtsman	1	Steamfitter	1
Hack driver	1	Stonecutter	1
Electrician	2	Stonemasons	3
Engineers	2	Tailors	2
Farmers	19	Teamsters	4
Farm labourers	10	Telegraph operator	1
Fireman	1	Tinsmith	1
Horse trainers	2	Typewriter repairer	1
Hotel clerk	1	Watchmakers	2
Iron-moulders	2	No occupation	13
Journalist	1		
Labourers	32	Total	190

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Occupation.	No.	Occupation.	No.
Bridge carpenter	1	Painters	3
Barbers	5	Paper-makers	2
Blacksmiths	2	Porter	1
Blacksmith helper	1	Printer	1
Bakers	3	Ranchers	2
Brewer	1	Railway clerk	1
Boatmen	2	Sailors	3
Commercial traveller	1	Stationary engineer	1
Carpenters	7	Shingle weaver	1
Cigar maker	1	Stenographer	1
Cooks	9	Shoemakers	4
Electrician	1	Tailor	1
Fireman	1	Telegraphers	2
Fishmonger	1	Teamster	1
Fishermen	2	Trader	1
Harness maker	1	Typemaker	1
Iron turner	1	Wood turner	1
Locomotive engineer	1	Wood carver	1
Labourers	46	Wagonmaker	1
Miners	18		
Moulder	1	Total	139
Marine firemen	4		

DURATION OF SENTENCE.

KINGSTON.

Sentence.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Sentence.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Two years	29	...	29	Eight years	8	.....	8
Over two years and under three years	9	...	9	Ten years	37	.....	37
Three years	102	2	104	Eleven years and six months	1	.....	1
Over three years and under four years	5	...	5	Twelve years	11	.....	11
Four years	27	...	27	Thirteen years	1	.....	1
Over four years and under five years	2	...	2	Fourteen years	7	.....	7
Five years	95	2	97	Fifteen years	15	1	16
Over five years and under six years	5	...	5	Sixteen years	1	.....	1
Six years	5	1	6	Eighteen years	1	.....	1
Over six years and under seven years	1	...	1	Twenty years	7	.....	7
Seven years	40	1	41	Twenty-one years	1	.....	1
Over seven years and under eight years	2	...	2	Twenty-two years	1	.....	1
				Twenty-three years	1	.....	1
				Life	27	.....	27
				Total	441	7	448

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Sentence.	Male.	Sentence.	Male.
Two years	65	Over nine years and less than ten years	2
Over two years and less than three years	10	Ten years	20
Three years	80	Twelve years	2
Over three years and less than four years	1	Over twelve years and less than thirteen	1
Four years	58	Fourteen years	5
Five years	52	Fifteen years	2
Six years	6	Sixteen years	1
Over six years and less than seven years	1	Twenty years	2
Seven years	29	Life	11
Eight years	5		
Nine years	4		357

DORCHESTER.

Sentence.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Sentence.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Two years	52	4	56	Nine years and one month	1	.....	1
" and three months	4	.....	4	Ten years	10	.....	10
" and four months	1	.....	1	Twelve years	3	.....	3
" and six months	2	.....	2	Fourteen years	2	.....	2
Three years	46	5	51	Fourteen years and six mon'.	1	.....	1
" and six months	3	.....	3	Fifteen years	3	.....	3
Four years	26	.....	26	Seventeen years	1	.....	1
" and three months	3	.....	3	Twenty years	3	.....	3
Five years	22	1	23	Twenty-five years	1	.....	1
Five years and three months	2	.....	2	Life	4	.....	4
Six years	10	.....	10	Hundred and twelve days	1	.....	1
Seven years	14	.....	14				
Eight years	5	1	6	Total	222	11	233
Nine years	2	.....	2				

MANITOBA.

Term.	No.	Term.	No.
Two years	52	Six years	1
Two years and four months	2	Seven years	10
Two years and six months	3	Ten years	5
Three years	60	Twelve years	1
Three years and one month	1	Fourteen years	2
Three years and six months	2	Fifteen years	1
Three years and seven months	1	Life	1
Four years	18		
Five years	30	Total	190

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Sentence.	No.	Sentence.	No.
Two years	25	Eight years	2
Over two years and under three years	13	Ten years	10
Three years	23	Fourteen years	3
Over three years and under four years	2	Fifteen years	2
Four years	7	Twenty years	1
Over four years and under five years	2	Twenty-one years	2
Five years	15	Life	10
Six years	4	Total	139
Over six years and under seven years	1		
Seven years	17		

NATIONALITY.

KINGSTON.

——	Male.	Female.	Total.	——	Male.	Female.	Total.
Canada	285	3	288	Australia	1	.....	1
United States	41	.....	41	Italy	12	.....	12
England	56	2	58	Newfoundland	1	.....	1
Scotland	4	1	5	Austria	5	.....	5
Ireland	21	1	22	Syria	1	.....	1
Germany	5	.....	5	Galicia	1	.....	1
Sweden	3	.....	3	Mexico	1	.....	1
France	1	.....	1				
Denmark	3	.....	3	Total	441	7	448

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

——	Males.	——	Males.
American	21	Russian	2
Belgian	1	Syrian	1
Canadian	289	Scottish	2
English	16	Swedish	1
French	8		
Irish	11	Total	357
Italian	5		

DORCHESTER.

——	No.	——	No.
Canada	180	Syria	1
England	21	Portugal	1
Ireland	5	Russia	1
Scotland	4	Denmark	1
France	1	Sweden	1
Newfoundland	3	Germany	1
West Indies	2		
United States	8	Total	233
Italy	3		

MANITOBA.

——	No.	——	No.
Canada	63	Austria	14
England	37	Russia	8
Ireland	3	Belgium	2
Scotland	11	Sweden	1
Wales	1	Denmark	5
Australia	4	Norway	1
United States	33		
France	1	Total	190
Germany	6		

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

——	No.	——	No.
Austria	2	Italy	3
Australia	1	Japan	3
Canada	55	Mexico	3
China	11	Norway	1
Denmark	1	Scotland	5
England	17	Sweden	1
Finland	1	Switzerland	1
France	1	United States	18
Germany	7	West Indies	1
Greece	2		
Ireland	5	Total	139

AGE OF CONVICTS.

KINGSTON.

Age.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Age.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 20 years	44	.....	44	Over 60 and under 70 years	10	1	11
Over 20 and under 30 years	195	1	196	" 70 years	7	.....	7
" 30 " 40 "	109	1	110				
" 40 " 50 "	60	3	63		441	7	448
" 50 " 60 "	16	1	17				

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Age.	Male.	Age.	Male.
Under 20 years	55	Over 60 and under 70 years	4
Over 20 and under 30 years	145	Over 70 years	1
" 30 " 40 "	88		
" 40 " 50 "	46		357
" 50 " 60 "	18		

DORCHESTER.

Age.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Age.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 20 years	35	1	36	60 to 70 years	2	.....	2
20 to 30 "	102	4	106	Over 70 years	1	.....	1
30 to 40 "	50	6	56				
40 to 50 "	23	.....	23		222	11	233
50 to 60 "	9	.....	9				

MANITOBA.

Age.	Male.	Age.	Male.
Under 20 years	19	Over 50 years and under 60 years	9
Over 20 years and under 30 years	93	" 60 " 70 "	5
" 30 " 40 "	45	Total	190
" 40 " 50 "	19		

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Under 20 years	15	Over 50 and under 60 years	11
Over 20 and under 30 years	55	" 60 " 70 "	4
" 30 " 40 "	35		
" 40 " 50 "	19	Total	139

MORAL HABITS.

KINGSTON.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Total abstainers	118	.....	118
Temperate	204	6	210
Intemperate	119	1	120
Totals	441	7	448

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

	Male.
Abstainers	5
Intemperate	189
Temperate	163
Total	357

DORCHESTER.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Total abstainers	12	5	17
Temperate	115	.....	115
Intemperate	95	6	101
Total	222	11	233

MANITOBA.

	No.
Abstainers	44
Temperate	110
Intemperate	36
Total	190

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

	No.
Total abstainers	13
Temperate	56
Intemperate	70
Total	139

CIVIL CONDITION.

KINGSTON.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Single	281	1	282
Married	152	4	156
Widowed	8	2	10
Totals	441	7	448

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

	Males.
Single	251
Married	98
Widowed	8
Total	357

DORCHESTER.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Married	59	4	63
Widowed	5	1	6
Single	158	6	164
Total	222	11	233

MANITOBA.

	No.
Single	126
Married	56
Widowed	8
Total	190

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

	No.
Single	90
Married	38
Widowed	11
Total	139

RACIAL.

KINGSTON.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
White	410	7	417
Coloured	25		25
Indian	6		6
Total	441	7	448

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

	Number.
White	353
Indian	2
Coloured	2
Total	357

DORCHESTER.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
White	202	8	210
Indian	1	.....	1
Coloured	19	3	22
Total	222	11	233

MANITOBA.

	Number.
White	164
Coloured	2
Indian	9
Indian half-breed	15
Total	190

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

	Number.
White	100
Indian	9
Indian half-breed	12
Coloured	4
Mongolian	14
Total	139

CONVICTS PARDONED.

KINGSTON.

Name.	Crime.	Where sentenced.
S. Markovitz	Perjury	Toronto.
James Seamone	Uttering forged bank notes	Windsor.
H. F. Carter	Bringing stolen goods into Canada	Brockville.
Mathew Jones	Arson	Sarnia.
M. G. Stagg	Forgery	Toronto.
Nicola Caruso	Wounding with intent to murder	Port Arthur.
David Day	Stealing post letter	Toronto.
John Head	Incest	London.
Albert Parker	Burglary	Chatham.
G. I. Asselin	Stealing	Sudbury.
Thomas Murphy	Breaking into and stealing	Hamilton
Maggie Two Flags	Perjury	McLeod, N.W.T.
Frank Cameron	Stealing	Pembroke.
William Porter	Burglary and theft	Owen Sound.
A. Wannamker	Attempt at carnal knowledge, &c	Sarnia.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Name.	Crime.	Where sentenced.
Bonivard, Alphonse	Shooting with intent	Terrebonne.
Barnabé, Joseph E.	Forging a notarial act	Montreal.
Buisson, Eugene	Theft as servant	Montreal.
Christin, Emile	Robbery	Montreal.
Cousineau, Narcisse	Forging a notarial act	Montreal.
Duval, Horace	To procure abortion	Montreal.
Forsythe, Harry R.	Receiving stolen goods	Maple Creek.
Jones, Thomas	Housebreaking	Montreal.
Jensen, Carl	Carnal knowing girl under 14 years	Calgary.
Laporte, Joseph	Robbery	Montreal.
Molleur, Jules	Theft	Montreal.
Nelson, James	Shooting with intent	Terrebonne.
Robidoux, Jean	Theft	Arthabaska
Reid, Frank H.	Uttering forged cheque	Montreal.
Swilton, John	Theft from dwelling house	Montreal.
Wabey, Frank	Manslaughter	Ottawa.
Ward, Henry	Perjury	McLeod (Fort).
William, George	Wounding	Quebec.

DORCHESTER.

Name.	Crime.	Where sentenced.
Edward L. Wallace	Arson	Kentville.
James Daley	Breaking and entering	Sydney.
Henry Benoit	Indecent assault	Antigonish.
Frank Hodson	False pretense	Halifax.
Ambrose E. Comeau	Receiving stolen goods	Digby.

MANITOBA.

Name.	Crime.	Where sentenced.
'Slap Face'	Horsestealing	McLeod, Alta.
J. W. Knapp	Horsestealing	Edmonton, Alta.
K. Novokshonoff	Destroying a binder and a quantity of grain	Yorkton, Assa.
W. Makasolff	Destroying a binder and a quanty of grain	Yorkton, Assa.
John Lawrence	Cattle stealing	Maple Creek, Assa.
Wasiy Popcoff	Destroying a binder and a quantity of grain	Yorkton, Assa.
Peter Zarchoskoff	Destroying a binder and a quantity of grain	Yorkton, Assa.
E. Makasolff	Destroying a binder and a quantity of grain	Yorkton, Assa.
Edward Cameron	Shooting with intent	Winnipeg.
'Jim Rides Ahead'	Rape	McLeod, Alta.
John Hoffman	Horsestealing and theft	McLeod, Alta.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

E. B Harris	Accessory before the fact	Dawson, Y. T.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 34

CONVICTS PAROLED.

KINGSTON.

Name.	Crime.	Where sentenced.
William Butler	Housebreaking and stealing	Windsor.
James Farewell	Forgery and theft	Goderich.
John Gordon	House breaking and stealing	London.
J. Pangburn	Seduction	Chatham.
M. Petercceivitz	Unlawful counselling to assault	Port Arthur.
Sarah Allison	Compelling execution of securities by force	Montreal.
George Wallace	Theft	Cayuga.
Alvin Pepper	Burglary, highway robbery, &c	Berlin.
William Beard	Stealing	Hamilton.
Thos. D. Fox	Stealing horse and buggy	Napanee.
W. E. Spera	Obtaining money by false pretenses	Hamilton.
Louis Martineau	Housebreaking	Sudbury.
Geo. Taylor	Burglary	Montreal.
Augustine Gauthier	Manslaughter	Montreal.
Isaiah Antoine	Arson	Brantford.
James Moore	Housebreaking and stealing	Peterboro.
Mark Carroll	Stealing	North Bay.
Luther Hall	Causing an explosion	Cornwall.
Frederick Parsons	Stealing cattle	London.
Peter Sagle	Incest	Gore Bay.
T. Donaldson	Rape	Stratford.
W. J. Grocutt	Stealing	London.
Alex. Crowe	Stealing from the person	Sault Ste. Marie.
Hyacinthe Ouellette	Stealing from the person	Sault Ste. Marie.
Leander Kimball	Having explosives in possession	Toronto.
John Ryan	Stealing	Port Arthur.
E. Renison	Incest	Toronto.
Wm. McCaskill	Defiling a child	St. Catharines.
Nelson Brock	Horse stealing	Delhi.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Name.	Crime.	Where sentenced.
Archambault, Eusebe	Theft	Bedford.
Bergeron, Baptiste	Theft	Montreal.
Bélanger, Alfred	Housebreaking and stealing	Rimouski.
Bérubé, Joseph	Obtaining goods on false pretense	Montreal.
Beaudry, Joseph	Breaking in place of worship	Montreal.
Bélanger, Grégoire *alias* Gregory Baker	Incest	Ottawa.
Cyr, Napoléon	Theft	Montreal.
Constantin, Joseph E.	Theft of letter containing money	Montreal.
Chevalier, Adolphe	Shop breaking	Montreal.
Cooper, Stanley	Housebreaking and stealing	Montreal.
Dérome, Thomas	Shopbreaking	Montreal.
Drew, Albert Victor	Perjury	Beauharnois.
Desrosiers, Francois-Xavier	Theft from person	Montreal.
Fisher, James	Theft of cattle	Calgary.
Frappier, Frank	False pretense	Montreal.
Faubert, Arthur	Attempt to steal from person	Montreal.
Guard, John	Shooting with intent	Quebec.
Holder, George	Shooting with intent to kill	Montreal.
Harrington, Charles P	Theft as servant	Montreal.
Hennessey, John	Aggravated robbery	Montreal.
Langlois, Philippe	Wounding with intent	Arthabaska.
Mercier, Alphonse	Theft	Montreal.
Michaud, Arthur	Theft of a bycicle	Montreal.
Morin, George	Shopbreaking	Montreal.
Nadeau, Alphonse	Horse-stealing	St. Francis.
Platzman, Joseph	Forgery	Montreal.
Sauvé, Joseph	Theft	Beauharnois
Sirard, Edouard	Theft	Bedford.
Sicard, William	Shopbreaking	Quebec.
Sawattis, John	Attempt to commit murder	Beauharnois.
St. Julien, Joseph	Attempt shopbreaking	Montreal.
Tourangeau, Edouard	Robbery	Montreal.
Tremblay, Edmond	Robbery	Montreal.

DORCHESTER.

Name.	Crime.	Where sentenced.
Placide Boudrot	Forgery	Sydney.
Charlotte Saunders	Assault and larceny	Halifax.
Henry Saunders	Assault and larceny	Halifax.
James Kennedy	Stealing	Halifax.
Aldrich Thibodeau	Shopbreaking and theft	Dorchester.
John McKenzie	Shopbreaking and theft	Sydney.
Chas. McKenzie	Shooting with intent	Sydney.
Duncan McInnis	Wounding with intent	Sydney.
John Fraser	Theft	Sydney.
Henry Gloss	Stealing	St. John.
George Mailman	Stealing	Queen's, N.S.
Angus McInnis	Theft	Sydney.
Elie Verge	Larceny	Halifax.
Geo. A. Chiverton	"	Dalhousie.
Jno. A. Johnston	"	Dalhousie.
Herbert Frost	"	St. Andrews.
Norman H. McLennan	Breaking, entering and stealing	Victoria, N.S.
Henry Vancini	Stealing	Fredericton.
Wm. G. Riggs	Stealing	St. John.
Wm. Connolly	Assault occasioning bodily harm	Sydney.
Walter Young	Theft	Sydney.
Jno. Corbett	Theft	Sydney.
Daniel Taylor	Larceny	St. John.
Thomas King	Resisting arrest, and larceny	Halifax.
James Murphy	Breaking, entering and stealing	St. John.
Edward Smith	Stealing	Woodstock.
John Archy Chisholm	Breaking, entering and stealing	Inverness.
William Turner	Breaking, entering and stealing	Sydney.
Samuel Falick	Stealing	Amherst.
Dan. Gillis	Theft	Sydney.
Joseph Johnston	Indecent assault	St. John.
Joseph Nugent	Stealing	Sydney.
Henry Perrin	Breaking, entering and stealing	Halifax.
Frank S. Stevenson	Stealing	Amherst.
Jno. H. Smith	Theft	Sydney.
John O'Brien	Stealing	Kentville.
Francis Rushton	Shopbreaking	Truro.
Blanche Dooley	Inflicting grevious bodily harm	Halifax.
Florence Davidson	Breaking, entering and stealing	Halifax.
Daniel Messenger	Receiving stolen property	Annapolis.
William Boyd	Rape and attempt to commit arson	Woodstock.
Samuel Benger	Rape and robbery	Inverness.
Joseph Rushton	Shopbreaking	Truro.

MANITOBA.

Name.	Crime.	Where sentenced.
Donald Black	Burglary	Calgary, Alta.
F. T. McMillan	Forgery	Medicine Hat, Alta.
George King	Cattle stealing	Moosomin, Assa.
John Youngson	Cattle stealing	Moosomin, Assa.
F. Gosselin	Horsestealing	Regina, Assa.
N. Hamelin	Horsestealing	Regina, Assa
Richard Norris	Attempted rape	Edmonton, Alta.
Christian Schultze	Stealing grain	Moosomin, Assa.
Stephen Rowe	Theft	Winnipeg, Man.
'Big Face Chief'	Perjury	McLeod, Alta.
Meth Lemm	Horsestealing	F. Saskatchewan, Alta.
Theodore Jacobs	Horsestealing	F. Saskatchewan, Alta.
William G. Crowell	Being found intoxicated on a locomotive engine	Regina, Assa.
Ulysses S. Larkey	Killing a calf, with intent to steal	Calgary, Alta.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Name.	Crime.	Where sentenced.
John Grinder	Cattle stealing	Clinton.
Scott Rose	Forgery	Grand Forks.
Frederick Plump	Breaking, entering and stealing	Victoria.
George Perry	Assaulting an officer	Nanaimo.
Richard Healey	Arson	Vancouver.
Sam. Levy	Stealing	Dawson, Y.T.
Louis Middlemas	Breaking, entering and stealing	Vancouver.

DEATHS.

KINGSTON.

Name.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.
Charles Humphrey	Horse stealing	Orangeville.
M. J. Brennan	Murder	Barrie.
Lewis Connelly	Shooting with intent to murder	Hamilton.
G. Mittlestadt	Manslaughter	Pembroke.
Solomon Beaulieu	Arson	Madawaska, N.B.
N. Clark	Wounding with intent	Toronto.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Bloudin, Jean Baptiste	Theft and wounds	Winnipeg.
Pominville, Olivier	Housebreaking	Montreal.

DORCHESTER.

None.

MANITOBA.

Hugh Brewer	Horse stealing	Macleod, Alta.
Walter Hardy	Forgery and uttering	Winnipeg.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Joseph Peel	Housebreaking and theft	Nelson.

INSANE CONVICTS.

KINGSTON.

No.	Name.	Date of Admission.	Discharged Cured.	Improved to resume work.	Transferred to Prov. Asylum.	Died.	Remaining under treatment June 30, 1905.	Remarks.
		1904.						
1	Seitor, Jacob	July 11	1					
2	Rellinger, Joseph	July 13	1					
3	Valandry, David	July 18					1	Improved.
4	Jackson, Samuel	July 23		1				
	Jackson, Samuel	Dec. 20	1					
5	Prevost, Emmanuel	Aug. 1			1			
6	Hull, Fred	Aug. 2	1					
7	Swetka, Jutlet	Aug. 26			1			
8	O'Hanley, August	Sept. 10	1					
9	Pippin, Samuel	Sept. 14					1	Incurable.
10	Decaire, Peter	Sept. 20					1	Improved.
11	Kimball, Leander	Oct. 7	1					
12	Mittistadt, Gustave	Oct. 14				1		Suicide.
		1905.						
13	Beaubien, William	Feb. 2	1					
14	Hodge, Fred	March 4					1	Improved.
15	Bavin, Wm.	March 27		1				
	Bavin, Wm.	May 5	1					
16	O'Connors, Wm.	April 10	1					
17	Boyle, John	May 10					1	Improved.
18	Chartrand, Joseph	May 23	1					
19	Stockford, David	June 22	1					
20	Murphy, Joseph	June 24	1					
21	Brennan, Henry	June 24					1	Improved.
			12	2	2	1	6	

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Name.	Crime.	Term.	Remarks.
Ford, Harry	Theft	3 years	Transferred to Kingston, February 16, 1905.
Williams, Charles	Robbery	2 years	Transferred to Kingston, June 23, 1905.

DORCHESTER.

None.

MANITOBA.

Name.	Crime.	Sentence.	Remarks.
James McLean	Shooting with intent to murder	3 years	Insane when received. Transferred to Selkirk asylum, on request of government of Northwest Territories, May 11, 1905.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

None.

PUNISHMENTS.

KINGSTON.

	Number of times administered.	Number of different prisoners who were punished.
Dungeon on bread and water	37	32
Punishment in cell on bread and water	290	135
Sent to prison of isolation	15	15
Reduced rations	10	9
Shackled to cell door	2	2
Paddled	1	1
Deprived of cell light	138	77
Deprived of cell light and library	48	42
Deprived of writing privilege	12	11
Remission forfeited	993	236

Total number of prisoners who received one or more of the above punishments ... 341

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

	Number.
Application of the hose	2
Deprived remission time	469
Deprived school for three months	3
Deprived library books for six months	2
Deprived of writing letters for six months	1
Deprived of light and bed	276
Dungeon	104
Punishment cells	53
Punishment cells and bread and water	47
To wear Oregon boot	1

DORCHESTER.

	Number of times punishment was administered.
Dark cell on bread and water	217
Dark cell, shackled to cell-gate working hours	47
Bread and water	275
Deprived of remission time	194
Deprived of lamp	13

Number of convicts punished	136
Number of convicts not punished	218

MANITOBA.

	Number of times punishment was administered.	Number of different prisoners who were punished.	Number of prisoners who were not punished.
Bread and water with hard bed	36	19	170
Bread and water with hard bed, in penal cells, with hands shackled to cell gate	27	15	174
Loss of remission	58	45	144

Number of prisoners who received one or more of the above punishments 90
Number of prisoners who have received no punishment 100

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Deprived of remission	13	10	129
Bread and water	32	26	113
Dark cell on bread and water	6	4	135
Confined in cell on reduced rations	12	8	131
Deprived of privileges	1	1	138

Number of prisoners who received one or more of the above punishments 36
Number of prisoners who have received no punishment 103

DISTRIBUTION OF CONVICTS.

KINGSTON.

How Employed.	No.	How Employed.	No.
Asylum (patients)	28	Tin, paint and printing	8
Blacksmith shop	35	Quarry	19
Bakery	7	Shoe shop	17
Change room	14	Tailor shop	25
Carpenter shop	18	Stone cutters	27
Engineer's department	22	Stone pile	42
Farm, gardens and stables	24	Binder twine shop	37
Hospital (orderlies and patients)	17	Wood yard	6
Steward's department	15	Female prison	7
Laundry	5	Offices and dormitories	36
Masons	25		
Prison of isolation (penal and orderlies)	14	Total	448

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Keeper's hall	2	Stone cutters	22
Kitchen	14	Stone breakers	11
Hospital	4	Tinsmiths	10
School and library	1	Farm	24
Chapels	1	Piggery	3
Change room	19	Stables	10
Dormitories	28	Engineers	28
Yard	7	Electricians	2
Bakers	4	Gate	1
Carpenters	24	Excavation	9
Shop vestibule	1	Sewerage	9
Tailors	18	Offices	2
Shoemakers	15	New corners	6
Blacksmiths	25	Punishment cells	16
Masons	25		
Quarry	16	Total	357

DORCHESTER.

How Employed.	No.	How Employed.	No.
Bakery and kitchen	11	Quarry	8
Blacksmith shop	4	Farm	11
Carpenter shop	8	Stonecutters	25
Tailor shop	13	Masonry (new tank)	11
Shoe shop	8	Masonry (new shops)	32
Laundry	10	Hospital	3
Prison stables	7	Hospital (orderly)	1
Cell wings	14	In cell (sick)	13
Machine shop	3	Idle	5
Boiler room	2	Punishment cell	1
Library	1	Female prison	11
Grading yard	16		
Farm stables	5	Total	233
Saw-mill	10		

MANITOBA.

Carpenter shop	11	Stone breaking	6
Stone cutting	8	In penal cells	2
New wing construction	21	Chapel orderlies	2
New prison	13	Hospital orderlies	5
Tailor shop	17	Hospital patients	9
Knitting	2	Farm yard and stables	13
Shoe shop	8	Piggery	2
Barber	1	Main hall orderlies	2
Basement orderly	1	Front entrance grounds	4
Kitchen orderlies	4	Warden's grounds	1
Bakery	3	Deputy warden's grounds	1
Steward's orderly	1	Brickyard	22
Prison orderlies	8	At quarters	1
In cells	2	Office orderly	1
Engine room	5	Female lunatic at Selkirk asylum	1
Laundry and dry room	5		
Blacksmith shop	3	Total	190
Cleaning surroundings	4		

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Blacksmith	5	Accountant's office	2
Carpenter	7	Main hall	1
Shoe shop	5	Messenger	1
Tailor shop	13	Laundry	4
Farm	5	Clothes room	2
Vegetable garden	2	Warden's grounds	2
Piggery	1	Deputy warden's grounds	1
Stables	2	Barber shop	2
Making hay	15	Surroundings	2
New wing	11	Brickyard	28
Hospital	1	Clay pit	5
Kitchen	7	Punishment	4
Basement	1	In cells (sick)	2
Store	1	In cells	2
Wing	4		
Chapels	2	Total	139

ACCIDENTS.

KINGSTON.

None.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

None.

DORCHESTER.

None.

MANITOBA.

None.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

None.

CREEDS.

KINGSTON.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Church of England	112	1	113
Methodist	86	2	88
Presbyterian	47	1	48
Roman Catholic	160	3	163
Baptist	20	.....	20
Lutheran	12	.....	12
Unitarian	1	.....	1
Congregationalist	1	.....	1
Salvation Army	1	.....	1
Jew	1	.....	1
Total	441	7	448

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

	Number.
Roman Catholic	294
Church of England	30
Presbyterian	18
Methodist	5
Adventist	1
Congregational	1
Mormon	1
Universalist	1
Jew	3
No creed	3
Total	357

DORCHESTER.

Roman Catholic	106
Baptist	33
Church of England	49
Methodist	15
Presbyterian	26
Adventist	1
Unitarian	1
Lutheran	1
No creed	1
Total	233

MANITOBA.

Church of England	58
Roman Catholic	61
Presbyterian	25
Methodist	17
Lutheran	13
Baptist	9
Mormon	5
Adventist	1
Quaker	1
Total	190

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Church of England	24
Presbyterian	15
Methodist	23
Baptist	7
Salvation Army	1
Lutheran	3
Buddhist	14
Greek Church	2
Roman Catholic	48
Zwinglian	1
No creed	1
Total	139

APPENDIX II.

LABOUR STATISTICS.

Statement of Labour Performed During the Fiscal Year.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY.

Departments.	Days.	Rate.	Amount.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
Bakery	2,073½	0 30	622 05
Blacksmith	8,380$\frac{4}{10}$	0 30	2,514 12
Broom	158½	0 30	47 46
Binder twine	6,955½	0 30	2,086 50
Carpenter	4,228$\frac{3}{10}$	0 30	1,268 49
Change room, laundry and barbers	5,899½	0 30	1,769 85
Clerical staff	1,520	0 30	456 00
Engineer	5,762	0 30	1,728 75
Female prison	2,721	0 20	544 20
Farm	7,336½	0 30	2,200 95
Hospital	1,772	0 30	531 60
Kitchen and mess	4,651	0 30	1,395 30
Loom	321$\frac{7}{10}$	0 30	96 51
Mason	9,409	0 30	2,822 70
Printing and bookbinding	690	0 30	207 00
Prison of isolation	1,433½	0 30	430 05
Prison of isolation	435	0 20	87 00
Quarry	6,405½	0 30	1,921 65
Stonecutting	11,187	0 30	3,356 10
Stone pile	8,303¼	0 30	2,501 33
Shoe	4,721	0 30	1,416 30
Tin and paint	1,682$\frac{1}{10}$	0 30	504 63
Tailor	6,801	0 30	2,040 30
Wood and coal	1,897	0 30	569 10
Wing and cells	7,016½	0 30	2,104 95

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY.

Clerical staff, barber, messenger, &c	1,565	0 30	469 50
Bookbindery	58½	0 30	17 55
Steward	5,785¾	0 30	1,735 72
Bakery	1,236	0 30	370 80
Carpenters	7,431	0 30	2,229 30
Tailors	5,458½	0 30	1,637 55
Shoe shop	4,968¼	0 30	1,490 48
Stonecutters	7,972	0 30	2,391 60
Engineer	10,449	0 30	3,134 70
Change room	4,952	0 30	1,485 60
Tinsmiths	3,226	0 30	967 80
Blacksmiths	4,938	0 30	1,481 40
Brickyard	730½	0 30	219 15
Quarry	3,090¾	0 30	927 22
Excavation	7,161½	0 30	2,148 45
Woodshed	5,008½	0 30	1,502 55
Masons	2,357¾	0 30	707 33
Dome	9,207	0 30	2,762 10
Farm	4,947½	0 30	1,484 25
Sewerage	156½	0 30	46 95
Piggery	1,390½	0 30	417 22
Stables	1,273¾	0 30	382 13
Institution	2,714	0 30	814 20
Electric department	515½	0 30	154 65
Ornamental grounds	315	0 30	94 50
Total	96,909		29,072 70

DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY.

Departments.	Days.	Rate.	Amount.
	$ ets.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Shoe shop	2,839	0 30	851 70
Tailor shop	4,279	0 30	1,283 70
Carpenter shop	3,349	0 30	1,004 70
Blacksmith shop	1,172	0 30	351 60
Machine shop	990	0 30	297 00
Masons	5,618	0 30	1,685 40
Stonecutters	8,446	0 30	2,533 80
Quarry	2,279	0 30	683 70
Bakery	922	0 30	276 60
Saw-mill	826	0 30	247 80
Farm	3,981	0 30	1,194 30
Stable and teams	3,732	0 30	1,119 60
Loading coal	222	0 30	66 60
Laundry	1,151	0 30	345 30
Kitchen	2,136	0 30	640 80
Cell wings	4,689	0 30	1,406 70
Barbers	590	0 30	177 00
Boilers	284	0 30	85 20
Breaking stone	8,779	0 30	2,633 70
Library	296	0 30	88 80
Office	295	0 30	88 50
Grading and ditching	195	0 30	58 50
Lumbering	639	0 30	191 70
Sawing wood	79	0 30	23 70
Shovelling snow	283	0 30	84 90
Building dam	64	0 30	19 20
Moving barn	128	0 30	38 40
Cutting ice	53	0 30	15 90
Repairing roads	286	0 30	85 80
Female labour	1,295	0 20	259 00
Total			17,839 60

MANITOBA PENITENTIARY.

Tailor shop	5,949½	0 30	1,784 85
Shoemaker shop	2,722½	0 30	816 75
Blacksmith shop	646½	0 30	193 95
Engineer	1,416	0 30	424 80
Carpenter	2,951	0 30	885 30
Baker	708½	0 30	212 55
Mason	4,385	0 30	1,315 50
Farm	4,757	0 30	1,427 10
Steward	1,825	0 30	547 50
Change room and laundry	1,317½	0 30	395 25
Hospital orderlies	298	0 30	89 40
Brickyard	1,488	0 30	446 40
Breaking stone	283	0 30	84 90
General employment	571½	0 30	171 45
Quarry	113	0 30	33 90
Excavating new cell wing	472½	0 30	141 75
Industrial shops building	17	0 30	5 10
Handling brick	172	0 30	51 60
Barbers	288	0 30	86 40
Main hall and office orderlies	1,071	0 30	321 30
Painting and kalsomining	441½	0 30	132 45
Hospital wing	604½	0 30	181 35
Grave digging	8	0 30	2 40
Prison orderlies	2,478	0 30	743 40
Sawing wood	2,197	0 30	659 10
Picking potatoes	64½	0 30	19 35
Total	37,246		11,173 80

BRITISH COLUMBIA PENITENTIARY.

Department.	Days.	Value.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Laundry	1,204½	361 35
Barbers	396	118 80
Warden's grounds	407½	122 25
Deputy warden's grounds	327	98 10
Bakery	219	65 70
Blacksmith	1,318½	395 55
Carpenter	1,705½	511 65
Shoe shop	1,735½	520 65
Tailor shop	2,797	839 10
Brickyard	2,166	649 80
Store	289	86 70
Repair shop	690½	207 15
Chapels	333½	100 05
Accountant's office	309	92 70
Library	310½	93 15
Hospital	307½	92 25
Surrounding's	1,201½	360 45
Halls	330½	99 15
Prison wing and annex	1,275½	382 65
Quarry	4,185½	1,255 65
New wing	4,747½	1,424 25
Water works	605½	181 65
Fencing	135	40 50
Stables and teaming	1,537	461 10
Farm and vegetable garden	2,350½	705 15
Tending cattle and pigs	738	221 40
Basement	883½	265 05
Kitchen	1,386	415 80
Cutting ice	42	12 60
Total	33,934½	10,180 35

APPENDIX I.

PER CAPITA COST.

Kingston.

(*Average population*, 443.)

Head of Service.	Supplies on hand July 1, 1904.	Expenditure, 1904–5.	Prison products used.	Total.	Less supplies on hand June 30, 1905	Net cost.	Per capita cost.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Staff	724 03	66,093 33	242 43	67,059 79	1,889 06	65,170 73	147 11
Maintenance of convicts	3,858 02	17,987 19	2,544 85	24,390 06	3,308 94	21,081 12	47 59
Discharge expenses	450 00	2,800 80	.....	3,250 80	337 99	2,912 81	6 58
Working expenses	9,855 22	13,460 14	.....	23,315 36	10,135 34	13,180 02	29 75
Industries	69,540 84	36,070 08	.....	105,610 92	87,022 16	18,588 76	41 96
Land, buildings and equipment	14,970 42	8,493 86	.....	23,464 28	10,349 73	13,114 55	29 60
Miscellaneous	.....	1,542 10	.....	1,542 10	.....	1,542 10	3 48
Total	99,398 53	146,447 50	2,787 28	248,633 31	113,043 22	135,590 09	

Gross cost per capita	$ 306 07
Deduct for revenue	96 62
Net cost per capita	209 45

St. Vincent de Paul.

(*Average population*, 365.)

Staff	786 02	58,838 55	125 65	59,750 22	1,388 66	58,361 56	159 89
Maintenance of convicts	4,649 53	14,357 59	2,476 88	21,484 00	4,340 43	17,143 57	46 97
Discharge expenses	635 77	2,057 81	.....	2,693 58	762 30	1,931 28	5 29
Working expenses	8,577 70	15,205 94	.....	23,783 64	6,161 14	17,622 50	48 28
Industries	7,292 06	6,343 97	.....	13,636 03	7,514 36	6,121 67	16 77
Land, buildings and equipment	1,037 65	6,281 84	.....	7,319 49	5,913 50	1,405 99	3 85
Miscellaneous	.....	928 67	.....	928 67	.....	928 67	2 55
Total	22,978 73	104,014 37	2,602 53	129,595 63	26,080 39	103,515 24	

Gross cost per capita	$ 283 60
Deduct for revenue	11 40
Net cost per capita	272 20

Dorchester.

(*Average population*, 251.)

Staff	347 93	35,284 33	136 27	35,768 53	444 74	35,313 79	140 73
Maintenance of convicts	1,702 82	10,526 44	1,569 25	13,798 51	3,130 45	10,668 06	42 50
Discharge expenses	231 36	1,821 43	.....	2,052 79	204 13	1,848 66	7 37
Working expenses	1,721 67	6,937 42	.....	8,659 09	1,313 25	7,345 84	29 26
Industries	244 37	2,299 49	.....	2,543 86	393 10	2,150 76	8 57
Land, buildings and equipment	411 85	2,491 50	.....	2,903 35	900 02	2,003 33	7 98
Miscellaneous	.....	332 74	.....	332 74	.....	332 74	1 33
Total	4,660 00	59,693 35	1,705 52	66,058 87	6,385 69	59,673 18	

Gross cost per capita	$ 237 74
Deduct for revenue	9 59
Net cost per capita	228 15

Manitoba.

(*Average population*, 177.)

Staff	889 54	31,790 82	75 87	32,756 23	1,199 37	31,556 86	178 29
Maintenance of convicts	1,414 57	9,935 70	864 43	12,214 70	2,281 63	9,933 07	56 12
Discharge expenses	182 69	1,723 49	.....	1,906 18	140 55	1,765 63	9 97
Working expenses	1,204 13	9,302 63	.....	10,506 76	1,997 22	8,509 54	48 07
Industries	824 17	5,042 99	.....	5,867 16	3,041 00	2,826 16	15 96
Land, buildings and equipment	2,645 78	10,465 27	.....	13,111 05	762 37	12,348 68	69 77
Miscellaneous	.....	847 13	.....	847 13	.....	847 13	4 79
Total	7,160 88	69,108 03	940 30	77,209 21	9,422 14	67,787 07	

Gross cost per capita	$ 382 97
Deduct for revenue	26 00
Net cost per capita	356 97

British Columbia.

(Average population, 123.)

Head of Service.	Supplies on hand July 1, 1904.	Expenditure, 1904–5.	Prison products used.	Total.	Less supplies on hand June 30, 1905	Net cost.	Per capita cost.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Staff	1,065 58	24,531 16	104 65	25,701 39	1,498 77	24,202 62	196 77
Maintenance of convicts	2,282 18	5,463 10	952 92	8,698 20	1,671 72	7,026 48	57 13
Discharge expenses	224 47	956 20	.....	1,180 67	546 14	634 53	5 16
Working expenses	1,436 63	6,583 49	.....	8,020 12	2,247 49	5,772 63	46 93
Industries	1,880 10	3,186 55	.....	5,066 65	481 59	4,585 06	37 29
Land, buildings and equipment	864 45	9,327 48	.....	10,191 93	234 18	9,957 75	80 95
Miscellaneous	.....	226 40	.....	226 40	.....	226 40	1 84
Total	7,753 41	50,274 38	1,057 57	59,085 36	6,679 89	52,405 47	

Gross cost per capita	$ 426 06
Deduct for revenue	14 62
Net cost per capita	411 44

APPENDIX J.

REVENUE STATEMENT.

REVENUE.

KINGSTON.

Revenue.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Binder twine	33,711 66	
Tailor	3,558 89	
Shoe	1,080 85	
Stone	1,022 11	
Carpenter	272 90	
Tin and paint	104 16	
Blacksmith	807 57	
Mason	5 31	
Bakery	21 44	
Broom industry	121 75	
Printer	155 38	
Storekeeper	144 58	
Female prison	74 00	
Hospital	129 57	
Prison of isolation	10 54	
House rent	31 50	
Steward	155 00	
Farm	1,294 24	
Engineer	23 17	
Loom industry	33 59	
		42,758 21
Casual Revenue.		
Bakery	1 00	
Armoury	5 00	
Tailor	34 00	
Storekeeper	2 50	
		42 50
		42,800 71

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Revenue.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Shoe	383 34	
Carpenter	345 59	
Rent	199 68	
Brick yard	40 94	
Tinsmith	211 03	
Tailor	338 63	
Stonecutter	897 22	
Storekeeper	74 72	
Farm	117 85	
Survey board	2 45	
Engineer	632 56	
Steward	70 49	
Bookbindery	8 75	
Bakery	2 89	
Blacksmith	451 94	
Electric department	11 05	
Water supply	312 93	
Hospital	20 79	
		4,122 85
Casual Revenue.		
Survey board		35 58
		4,158 43

DORCHESTER.

Revenue.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Carpenter	104 34	
Engineer	40 62	
Shoe	179 33	
Tailor	93 58	
Saw-mill	16 24	
Labour	14 55	
Farm	794 44	
Bakery	43 75	
Steward	63 40	
Waterworks	2 00	
Blacksmith	2 35	
Female department	5 75	
Laundry	0 90	
Storekeeper	11 94	
Keep of military prisoners	988 50	
Masons	2 55	
Hospital	42 94	
		2,407 18

MANITOBA.

Revenue.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Farm	2,361 63	
Steward	783 82	
Blacksmith	25 92	
Shoe	500 19	
Hospital	26 46	
Tailor	673 32	
Tinsmith	3 43	
Laundry	0 10	
Carpenter	70 11	
Bookbindery	4 90	
Labour	42 30	
		4,492 18
Casual Revenue.		
Farm	107 00	
Storekeeper	2 55	
		109 55
		4,601 73

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Revenue.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Steward	81 30	
Bakery	539 37	
Blacksmith	23 47	
Carpenter	345 39	
Shoe shop	183 43	
Tailor	119 53	
Farm	252 05	
Hospital	18 19	
Store	170 28	
Stable	10 75	
Land rental	50 00	
		1,793 76
Casual Revenue.		
Armoury		5 00
		1,798 76

APPENDIX K.

EXPENDITURE STATEMENT.

KINGSTON.

Salaries.	$ cts.
Warden, 1 year	2,600 00
Surgeon, 1 year	1,800 00
Protestant chaplain, 1 year	1,200 00
Roman Catholic chaplain, 1 year	1,200 00
Accountant, 1 year	1,400 00
Engineer, 1 year	1,200 00
Warden's clerk, 1 year	800 00
Storekeeper, 1 year	900 00
Assistant storekeeper, 1 year	600 00
Steward, 1 year	900 00
Assistant steward, 1 year	600 00
Hospital overseer, 1 year	800 00
Assistant hospital overseer (less deduction), 1 year	699 03
Matron, 1 year	600 00
Deputy matron, 1 year	400 00
Electrician, 1 year	800 00
Assistant electrician, 1 year	600 00
Messenger, 1 year	600 00
Firemen, 3 at $500, 1 year	1,500 00
Chief trade instructor, 1 year	1,000 00
Superintendent twine industry, 1 year	1,000 00
Trade instructors, 5 at $700 (less deduction), 1 year	4,196 18
Trade instructors, 4, broken periods	1,270 84
Assistant farm instructor, 1 year	600 00
Stable guards, 3 at $500, 1 year	1,500 00
Deputy warden, 1 year	1,500 00
Chief keeper, 1 year	1,000 00
Keepers, 9 at $600 (less deduction) 1 year	5,395 56
Keepers, broken periods	644 34
Guards, 36 at $500 (less deduction), 1 year	17,916 71
Guards, broken periods	3,701 61
Temporary officers	1,795 61
	60,719 88
Retiring allowance, R. Pogue	873 61
	61,593 49

Uniforms.	
Badges, bronze, 8 doz	24 00
Blacking, shoe, 16 doz	13 40
Boston polish, 5 galls	7 40
Buttons, trouser, 48 gross	4 68
Buttons, uniform, 12 gross	35 20
Braid, military, 6¼ gross	110 25
Buckram, 50 yds	8 50
Capes, waterproof, 2 doz	48 00
Cloth, scarlet, 7¾ yds	29 06
Cloth, hair, 70¼ yds	26 62
Cloth, Italian, 162 yds	77 00
Cloth, venetian, 2½ yds	9 00
Cloth, cheese, 278½ yds	11 83
Canvas, French, 617 yds	91 90
Cotton, gray, 240 yds	22 19
Caps, hair seal, 52	115 60
Caps, persian lamb, 8	56 00
Caps, peak, 21 doz	46 90
Chanel cement, 2 galls	3 40
Crowns enamelled, 2	2 00
Cleaning fluid	0 50
Denim, blue, 219¾ yds	35 16
Drilling, 332¼ yds	32 40
Eyelets, 6 box	0 90
Felt, shoe, 19 lbs	20 90
Freize, 161¾ yds	242 63
Farmer's satin, 154½ yds	76 01
Hooks, tailors, 3 gross	1 13
Hooks, boots, 12 box	4 20
Italian cloth, 40½ yds	18 22
Leather, welt, 57 lbs	18 24
Leather, patent calf, 4 skins	12 00
Leather, vic. kid, 22¾ lbs	5 92
Leather, French calf, 118½ lbs	151 14
Leather, French kip, 99 lbs	89 10
Leather, sole, 458 lbs	111 28
Leather, box calf, 12¾ lbs	3 57
Laces, boot, 4 gross	3 70
Lining, 94¼ yds	27 02
Linen, stay, 95 yds	19 00
Mitts, 5 prs	6 25
Padding, 84¾ yds	21 19
Oil, Cuban, 2 qts	1 80
Rubber, tissue, 4 lbs	6 50
Sweatbands, 13 doz	14 30
Serge, 886 yds	1,862 01
Silesia, 368 yds	74 82
Silk, sewing, 2 lbs	12 50
Silk, twist, buttonhole, 2 lbs	9 00
Shanks, boot, steel, 2 gross	3 00
Waterproof coat, 1	14 50
Wadding, 2 bales	11 00
Webbing, gaiter, 12 rolls	2 40
Containers	3 80
Freight and express	19 43
	3,678 45

Police Mess.	
Apples, fresh, 10 brls	17 00
Apples, evaporated, 362 lbs	21 72
Apricots, 25 lbs	3 50
Butter, 1,194 lbs	238 80
Beef, 6,714 lbs	266 58
Baking powder, 36 lbs	17 40
Baking soda, 10 lbs	0 20
Cheese, 630 lbs	56 70
Corn starch, 52 lbs	2 60
Cinnamon, 2 lbs	0 50
Currants, 60 lbs	4 20
Eggs, 133 doz	26 42
Essences, 1 doz	0 60
Fish, fresh, 705 lbs	56 36
Figs, 194 lbs	9 70
Ginger, 13 lbs	1 95
Lemons, 6 doz	1 02
Milk, 334 galls	49 26
Mustard, 32 lbs	3 40
Nutmegs, 2 lbs	0 80
Prunes, 275 lbs	13 75
Raisins, 184 lbs	12 88
Seasoning	0 30
Sago, 10 lbs	0 35
Sugar, gran., 300 lbs	13 50
Tapioca, 40 lbs	1 40
Vinegar, 2 galls	0 30
	821 39

KINGSTON—*Continued.*

Rations.	$ cts.
Beef, 87,324 lbs.	3,652 11
Barley, pot, 1,376 lbs	20 64
Beans, 10,858 lbs	190 02
Cabbage, 1,310 heads	19 65
Flour, 2,488 bags	5,013 00
Lard, 20 lbs	2 00
Milk (skim), 85,700 lbs	214 00
Molasses, 721 galls	259 56
Meal, corn, 500 lbs	8 75
Pease, split, 5,198 lbs	105 96
Pickles, 50 galls	30 00
Potatoes, 683 bags	551 35
Pepper, 332 lbs	44 40
Potassum nitrate, 55 lbs	5 50
Rolled oats, 20,523 lbs	631 35
Rice, 7,500 lbs.	280 00
Testing flour	8 00
Salt, 50 brls	61 25
Salt, 12,600 lbs.	75 60
Spice, 107 lbs	26 75
Sugar, 32,915 lbs	1,399 63
Tea, 1,560 lbs	288 10
Vinegar, 345 galls	62 10
Yeast, 300 lbs.	89 40
Christmas extras	95 82
Cartage	30 50
Freight	38 93
	13,204 37

Prison Clothing.	
Buttons, shirt, 38 gross	3 67
Buttons, coat, 6 gross	2 60
Buckles, pants, 12 gross.	2 40
Batting, 6 lbs	1 20
Boot ink, 5 galls	2 40
Binding, stay, 3 gross.	1 35
Cork wood, 2 pcs.	0 10
Cotton, gray, 882¾ yds.	81 38
Cloth, prison, 1,283¼ yds	737 87
Camphor, gum, 8 lbs	5 60
Cottouade, 291½ yds.	55 38
Duck, 205¾ yds	36 01
Denim, striped, 1,356½ yds	352 69
Drilling, 417 yds.	40 65
Eyelets, 6 boxes.	0 90
Hats, 17 doz	16 15
Ink, printers, 10 lbs.	4 12
Jean, 108 yds	7 83
Leather, sole, 4,278½ lbs	1,026 84
Leather, upper, 444 lbs.	146 33
Leather, oil Russets, 10 doz.	105 00
Leather, cap peak, 164½ lbs	19 74
Leather, Canada kip, 78 lbs.	32 76
Leather, pebble 36¾ ft.	5 15
Leather, laces, 42 gross.	39 20
Nails, shoe assorted, 302 lbs	26 00
Oil, neatsfoot, 10 galls.	9 00
Oil, fish, 1 qt.	20
Pegs, shoe, 2½ bush.	2 88
Rivets, shoe, 32 lbs.	12 00
Underclothing, 112 doz.	616 00
Shirting, Galatea, 2,255½ yds.	311 24
Thread, linen, 15 lbs.	27 75
Thread, cotton, 2 gross.	16 50
Thread shoe, 14 lbs.	10 50
Tacks shoe, 10 lbs.	1 00
Tallow, 31¼ lbs	2 20
Yarn, 400 lbs	134 00
Containers,	8 00
Freight and express.	12 70
	3,917 55
Less—Refund of expenditure.	105 70
	3,811 85

Hospital.	$ cts.
Biscuits, 47 lbs	2 95
Butter, 157 lbs	31 40
Drugs and medicines	565 86
Eggs, 245 doz	48 82
Essences, 4 doz.	2 40
Milk, 1,394½ galls	205 66
Mustard, ½ lb.	0 25
Nutmegs, 2 lbs.	0 80
Professional services.	5 00
Stool, pairs, ½ doz	5 40
Safety pins, 12 doz.	0 60
Sugar, granulated, 180 lbs.	8 10
Tapioca, 410 lbs.	14 41
Tobacco, 156 lbs.	73 32
Whisky, 2 galls.	6 00
	970 97

Freedom Suits.	
Buttons, coat, 25 gross	6 04
Buttons, collar, 13 gross	0 60
Braces, 6 doz.	6 60
Boots, womens', 2 prs	3 00
Collars, 7 doz.	5 95
Canvas, 396 yds	26 73
Dress goods, 4½ yds.	3 38
Hats, felt, 10 doz	45 00
Handkerchiefs, 11 doz.	6 60
Hats, womens', 5.	7 50
Jackets, womens', 5	12 50
Jean, 159¼ yds.	11 55
Leather, Canada kip, 174½ lbs.	73 30
Leather, sole, 127 lbs.	30 48
Neckties, 10½ doz.	10 75
Silesia, 209 yds.	20 98
Sateen, 192 yds.	20 16
Shirts, cotton, 11 doz.	66 00
Shirts and drawers (under), 23 doz.	79 00
Stay linen, 46 yds.	5 98
Tweed, 984¼ yds.	246 24
Rubbers, 1 pr	0 50
Skirt, 1	1 00
Stockings, over	0 49
Yarn, 12 lbs.	4 80
Freight and express.	1 00
	696 13

Allowances and Transportation.	
3 at $5	15 00
1 at $6	6 00
6 at $7	42 00
10 at $8	80 00
12 at $9	108 00
8 at $10	80 00
17 at $11	187 00
19 at $12	228 00
11 at $13	143 00
16 at $14	224 00
3 at $15	45 00
1 at $16	16 00
4 at $17	68 00
3 at $18	54 00
1 at $19	19 00
3 at $20	60 00
2 at $21	42 00
1 at $26	26 00
1 at $27	27 00
1 at $28	28 00
1 at $30	30 00
1 at $52	52 00
1 at $75	75 00

KINGSTON—*Continued.*

Allowances and Transportation—Concluded.	$ cts.
Matron's travelling expenses, taking female prisoner to McLeod, N.W.T.	175 00
	1,830 00
LESS—Refund of expenditure	67 50
	1,762 50
Transfers and Interments.	
Transfers	302 02
Interments	40 15
	342 17
Heat, Light and Water.	
Coal, run of mine, 1,836.444 tons	4,938 44
Coal, stove, 186.1,520 tons	999 17
Coal, egg, 113.1,050 tons	607 36
Coal oil, 751.83 galls	127 81
Lamps, electric, 150	29 00
Matches, ½ case	2 13
Wood, 94⅝ cords	402 33
Hauling wood	14 00
Freight	3 11
Customs	3 50
	7,126 85
Maintenance of Buildings.	
Alum, 11 lbs	0 35
Actinolite ore, 6 bags	3 90
Alabastine, 150 lbs	9 53
Babbit metal, 25 lbs	3 75
Buckles, wrought iron, 5	0 72
Battery jars and zincs	7 10
Bathbrick, 2 cases	1 00
Burning lime kiln	8 75
Bolts, car, 60 lbs	2 35
Bug poison, 1 pt	0 35
Colours—	
Imported green, 50 lbs	7 50
Lump green, 25 lbs	3 75
Yellow ochre	7 57
U. marine blue, 100 lbs	8 00
Wine, 6 lbs	1 32
Copper basin, 1	0 75
Cocks, basin, 6	7 00
Cesspools, 2	6 50
Closets, parts for	1 80
Closets, flush valves, 30	270 00
Closets, connections	9 00
Chloride of lime, 177 lbs	8 85
Castings, 928 lbs	36 75
Carbon batteries, 1 doz	3 00
Carbolineum, 434 galls	434 00
Cord, electric, 100 yds	6 00
Closet, 1	4 80
Cylone paper, 20 rolls	12 00
Pole arresters, 2	11 70
Station base, marble, 4	32 00
Emery cloth, 1¼ reams	18 53
Elbows, 192	35 98
Fly paper, 2 boxes	1 00
Fittings, sundry, small	2 80
Glass, 1 brl	1 50
Glass, 7 cases	24 77
Globes, outer, 1 doz	7 00

Maint. of Buildings—Concluded.	$ cts.
Heater, parts for	4 47
Hair, plasterer's, 2 sacks	3 50
Iron, bar, assorted, 1,137 lbs	21 29
Iron, Russian, 120 lbs	13 14
Japan, 5 galls	4 00
Japan, gold size, 5 gall	4 00
Lead, white, 3,100 lbs	149 95
Lamp, electric globes, 228	43 80
Lath, 4 m	15 00
Lamp black, 10 lbs	0 89
Leather, lace, 28¼ lbs	18 36
Lumber, pine, 19,298 ft	434 21
Lumber, hemlock, 1,514 ft	26 74
Latches, ½ doz	7 43
Lawn mower, parts of	4 55
Labour	92 94
Nails, wire roofing, 1 keg	3 61
Nails, wire, 9 kegs	23 55
Nails, moulding, 40 lbs	2 68
Nuts, hex., 60 lbs	3 50
Nuts, square, 175 lbs	7 87
Oil, raw, 81½ gall	37 47
Oiled, boiled, 90⅜ gall	44 22
Oakum, 100 lbs	3 05
Paper, toilet, 30 boxes	190 60
Pipe, iron, 6,907 ft	122 29
Polish, metal, 50 lbs	10 00
Polish, putz., 1 doz	3 00
Polish, automatic, 50 lbs	10 00
Plaster paris, 1 bbl	2 00
Rosettes, 2 doz	2 64
Sal ammoniac, 150 lbs	13 50
Soap, fig, 10,325 lbs	516 25
Soda, common, 7,520 lbs	244 40
Soap, powder, 222 lbs	9 99
Soap, chips, 932 lbs	46 60
Soda, washing, 15,935 lbs	164 95
Soda, bicarb, 10 lbs	1 00
Screws, coach, 4 doz	1 67
Screws, wood, 24 gross	4 39
Steel plate, 1 piece	0 80
Sapolio, 39 doz	42 90
Shellac, 5 galls	15 75
Skeleton pivoted arm	2 25
Steel machine, 184 lbs	4 88
Switches, 1 doz	4 44
Salts, Yager, 6 bottles	2 70
Tile, 21 ft	3 15
Tar, coal, 6 brls	21 00
Tape, Grimshaw, 10 lbs	7 50
Taps and plugs, taper	2 34
Taps and basin, 4	8 00
Turpentine, 86⅝ galls	74 70
Tees, 3	14 00
Valves, closet, 2	0 30
Valves, heavy globe, 4	71 35
Wire, spool, 1	0 10
Wire, iron, 4 lbs	0 16
Wire, stovepipe, 5 lbs	0 18
Wire, spring, 3⅛ lbs	0 23
Wire, electric, 528 ft	19 64
Washers, 32 doz	2 10
Washers, 32¾ lbs	6 25
Waste, white, 303 lbs	30 30
Wick, cotton, 6½ lbs	2 08
Customs	0 25
Containers	2 10
Freight and cartage	68 10
	3,722 72
LESS—Refund of expenditure	12 82
	3,709 90

KINGSTON—*Continued.*

Maintenance of Machinery.	$ cts.
Air chamber, 1	9 75
Asbestos plaster, 6 bags	7 50
Ajax metal, 19¼ lbs.	5 78
Belting, leather, 754 ft. 6 in.	180 45
Belting, rubber, 68 ft. 6 in.	29 24
Boiler doorarches	30 00
Boiler tubes, 9 ft.	3 32
Boiler, compound, 219 lbs.	65 70
Boiler, repairs to	3 20
Boiler, inspection	40 00
Brushes, flue, 6	12 00
Brick, fire, 1,000	33 50
Brass, 5¾ lbs.	1 73
Brass rod	0 15
Brass ring	1 05
Belt fasteners, 200	4 80
Cups, grease, 13	10 25
Castings, assorted, 8,794 lbs.	306 65
Clay, fire, 1½ tons	18 00
Couplings, 15	4 08
Castings, brass, 9 lbs.	2 70
Cotton waste, 301 lbs.	33 11
Disks, Jenkins, 108	24 48
Extractor, rubber, 2 pairs	5 00
Firebox blocks	25 00
Governor, bearings for	10 00
Gauges, steam, 1	6 50
Gauge glasses, 30	3 50
Grease, cup, 150 lbs.	11 13
Gear wheel, 1	2 50
Grease, axle, ⅔ gros.	4 00
Grate bars	15 00
Hose, steam, and couplings, 50 ft.	35 65
Labour	65 60
Lead, red, 25 lbs.	1 11
Leather, lace, 17¾ lbs.	11 54
Mud box, 1	4 00
Oil, machine, 88½ galls.	23 90
Oil, engine, 135.57 galls.	64 53
Oil, cylinder, 211.87 galls.	122 98
Packing, plumbago, 22 lbs.	7 70
Packing, asbestos rubber, 17 lbs.	11 25
Packing, E.B., 4 lbs.	2 40
Pulleys, wood, 5	8 24
Plumbago, flake, 5 lbs.	1 25
Rivets, copper, 7¼ lbs.	1 08
Rivets, iron, 55 lbs.	2 43
Rubber, sheet, 106 lbs.	79 50
Rubber rings, 3 doz.	2 55
Sponges, 14 doz.	9 00
Steam trap and connection	32 00
Sheet, 186 lbs.	12 36
Slide rest, 1	35 00
Tallow, 25 lbs.	1 75
Valves, hard rubber, 16½ lbs.	19 80
Valves, air, 75 lbs.	75 00
Freight and cartage	8 11
	1,548 80

Chapels.	
Altar wine, 9 bottles	4 50
Beeswax, 36 lbs.	18 00
Baize, 12 yds.	6 00
Candles, 6 lbs.	3 00
Beads, 5 doz.	2 90
Prayer books, 3 doz.	12 96
Evergreens	3 00
Repairing organs	82 25
Scapulars, 5 doz.	1 25
Tapers	0 25
	134 11

School.	$ cts.
Copybooks, 6 doz.	4 80
Slates, 1¼ doz.	0 75
	5 55

Library.	
Books and magazines	48 51

Office Expenses.	
Billheads, 3,500	3 63
Containers	1 00
Ink, 10 galls.	12 00
Postage stamps	126 00
Printing department account	221 88
Stationery department account	218 46
Premium on officers bonds	24 00
Telegrams	27 22
Telephone service	172 92
Telephone (long distance)	27 05
Freight and express	52 26
	886 42

Farm.	
Bran, 1,000 lbs.	9 50
Brushes, horse, 1 doz.	2 74
Boar, 1	20 00
Corn, 200 bush.	116 00
Hoes, 1 doz.	3 60
Harness, 2 sets	2 20
Hose, 12 ft.	1 80
Horse, 1	175 00
Implements, parts of	25 15
Manure	109 20
Plough, 1	14 00
Rakes, hay, 1 doz.	2 04
Steel tire, 57 lbs.	1 51
Salt, 1 brl.	1 25
Seeds, various	106 23
Sulphate of copper, 100 lbs.	7 50
Tedder, 1	45 00
Threshing grain	77 80
Veterinary service	11 50
Weighing hogs	0 90
Freight and express	9 05
	741 97

Trade Shops.	
Awls, 7 gross	8 70
Awls, blades, 2 doz	0 60
Acid, oxalic, 1 lb	0 10
Benzine, 20 galls	8 00
Brushes, whitewash, 3 doz	11 70
Brushes, kalsomine, 5	5 78
Brushes, varnish, 2¾ doz	7 63
Brushes, stencil, ½ doz.	1 80
Brushes, paint, 3 doz.	7 36
Brushes, sash tool, 3 doz	4 39
Bolts, car, 700	5 92
Bolts, tire, 1,400	7 35
Bolts, stove, 200	0 54
Bends, 4 lbs	1 62
Buttons, trouser, 12 gross	1 20
Buttons, crown gilt, 10 gross	35 00
Buckles, harness, 1¾ gross	1 61
Buckles, belt, 1 gross	6 00
Borax, 50 lbs	1 88
Bottom buffers, 1 doz	2 00
Beaver, 252¾ yds	618 34
Burning kiln	7 50

KINGSTON—*Continued.*

Trade Shops—Continued.	$ cts.
Bags, 100	0 25
Belting, 15 ft	4 32
Bristles, 1 lb	8 50
Bits, ½ doz	0 40
Braid, gold, 2 yds	5 00
Carbolic acid, 131 lbs	3 93
Corn, broom, 1,612 lbs	111 54
Cotton, warp, 275 lbs	68 75
Coal, run of mine, 1,555 19/20 tons	4,183 35
Coal, blacksmith's, 2.195 tons	18 88
Colours, 6 lbs	0 90
Chalk, 75 lbs	1 05
Chalk, tailors, 7 boxes	2 24
Castings, sundry, 455 lbs	31 13
Castings, bed, 2,556 lbs	153 36
Chisels, 5 doz	11 38
Cement, leather, 1½ doz	2 25
Caps, dynamite, 59	0 86
Charcoal, 100 bush	18 75
Cloth, bookbinders, 3 rolls	14 16
Cloth, scarlet, 11½ yds	34 50
Canvas, 75 yds	11 25
Collar check, 2 yds	1 30
Cutters, wire, 2 prs	1 00
Drills, shank, 7 doz	15 91
Drills, taper shank twist, 3½ doz	16 69
Drills, twist, 3½ doz	15 82
Dynamite, 60 sticks	15 00
Dies, 8	17 20
Duck, 5 yds	3 00
Emery flour, 601 lbs	30 05
Emery wheels, 28	92 86
Emery straps, 2 doz	4 00
Emery cloth, 1 ream	15 67
Eyelets, 24 box	3 60
Fuse, 1,200 ft	10 50
Files, assorted, 18¾ doz	14 43
Farmer's satin, 81½ yds	40 75
Flannel, military, 324½ yds	170 36
Fitches, ½ doz	0 35
Faucet, oil, 1	0 45
Glue, 705 lbs	58 16
Gasoline, 60 galls	21 60
Graining fluid, 6 tins	0 66
Glycerine, 1½ lbs	0 30
Gum, tragacant, 2 lbs	1 20
Handles, broom 1,000	17 00
Handles, sledge, 8 doz	9 86
Handles, hammer, 6 doz	3 67
Handles, hammer, machine, 2 doz	5 17
Handles, pick, 7 doz	18 20
Handles, awl, 31 doz	6 55
Hammers, shoe, 10	3 96
Hammers, claw, ½ doz	2 50
Hammers, horseshoeing, 1	0 95
Horseshoes, 200 lbs	9 00
Handkerchiefs, silk, 6 doz	72 00
Hooks and eyes, gate, 1 gross	1 54
Hooks and eyes, tailor's, 1 gross	0 20
Hooks, shoe, 12 boxes	4 20
Hair cloth, 75 yds	18 75
Hardash, 2 lbs	9 30
Heel shave blades, 1 doz	5 00
Hats, felt, 94	94 00
Hubs, 1 set	3 10
Hickory, 1 piece	1 25
Iron, galvanized, 385 lbs	15 02
Iron, bar, 7,848 lbs	146 63
Iron, Russian, 357 lbs	39 88
Iron, band, 50 lbs	1 06
Iron, angle, 5,145 lbs	91 31
Iron, refined, 2,980 lbs	96 85
Italian cloth, 40 yds	20 00
Kettlt bottom, 1	0 20

Trade Shops—Continued.	$ cts.
Knives, farriers, 4	1 04
Knives, F.W.C., 7 doz	10 88
Knives, guard, 7	1 30
Knives, skiving, 1 doz	3 25
Knives, sole leather, 1	0 40
Knives, welt, ½ doz	1 50
Lines, mason's, 2 doz	1 70
Lines, deep sea, 17¼ lbs	2 80
Lines, cotton, 50 lbs	17 50
Lumber, pine, 18,336 ft	436 53
Locks, prison, 27	470 20
Labour	77 05
Linen, stay, 94 yds	18 80
Laces, boot, 2 gross	2 50
Lasts, 56 prs	22 24
Leather, beading, 9 skins	6 75
Leather, harness, 64¾ lbs	16 84
Leather, French kip, 190½ lbs	187 03
Leather, dongola kid, 41 lbs	10 89
Leather, box calf, 44½ lbs	11 87
Leather, roan skins, 2 doz	20 16
Leather, pebble cow, 214¼ ft	30 00
Leather, welt, 60 lbs	19 20
Leather, upper, 93 lbs	30 69
Leather, sole, 390½ lbs	93 66
Leather, lace, 14½ lbs	9 18
Leather, sheepskin, 27½ lbs	9 63
Leather, belt, 179½ ft	39 43
Matches, ¼ gross	1 06
Marline, 2 doz	3 48
Millboard, 300 sheets	11 12
Machinery, parts of	3 62
Measures, tape, ½ doz	0 38
Mallets, stone, 1 doz	11 47
Nails, horseshoe, 1 box	2 50
Nails, horseshoe, 75 lbs	6 65
Nails, finishing, 1 keg	4 00
Nails, boot, 30 lbs	1 50
Nails, trunk, 1 lb	0 67
Needles, sewing, 250 papers	6 25
Needles, darning, ½ doz papers	0 30
Needles, machine, 17 doz	3 35
Needles, knitting, 144	3 65
Needles, harness, 4 pkgs	1 20
Nuts, hex., 175 lbs	10 20
Nuts, square, 50 lbs	2 08
Nippers, wire, 1 pr	1 75
Nippers, plates for, 1 pr	0 50
Oil, machine, 88½ galls	23 90
Oil, sperm, 20 galls	4 00
Oil, hard finish, 5 galls	5 50
Pincers, hollow, 6 prs	0 60
Pincers, shoemaker's, 10 prs	5 00
Pencils, carpenter, 10 doz	2 00
Paper, printing, 530 lbs	43 88
Paper, writing, 20¼ reams	83 86
Paper, manilla, 1 ream	3 50
Paper, 4 rolls	12 72
Paper, blue print, 3 rolls	1 75
Paper, sand, 3 reams	11 12
Punch, single spring, 1	0 60
Punch, tubes, 4 doz	5 15
Plyers, 2 prs	0 92
Powder, blasting, 12 kegs	27 60
Putty, 401 lbs	7 02
Rules, boxwood, 5¼ doz	18 84
Rivets, iron, 110½ lbs	5 62
Rivets, copper, 10 lbs	4 14
Rollers, printer's, 3	5 12
Rasps, shoe, 3 doz	7 80
Rasps, horse, ½ doz	3 05
Rope, manilla, 103 lbs	15 40
Staples, broom, 15 lbs	1 50
Scythe stones, 1 doz	1 00

KINGSTON—*Continued.*

Trade Shops—Continued.	$ cts.
Scoops, 2 doz.	20 08
Shovels, 4 doz.	32 45
Steel, cast, 339½ lbs.	45 21
Steel, machine, 450 lbs.	11 93
Steel, self-hardening, 32 lbs.	16 00
Steel, annealed, 25½ lbs.	6 37
Steel, toe calk, 131 lbs.	6 12
Steel, spring, 37 lbs.	1 48
Steel, milled, 9,624 lbs.	158 85
Steel, hard rod, 555 lbs.	11 46
Steel, sheet, 102 lbs.	3 47
Steel, barrier, 16,035 lbs.	1,213 94
Steel, chisel, 15 lbs.	3 00
Screws, 41 gross	9 89
Screws, set, 125 lbs.	1 59
Silesia, 166 yds.	34 75
Subscription to *American Tailor*	5 00
Subscription to *Power*	2 00
Silk, machine, 3 lbs.	18 75
Silk, twist, 1 lb.	4 50
Silk, sewing, 1 lb.	10 00
Sewing machines, 2	83 00
Sewing machines, parts for	1 64
Steel shanks, 2 gross	1 50
Starch, laundry, 43 lbs.	2 58
Starch, corn, 3 lbs.	0 15
Scales, architect's, 2	1 84
Straightedge, tailor's, 1	1 25
Socks, wool, 7 prs.	1 54
Sewing awl blades, 2 gross	3 00
Saws, buck, 1	0 75
Sponges, ½ doz.	0 25
Trowels, 1 doz.	6 60
Taps, hand, 3 sets	4 20
Taps, taper machine, 4	1 00
Tin, Canada plate, 8 boxes	19 60
Tin, coke, 1 box.	4 25
Tin, charcoal, 2 boxes	12 15
Tin, block, 118 boxes.	37 76
Thread, shoe, 23 lbs.	21 71
Thread, cotton, 6 gross	28 84
Thread, linen, 67 lbs.	123 10
Twist, machine, 2 lbs.	12 50
Twist, buttonhole, 4 lbs.	18 00
Tweed, 229⅞ yds.	132 18
Torch, 1	5 50
Tacks, 2 doz. papers	0 60
Tacks, shoe, 6 lbs.	0 60
Tacks, broom, 9 lbs.	0 90
Twine, 12 lbs.	4 32
Tape, 6 gross	0 30
Thimbles, wire	0 25
Varnish, carriage, 2 galls.	5 50
Washers, 130 lbs.	6 88
Welding compound, 80 lbs.	8 00
Wax, bee's, 10½ lbs.	4 20
Wax, black, 20 lbs.	2 00
Wrenches, Coes, 4.	3 99
Wrenches, Stittson, 3.	4 55
Wrenches, Trimo, 1	0 50
Wrenches, parts for	1 95
Wheels, cutter, 18.	2 82
Wheels, wagon.	24 70
Wire, spools, 9.	0 75
Wire, steel spring, 5,470 lbs.	237 07
Wire, broom, 44 lbs.	2 86
Wire, cloth, 250 ft.	4 38
Weaving machine and fittings, 1	73 25
Wood, soft, 10½ cords	47 25
Webbing, gaiter, 12 rolls	2 40
Wadding, 2 bales	11 00
Yarn, 31½ lbs.	12 60
Custom entries	1 75
Containers	3 40

Trade Shops—Concluded.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Freight and express		157 82
Cartage		12 50
		11,387 04
LESS—Refund of expenditure		418 03
		10,969 01
Binder Twine.		
Advertising		583 37
Ammonia, 186 lbs.		14 88
Bristol board, 800 sheets.		20 00
Belting, leather, 45 ft.		34 54
Bobbins, 365.		90 03
Brass, sheet, 5½ lbs.		1 49
Bushing		3 30
Coal, run of mine, 485 tons.		1,303 12
Castings, 596½ lbs.		27 65
Cogs, 37		5 00
Cardboard, 200 sheets		7 00
Exchange.		1 02
Flyer heads, 12		36 00
Gears, 1		10 00
Hessian, 2,351½ yds.		162 16
Labour.		18 40
Oil, cordage, 6,773 galls		677 30
Oil, machine, 43 galls		11 70
Pulley, wood, 1.		6 40
Patterns, 2.		1 20
Pulpboard, 100 pcs.		3 42
Rules, caliper, 2		3 50
Printing		7 25
Railway and steamboat guide		1 00
Repairing scales		3 00
Balling machine and rings, 8.		10 13
		3,042 86
Manilla hemp—		
35,857 lbs. at 10¼c.	3,899 45	
31,670 lbs. at 11⅝c.	3,681 64	
	7,581 09	
Less discount for 70 days at 6 p.c. per annum	87 23	
		7,493 86
67,092 lbs. at 10⅞ c.	7,296 25	
Less discount for 70 days at 6 p.c. per annum	83 95	
		7,212 30
31,320 lbs. at 10⅞c.	3,406 05	
Less discount for 50 days at 6 p.c. per annum	28 00	
		3,378 05
2,282 lbs. at 9¾c.		222 49
11,604 lbs. at 10⅞c.	$1,261 93	
Less allowance on 540 lbs.	2 94	
	1,258 99	
Less discount for 36 days at 6 p.c. per annum	7 45	
		1,251 54
Shipping tags, 8,000.		6 60
Spreader links, 50.		17 50
Twine bags, 3,000.		187 50
Travelling expenses		264 15
Postage stamps.		123 60

KINGSTON—*Continued.*

Binder Twine—Concluded.	$	cts.
Telegrams	4	86
Freight	932	75
Soap stock, 1,073 lbs	40	24
Tar, 14 brls	65	87
Washers, spool head, 20 lbs	3	00
Customs entries	2	50
Containers	2	75
Cartage	106	68
	24,359	10

Prison Furnishing.

Blankets, 99	222	75
Bed and springs, 2	16	00
Cotton, twilled, 1,250 yds	140	62
Duck, 13 yds	3	64
Felt, hair, 900 sq. ft	49	50
Linen, table, 25 yds	12	50
Soap, shaving, 20 lbs	7	00
Soap, castile, 3,059 lbs	305	90
Ticking, 327¾ yds	64	73
Wire, cotter, 375 lbs	20	63
Customs entries	0	75
Containers	1	00
Freight and express	10	61
	855	63

Prison Utensils.

Armoury, care of	48	00
Basins, enamelled	0	80
Bath bricks, 2 doz	1	00
Brushes, scrubbing, 6 doz	11	52
Brushes, shoe, 2 doz	5	56
Brushes, shaving, 1½ doz	4	57
Bed pans, 3	3	30
Baskets, clothes, 1	1	50
Cartridges, 2,000	15	00
Clippers, hair, 1 pr	3	00
Cabinet oven, parts for	10	20
Clocks, repairs to	6	75
Combs, 1 doz	2	58
Dishes, butter, 1 doz	0	25
Cups and saucers, 3 doz	2	90
Dishes, cups, agate, 1 doz	1	80
Dishes, plates, agate, 4 doz	4	25
Ewers, ½ doz	2	10
Dusters, 1	0	50
Firearms, parts for	5	83
Grindstone, 1	0	88
Ink marking, 1 bottle	0	25
Jugs, 5	2	80
Kettles, 8	4	10
Kettles, cooking, steam, 4	825	00
Knives, table, 1 doz	2	00
Knives, butcher, ½ doz	1	59
Lantern globes, 1 doz	0	75
Lamp chimneys, 10 doz	5	80
Line, cotton, 5 lbs	1	50
Mats, 1	4	00
Pails, dinner, 1½ doz	21	00
Potato machine, parts for	1	50
Pot, porridge, 1	0	65
Pins, clothes, 13 doz	0	25
Pans, oven, 2	0	70
Razors, 2 doz	22	00
Razor strops, 1 doz	5	50
Range, repairs to and parts of	67	57
Range, 1	56	00
Scrubbers, deck, 2 doz	6	50
Saucepans, enamelled, 2	1	20
Scales, inspection of and repairs to	34	05

Prison Utensils—Concluded.	$	cts.
Spoons, table, 2 gross	6	00
Spoons, enamelled, 6	0	60
Shovels, snow, 13	5	77
Shaft, 1	0	90
Saw-web, 2½ ft	0	17
Shears, pruning, 1 pr	0	50
Scissors, 6 prs	5	47
Steel, butcher's, 1	1	00
Twine, 15 lbs	3	84
Typewriter carriage	23	00
Taps, oil, 1	0	45
Tin, charcoal, 1 box	6	25
Urinals, 2	1	10
Wicks, oil stove, 6	0	40
Wicks, lamp, 2 rolls	1	30
Customs entries	0	50
Freight and express	2	40
	1,255	85

Buildings.

Basins, brass, 156	156	00
Burning lime kiln	7	50
Buffers, 10¼ lbs	11	93
Bolts, stove, 1,000	4	46
Castings, 14,896 lbs	897	38
Cement, 900 brls	1,750	00
Crosses and tees	44	04
Closets, 1	8	00
Elbows, 548	66	74
Expanded metal, 5,253 sq. ft	470	88
Electric fittings—		
Cable, B. and C., 850 ft	92	00
Wire, R.S., 5,000 ft	122	25
Fusible switches, 6	30	00
Flex. cord, 100 yds	3	00
Bryant sockets, 180	27	90
Cleats, 900 prs	19	75
Tubes, 110 prs	3	10
Tape, Grimshaw, 10 lbs	8	00
Solder, 65 lbs	13	00
Rosettes, 180	32	40
Main cut-outs, 48	19	20
Bracket tubes, 196	23	00
Glass, 4 cases	13	83
Iron, angle, 12,258 lbs	239	03
Iron, bar, 11,445 lbs	228	19
Iron, galvanized, 2,944 lbs	122	18
Lever cocks, 160	152	00
Lead, pig, 2,225 lbs	77	88
Lumber, pine, 3,445 ft	77	52
Nails, wire, 5 kegs	10	30
Plugs, 184	4	96
Pipe, wrought iron, 4,206 ft	396	75
Pulleys, sash, 15 doz	13	96
Rivets, 50 lbs	2	13
Sand, 715⅔ yds	610	70
Screws, 12 gross	3	48
Rug, rubber, 1	1	75
Travelling expenses	33	95
Traps, brass, 152	431	68
Screws, clean-out, 21	13	25
Valves, brass, gate, 2	18	56
Unions, 160	43	20
Customs entries	0	25
Freight and express	64	30
Cartage	12	00
	6,382	38
Advertising	332	12

KINGSTON—*Continued.*

Travelling Expenses.		*Travelling Expenses*—Concluded.	$ cts.
Penitentiary officials	81 50	Miscellaneous, special—	
Departmental officials	1,148 03	Rifle and revolver practice, prizes	50 00
	1,229 53	Recapture of convicts	20 00
LESS—Refund of expenditure	98 35	Legal services	8 50
	1,131 18		78 50
		Total	146,447 50

RECAPITULATION.

	$ cts.	$ cts.
Staff—		
Salaries and retiring allowances	61,593 49	
Uniforms and mess	4,499 84	
		66,093 33
Maintenance of Convicts—		
Rations	13,204 37	
Clothing and medicines	4,782 82	
		17,987 19
Discharge Expenses—		
Freedom suits and allowances	2,458 63	
Transfer and interment	342 17	
		2,800 80
Working Expenses—		
Heat, light and water	7,126 85	
Maintenance of buildings and machinery	5,258 70	
Chapels, schools and library	188 17	
Office expenses	886 42	
		13,460 14
Industries—		
Farm	741 97	
Trade shops	10,969 01	
Binder twine	24,359 10	
		36,070 08
Prison Equipment—		
Furnishing	855 63	
Utensils and vehicles	1,255 85	
Land, buildings and walls	6,382 38	
		8,493 86
Miscellaneous—		
Advertising and travel	1,463 60	
Special	78 50	
		1,542 10
Total		146,447 50

St. Vincent de Paul.

Salaries, General.	$ cts.
Warden, 1 year	2,400 00
Surgeon, 1 year	1,599 96
Chaplains, 2, 1 year	2,400 00
Accountant, 1 year	1,200 00
Engineer, 9 mos. at $900, 3 mos. at $1,000	925 00
Storekeeper, 1 year	900 00
Steward, 1 year	800 00
Warden's clerk, 1 year	800 00
Assistant storekeeper, 1 year	600 00
Hospital overseer, 1 year	750 00
Electrician, 9 mos. at $800	598 94
School instructor	800 00
Firemen, 3, less 1 day, at $500	1,498 51
Messenger, 1 year	500 00
Industrial.	
Trade instructors, 7, 1 year, at $700	4,900 00
Trade instructor, 1, 9 mos	524 97
Trade instructor, 1, 10 mos	583 30
Trade instructor, 1, 10⅓ mos	602 16
Stable guards, 2, 1 year, at $500	1,000 00
Police.	
Deputy warden, 1 year	1,500 00
Chief keeper, 1 year	1,200 00
Keepers, 6 at $600, 1 year	3,600 00
Keeper, 1 at $600, 8 mos	400 00
Keeper, 1, 5 mos	250 00
Keeper, 1 at $600, 4⅔ mos	236 67
Keeper, 4 mos	200 00
Keeper, 1 (less deduction), 1 year	578 34
Keeper, 2 mos	100 00
Guards at $500, 20, 1 year	10,000 00
Guard, 7 mos. at $500	291 66
Guard, 8 mos. at $500	333 33
Guard, 10 mos. at $500	431 99
Guards, 6 (less deduction)	2,978 44
Guard, 1, 9 mos	374 94
Guard, 1, 8 mos	331 28
Guards, 1 for 11 mos	458 26
Guard, 1 for 6 mos	249 96
Temporary officers— 10 officers, broken periods	1,354 67
	48,252 38
Retiring Allowances.	
Guard, H. Roger	562 41
Keeper, J. B. Lemay	1,148 84
Keeper, Gilbert Chartrand	1,308 34
Instructor, Ed. Kenny	1,560 33
Instructor, D. Oborne	1,482 62
Guard, D. J. McLellan	595 40
Guard, E. Letang	347 54
	7,005 48
Uniforms.	
Belt buckles, 1	0 25
Braid, mohair, 2 gross	16 30
Braid, Russian, 1 gross	7 20
Buttons, 1 set	0 75
Buttons, 11¼ gross	29 65
Canvas, 294½ yds	49 26
Crown badge, 1	1 00
Cheviot, 2¾ yds	11 69
Carborie, ½ gall	2 00
Cloth, blue serge, 685⅛ yds	1,405 00
Cloth, scarlet, 4 yds	10 40
Cloth, tweed, 3 yds	7 05
Cut cork, 2 pcs	0 30

Uniforms—Concluded.	$ cts.
Crowns, bronze, 4 prs	3 00
Crowns, gold, 1 prs	2 00
Cap bands, 60	4 80
Duck, 96¼ yds	17 32
Drugs	0 90
Elastic, shoe, 10 yds	7 50
Felt, tarred, 5 yds	1 00
Farmer's satin, 230 yds	92 00
Frieze, 96 yds	120 00
Felt, shoe, 5 yds	1 00
Gutta percha, 1½ lbs	4 50
Gloves, 1 pr	2 25
Gauntlets, 1 pr	3 00
Gimp, mohair, 15 yds	5 25
Hair sealskins, 38 skins	161 40
Hard ash, 4 lbs	19 00
Hats, cowboy, 7½ doz	91 93
Hats, Stetson, 2	10 00
Holland, 42 yds	5 46
Leather, Scotch pebble, 77¾ ft	13 22
Leather, Can. calf, 190½ lbs	127 64
Leather, welt, 44 lbs	12 32
Leather, sole, 875 lbs	201 25
Leather, French calf, 84½ lbs	97 18
Leather, dongola, 39¾ ft	11 93
Mitts, 4 doz. pr	80 00
Olivets, 2 doz	1 60
Persian lamb skins, 18	124 00
Rubber soles and heels, 1 pr	0 75
Stars, bronze, 2 pr	1 50
Stars, gold, 1 pr	2 00
Shoe laces, 1 gross	0 57
Silk, twist, 2⅔ yds	9 33
Silk, machine, 8 lbs	26 00
Steel shanks, 2 doz	0 50
Silesia, 123½ yds	12 35
Wadding, 360 yds	16 20
Waterproof coats, 3	25 75
Waterproof capes, 48	108 00
Webbing, 12 pcs	4 80
Varnish, boot, 2 galls	1 50
Postage	0 04
Freight and express	18 42
Cans and boxes	3 55
	2,993 56
Less—Refund of expenditure	1 18
	2,992 38
Mess.	
Apples, evaporated, 100 lbs	6 00
Baking soda, 10 lbs	0 60
Baking powder, 1½ doz	4 50
Baking powder, 10 lbs	0 60
Butter, 1,641 lbs	295 47
Beef, 3,247 lbs	185 40
Cornstarch, 1 lb	0 10
Essence, lemon, 1 lb	1 00
Eggs, 90 doz	19 34
Fresh fish, 292 lbs	18 53
Ginger, 30 lbs	9 25
Lemon peel, 1 lb	0 40
Malta vitæ, 1 pkg	0 15
Milk, 163⅔ galls	31 55
Raisins, 196 lbs	12 74
Sugar, 2 lbs	0 08
Sago, 25 lbs	1 50
Tapioca, 15 lbs	0 90
Tea, ½ lb	0 20
	588 31

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL—*Continued.*

Rations.	$	cts.
Barley, 1,960 lbs	41	16
Beans, 5,040 lbs	151	20
Beef, 41,908 lbs	2,392	84
Cabbage, 303 hds	18	18
Christmas extras	22	36
Fish, cod, 400 lbs	18	00
Fish, herrings, 12 brls	72	00
Flour, 1,025 lbs	4,151	25
Lard, 2,248 lbs	202	32
Molasses, 1,400 galls	405	86
Mutton, 2,722 lbs	150	88
Onions, 1,322 lbs	46	06
Oatmeal, 5,580 lbs	153	45
Pork, boneless, 20 brls	470	00
Pepper, 465 lbs	69	75
Potatoes, 1,500 bags	983	00
Rice, 3,000 lbs	97	50
Split pease, 7,546 lbs	207	52
Salt, 125 bags	68	75
Sugar, 7,168 lbs	286	72
Tea, 760 lbs	140	60
Turnips, 15 bags	15	00
Vinegar, 103 3/11 galls	28	41
Yeast, 208 lbs	62	40
Freight and express	11	59
	10,266	80
LESS—Refund of expenditure	35	60
	10,231	20

Clothing.		
Binding, stay, 9 gross	4	05
Buckles, 6 gross	1	40
Buttons, 83 gross	8	40
Burrs, 1 lb	0	60
Cloth, prison, 540¼ yds	310	64
Cloth, cheese, 379 yds	16	11
Cotton, twilled, 246¼ yds	26	72
Cotton, gray, 545¾ yds	42	30
Denim, striped, 349½ yds	90	87
Drilling, 61 yds	6	10
Farmer's satin, 181½ yds	17	70
Galatea, 1,845¾ yds	249	43
Gum, 2 lbs	1	50
Gingham, 99½ yds	12	69
Ink, 12 bottles	2	40
Ink, 4 galls	1	80
Lasting tacks, 15 gross	3	30
Leather, Canadian calf, 258 lbs	149	64
Leather, porpoise, 27½ lbs	17	88
Leather, split, 322 lbs	64	40
Leather, cowhide, 517 lbs	170	61
Leather, sole, 2,104 lbs	483	92
Leather, welt, 26 lbs	7	28
Moth balls, 20 lbs	0	80
Nails, wire, 50 lbs	4	50
Nails, iron, 100 lbs	4	50
Rivets, copper, 2 lbs	1	20
Pegs, wooden, 1 bush	1	10
Rubber cement, 6 cans	2	40
Sheep skins, 257 lbs	89	95
Shoe tacks, 50 lbs	7	00
Thread, linen, 10 lbs	21	50
Thread, skeins, 48 lbs	15	36
Thread, spool, 20 gross	87	40
Thread, shoe, 60 lbs	42	00
Thread, machine, 20 lbs	25	00
Underclothing, 200 doz	1,097	25
Wax, shoe, 25 lbs	1	75
Yarn, 573¼ lbs	194	91
Casing, &c	13	10

Clothing—Concluded	$	cts.
Freight and express	13	56
Postage	0	17
	3,313	19
LESS—Refund of expenditure	21	65
	3,291	54

Medicines, &c.		
Acid, oxalic, 1 lb	0	15
Apples, 2 bush	1	25
Apples, 2 cans	0	24
Buckwheat, 1½ lbs	0	06
Butter, 402 lbs	76	40
Biscuits, mixed, 4 lbs	0	48
Corn, 13 cans	1	63
Currants, 2 lbs	0	24
Clinical thermometers, 2	1	50
Drugs	367	77
Eggs, 27 doz	6	92
Force, 1 pkg	0	15
Fluid beef, 10 tins	3	00
Fowl, 1	1	00
Jelly powder, 4 pkgs	0	40
Methylated spirits, 10 galls	11	00
Mustard, 48 lbs	9	60
Milk, 960 galls	184	28
Neatsfoot oil, 5 galls	4	00
Nutmegs, ½ lb	0	20
Orange meat, 2 pkg	0	30
Truss, double, 1	2	50
Professional services	60	00
Syringe, 1	0	90
Sugar, white, 60 lbs	3	54
Salmon, 1 can	0	13
Soda biscuits, 15 boxes	3	95
Sulpherated potash, 5 lbs	1	50
Spectacles, 2 pairs	3	25
Tomatoes, 2 cans	0	26
Tapioca, 2 lbs	0	20
Wine, 1 gall	3	00
Tobacco, 189 lbs	85	05
	834	85

Freedom Suits.		
Brown Holland, 49 yards	6	86
Buttons, 16 gross	3	04
Braces, 10 doz	10	00
Canvas, 250 yards	17	50
Eyelets, 25 m	5	00
Flannel, 1,114 yards	133	93
Gloves, 4½ doz	9	56
Leather, buff, 173 lbs	20	76
Hats, felt, 6 doz	25	50
Handkerchiefs, 3 doz	1	20
Leather, sole, 875 lbs	201	25
Leather, welt, 26¼ lbs	7	35
Nails, zinc, 10 lbs	1	30
Silesia, 130 lbs	19	36
Rivets, shoe, 15 lbs	1	35
Tweed, 1,168 yards	402	96
Ties, 13¾ doz	9	84
Wadding, 720 yards	32	40
Baling	1	85
Freight and express	0	20
	911	21

Convicts Travel and Allowance.		
138 convicts	981	30

St. Vincent de Paul—*Continued.*

Transfers, &c.	$	cts.
Transfers to Kingston, 3	73	20
Digging grave	3	00
Freight and express	86	10
	162	30
Heat, Light and Water.		
Burners, 1 doz.	0	75
Coal oil, 124½ galls.	23	34
Coal, run of mine, 1,864.1040 tons.	7,366	04
Coal, screenings, 162.1150 tons	552	76
Coal, egg, 152 tons	957	50
Electric lamps, 660.	148	80
Grimshaw tape, 5 lbs.	4	50
Labour, 2 days	3	00
Professional services.	50	00
Matches, 10 gross	4	75
Freight and express	29	96
	9,141	40
Less—Refund of expenditure	10	50
	9,130	90
Maintenance of Buildings.		
Acid, muriatic, 56 lbs.	1	68
Battery zincs, 60	2	40
Babbit metal, 108 lbs.	21	60
Butts, brass, 8 doz.	4	18
Bronze, 1 paper	0	30
Bronze, 2½ lbs.	8	50
Buckles, 4 doz.	5	58
Burrs, 2 lbs.	0	70
Bolts, 3,312	23	81
Brass, sheet, 9 lbs.	3	78
Brads, patent, 8 doz.	3	31
Coal sifter, 1	0	20
Chloride of lime, 954 lbs.	29	62
Carbons, battery, 18	3	78
Carbons, soled, 500.	16	50
Carbolineum, 432¾ gall.	432	75
Cord, flexible, 262 yards	20	74
Carbon holders, 6.	3	00
Copper, bar, 23½ lbs.	4	86
Canada plate, 12 boxes	28	20
Clamps, hose, 2.	0	06
Couplings, hose, 2.	0	32
Cloth, wire, 300 ft.	4	50
Cable and contact, 12 lbs	2	85
Chain, 103 ft.	2	32
Door for heater, 1.	0	80
Door knobs, ½ doz.	1	11
Elbows, mal., 2 doz.	1	77
Electric fittings.	21	91
Electric lamps, 589.	105	55
Electric lamps, portable, 4	15	50
Emery flour, 20 lbs.	1	60
Felt, 3¼ ft.	4	06
Fittings for pipe	8	10
Fuse links, 60	8	28
Globes, outer, 1 doz.	9	60
Globes, inner, 216.	79	92
Glass, 6 cases.	31	21
Gasoline, 5 gall.	2	25
Glue, 100 lbs.	17	00
Grimshaw tape, 10 lbs.	9	00
Grindstones, 425 lbs.	5	31
Handles, drawer, 2.	0	10
Hard oil finish, ½ gall.	1	25
Hooks, 4½ doz.	2	65
Hooks and eyes, 1 gross	1	40
Hose, rubber, 150 ft.	14	63
Hinges, 2½ doz.	2	57
Iron, galvanized, 2,757 lbs.	114	16

Maintenance of Buildings—Con.	$	cts.
Iron, round, 4,825 lbs.	84	84
Iron, hoop, 100 lbs.	2	65
Iron, band, 1,682 lbs.	30	36
Knobs, split, 100	1	50
Keys, steel, 8.	1	20
Lumber, 9,168 ft.	426	33
Labour (painting).	5	00
Lavatory and fittings.	62	95
Lye, 60 doz.	27	00
Lead, pig, 547 lbs.	18	32
Latches, 2	0	80
Lamp guards, Greenwood, 1 doz.	2	50
Locks, 45.	44	88
Moss, 25 lbs.	3	45
Nuts, 50 lbs.	2	61
Nails, 11 kegs	37	13
Oil, 141 gall.	60	52
Pumice stone, 10 lbs.	1	00
Powder, imp. green, 5 lbs.	0	70
Push plates, 2 doz.	1	75
Pipe, soil, 20 ft.	10	00
Pipe, taper, 3	0	45
Pipe, galvanized iron, 1,182½ ft.	83	23
Pipe, tap welded, 37½ ft.	7	50
Pulls, drawer, 2 doz.	3	00
Plugs, iron, 2⅔ doz.	4	01
Paper, tarred, 6 rolls	3	30
Paper, emery, 1½ reams.	21	95
Plaster Paris, 1 brl	1	95
Putz pomade, 4 galls	18	80
Paint, 1,015 lbs	125	03
Paint, 85 galls	69	84
Paint, assorted.	14	33
Rubber bumpers, 6	1	56
Rope, 250 ft	28	13
Rivets, 47 lbs	5	33
Reporting on heating system, 3 dys.	30	00
Reporting on heating system, disbursements.	18	40
Salt of ammonia, 25 lbs.	3	00
Sockets, 62	11	30
Stoves, coal, 3	29	25
Stoves, 2	6	50
Steel, cast, 1,058 lbs	103	06
Steel, Firth, 365½ lbs	38	59
Shade holders, 1 doz.	0	40
Shades, half, ½ doz	2	10
Shellac, 10 galls	26	50
Spikes, 3 kegs	9	54
Sand paper	4	81
Sash pulleys, 10 doz	11	25
Lodmer phosphate, 121 lbs.	18	15
Switches, 30.	14	64
Screws, 45 gross	7	19
Soap, 8,311 lbs	290	89
Size, 55 lbs.	1	50
Services of night watchman, 4 nights.	7	50
Travelling expenses, departmental architect	25	00
Taps.	1	30
Turpentine, 88 galls	70	86
Tacks, 4 doz	0	73
Toilet paper, 30 boxes	193	20
Tin, 27 boxes.	161	25
Tin, 597½ lbs	107	87
Whiting, 672 lbs	3	22
Wall paper, 35 rolls	12	75
White lead, 2,720 lbs	130	65
Welding compound, 50 lbs	4	07
Wire, 3,544½ ft	30	72
Wire, 444 lbs	22	25
Varnish, 9½ galls	21	75
Zinc, 75 lbs	6	00

St. Vincent de Paul—*Continued.*

Maintenance of Buildings—Con.	$	cts.
Cans, containers and boxes	5	85
Freight and express	69	30
Postage	0	13
	3,800	64
Less—Refund of expenditure	13	50
	3,787	14

Maintenance of Machinery.		
Armatures, 6	6	00
Belting, leather, 139 ft	32	66
Bushing, 6 doz	1	64
Batteries, 12 A.D	2	16
Boiler inspection, 1 year	40	00
Boiler bends, 2	3	70
Butter ammonia, 1 bottle	0	40
Clutches, 24	14	82
Carbon brushes, 12	17	40
Castings, stove	1	75
Castings, 184 lbs	6	44
Cocks, brass, blow-off, 2	34	00
Electric packing, 14½ lbs	8	48
Fire bricks, 2M	40	00
Fire clay, 1 ton	12	00
Fire clay, 12 bags	8	40
Feed attachment for stokers and fittings	250	00
Grate bars and fittings	2	52
Grease, 227 lbs	22	70
Gauge glasses, 2 doz	2	16
Magnet coils, 12	36	00
Nozzle, 1	0	52
Oil, cylinder, 249 galls	116	44
Oil, engine, 616¼ galls	167	66
Oil, lard, 10 galls	7	00
Packing, 22½ lbs	14	63
Parts of machinery	106	76
Plates, roll, 24	14	94
Rawhide lacing, 32½ lbs	24	38
Repairs to steam gauges, 3	7	20
Steel, machine, 209 lbs	5	75
Spring	0	75
Tampico, 50 lbs	5	00
Valves, globe, 7	11	68
Washers, 90 lbs	4	88
Waste, white, 310 lbs	21	24
	1,052	06

Chapels, Schools and Library.		
Books	72	93
Care of chapels and requirements	56	21
Organists' salaries, 2, 1 year	100	00
Incence, 5 boxes	6	40
Millboard, 50 sheets	1	71
Oil, 10 galls	11	50
Repairs to sanctuary lamp	50	00
Stationery	8	65
Slate pencils, 3 boxes	0	33
Subscriptions to magazines	9	70
Tapers, 100 lbs	45	00
Wine, altar, 3 galls	3	30
Freight and express	3	48
Boxes, cans, &c	1	75
	370	96

Office Expenses.		
Postage	87	59
Printing and stationery	618	07
Premium on officers' bonds	24	00
Subscriptions to papers	12	00
Satchel	4	25

Office Expenses—Concluded.	$	cts.
Strap	0	20
Telephone	15	00
Telephone connections	70	60
Telegrams	20	74
Freight and express	12	43
	864	88

Farm.		
Axletrees, 1 set	17	00
Axle caps, brass, 4	3	00
Axle boxes, 2	4	50
Bran, 4 tons	79	00
Bottom roller, 1	1	00
Band fronts, 6	1	50
Buckles	0	75
Chloride of lime, 753 lbs	22	59
Curry combs, 1 doz	1	90
Cloth, wool, green, 15 yds	45	00
Flower pots, 224	19	48
Echolottes, 59 lbs	7	08
Ferrules, 1 doz	0	75
Forks, hay, 2 doz	4	68
Fork handles, 2 doz	3	37
Felt, blue, 22¾ yds	9	56
Horses, 4	850	00
Horseshoes, 4 kegs	14	90
Horseshoes, 125 lbs	8	41
Harness, 1 set	55	00
Horseshoe nails, 75 lbs	6	46
Hoes, ½ doz	2	00
Knotter, 1	3	85
Leather, harness, 162 lbs	45	36
Leather, harness, 78 ft	14	04
Potato digger, 1	60	00
Parts of machinery	46	13
Veterinary services	41	00
Paris green, 100 lbs	15	00
Pease, seed, 40 bush	56	00
Potatoes, 280⅝ bags	185	66
Linseed meal, 50 lbs	1	50
Oats, 530¾ bags	556	61
Steel toe caulk, 19 lbs	0	50
Spokes, 2 sets	5	96
Seeds	44	30
Soap, English, soft, 15 lbs	1	20
Soap, harness, 2 tins	3	00
Sponges, 13½ lbs	12	63
Snaffles, ½ doz	1	20
Saddle, 1	60	00
Shaft chimes, 6	7	10
Shears, 2 prs	2	00
Rims, 6 sets	17	70
Rosettes, brass, 6 prs	1	80
Tar, pine, 1 gall	0	75
Turf edger, 1	0	60
Wheels, 1 set	17	00
Wire, 243 lbs	6	10
Wheat screenings, 80 tons	800	00
Postage	0	12
Containers	6	85
Repairs	37	65
Express and freight	20	37
	3,229	91
Less—Refund of expenditure	20	00
	3,209	91

Trade Shops.		
Brick liners, ½ doz	1	50
Bucket cars, 20 lbs	3	60
Blue print paper, 12 rolls	8	28
Blasting powder, 150 lbs	12	30

St. Vincent de Paul—*Continued.*

Trade Shops—Concluded.	$ cts.
Brushes, 7¼ doz.	37 90
Bolt dies, 1 set.	3 50
Charcoal, 46 bags	9 20
Chair screw, 1	0 25
Callipers, 1	0 85
Calliper square, 1	5 74
Chalk, red, 10 lbs.	2 00
Chalk, red, 5 boxes.	1 60
Castings, special	2 50
Castings, 14,922 lbs.	921 40
Clipper, B. & S.	3 00
Cocks, boiler, 1	0 98
Catch, 1	0 10
Combs, graining, 1 set	1 00
Compass, 1	4 00
Compasses, 2 pair	0 90
Chisels, 9	4 88
Coal, smith's, 62.1610 tons	389 01
Crucibles, 6	7 94
Copper, tinned, 29 lbs.	8 10
Connectors, lineman's, 1 pair	2 40
Bits stock, 1	1 75
Bolts, 2,374	110 25
Bristles, 1 lb.	13 00
Bits, 49	11 13
Drawing instruments, 1 set.	2 00
Drill chuck, 1	7 06
Drills, 156	162 73
Derrick booms, 990 ft.	59 40
Emery cloth, 1 ream	14 82
Emery strops, 2 doz.	3 50
Emery wheels, 5	34 64
Fuse, 500 ft.	3 00
Files, 29 doz.	62 06
Garden rakes, 1 doz.	5 02
Grindstones, 1	0 59
Gauges, 7	2 61
Gouges, 4	1 31
Gear racks, 1	2 50
Gasoline, 5 galls.	1 35
Hammers, 15 lbs.	3 00
Hammers, 19	19 38
Handles, hickory, 29 doz.	16 60
Knives, F.W.C., 2 doz.	2 80
Knives, shoe, 1½ doz.	2 97
Key, spring divider, 6 in., 1	1 75
Lasts, 12 prs.	4 80
Levers, cell door, 23	19 60
Locks and keys, 14	69 89
Leather, binding, 3 skins.	6 75
Labour, burning brick	25 15
Lumber, 1,064 ft.	106 40
Iron, 15,263 lbs.	266 50
Iron, cutting of.	8 68
Mitre box, 1	3 50
Monkey wrench, 5	8 45
Mud post covers, 6	3 00
Millboard, 25 sheets	1 68
Moulding sand, 2 bags.	1 50
Mason's level, 4	2 87
Mason's trowels, 6	2 55
Nails, 4 kegs	10 10
Nippers, 1 set.	1 40
Needles, 610	9 40
Needles, 231 papers	6 44
Nail sets, 12	1 20
Nuts, 400 lbs.	16 63
Oil stone, 1	0 50
Pad iron, for keyhole, 1	0 25
Plumbers pot and fittings, 2	6 35
Pattern paper, 2 rolls.	7 07
Polishing wheels, 2	14 50
Parts of machinery.	93 05
Plane caps, 2	0 26

Trade Shops—Concluded.	$ cts.
Plane irons, 6	1 41
Planes, 4	6 35
Pencils, carpenter's, 1 doz.	1 20
Printing	3 20
Plyers, 5 pairs.	3 39
Paint, 30 lbs.	8 05
Rice root, 100 lbs.	16 00
Rivets, 1,164 lbs.	52 46
Rasps, 2 doz.	11 05
Rules, 27	9 97
Rubber hose, 25 ft.	2 50
Saws, 3	4 87
Sockets, 6	22 20
Screw drivers, 2	0 45
Spokeshaves, 2	0 55
Scoops and shovels, 7 doz.	45 76
Sledges, 28 lbs.	2 38
Subscription to magazine *Tailor'*	10 00
Sand paper, 4½ reams	9 29
Steel, caulk, 36 lbs.	0 94
Steel, sheet, 175 lbs.	4 11
Steel, sleeves, 3	9 00
Sash tools, 1 doz.	0 97
Sewing cotton, 1 gross.	21 85
Shears, tailors, ½ doz.	5 88
Screws, log, 50	1 22
Springs, lock, brass, 12 ft.	1 00
Taps, 4	2 74
Torch, 1	3 25
Tee square, 1	1 90
Tape line, 1	1 70
Tin, 143 lbs.	11 56
Turpentine, 45½ galls	36 74
Thimbles, ¼ gross.	0 31
Repairs to machines.	49 00
Varnish, rubbing, 5 gals.	8 75
W.C. bowls, 1	4 70
Wrench, 1	0 38
Washita stones, 1	0 44
Washita strips, 1 doz.	1 95
Yellow ochre, 10 lbs.	0 30
Postage.	0 71
Express and freight	78 71
	3,135 81
Less—Refund of expenditure	1 75
	3,134 06

Furnishings.	
Blankets, 50	112 50
Forfar linen, 462 yards	92 40
Ticking, 540¼ yards	99 95
Oilcloth, 4 yards.	1 60
Soap, shaving, 1 box	3 60
Soap, toilet, 24 doz.	3 60
Soap, castile, 1,077 lbs.	78 08
Baling, &c.	1 25
Freight and express.	3 30
	396 28

Utensils and Vehicles.	
Atomizer, 1	0 60
Ammunition, 1,500 rounds.	35 33
Bathbricks, 2 doz	1 00
Basket, 1	0 42
Brushes, 22	8 44
Brooms, 26 doz.	57 25
Coal sifter, 1	0 20
Cleaver, butcher's, 1	2 25
Clippers, 2 pairs	6 00
Crash, 634 yards.	82 42
Combs, 2 gross	8 47

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL—*Continued.*

Utensils and Vehicles—Continued.	$ cts.	*Lands, Buildings and Walls.*	$ cts.
Dishes, 3 doz. pcs.	2 50	Bends, 10 lengths	3 25
Feather duster, 2	2 00	Closets, 6	108 00
Fly paper, 3 boxes	1 35	Drain pipes, 65 lengths	29 25
Globes, outer, 2	2 00	Ferrules, trap screw, 1	0 79
Globes, alabaster, 1	1 00	Fittings, C.I., 379 lbs.	10 42
Grate, stove, 1	2 50	Junctions, S.B., 4	3 30
Knives, 2	3 15	Lumber, 146,095 ft.	4,114 73
Lawn mower, 1	6 00	Lavatories, 2	30 00
Lamps, portable, 2	7 00	Pipe, cast iron, 11.472 tons.	359 55
Lye, 24 doz.	10 80	Rent of railway siding.	11 54
Mirror, small, 1	0 10	T. Y., 1	1 52
Plates, clipper, 1	1 25	Valve, gate, 1	5 50
Pearline, 12 boxes	44 89	Boxes	1 25
Pot, 3 galls., 1	1 70	Freight	5 49
Rings, 2	6 00		
Rugs, 2	7 00		4,684 59
Scales, erection of	16 28		
Shaving mugs, 7	0 90		
Spoons, 1 gross	4 25		
Steam soup kettles, 4	675 00	*Advertising and Travel.*	
Scissors, barber's, 1 pair	0 58		
Springs, 1 doz.	1 50	Advertising	182 69
Soap, toilet, 24 doz	3 60	Escapes	82 50
Sifter, flour, 1	0 15	Travelling expenses	720 93
Rock elm, 1,022 ft.	40 88		
Telephone, 1	16 00		986 12
Telephone and battery, 1	13 90	LESS—Refund of expenditure	107 45
Typewriter, 1	91 00		
Towels, 4 doz.	3 74		878 67
Whisks, 2 doz.	2 40		
Whip, 1	2 00		
Washboards, 2	0 40		
Zincs, battery, 60	2 40	*Special.*	
Postage	0 18		
Boxes, &c.	0 80	Prizes for rifle and revolver competition.	50 00
Freight and express	23 39		
	1,200 97	Total	104,014 37

St. Vincent de Paul—*Continued.*

RECALATIPITUON.

	$ cts.	$ cts.
Staff—		
Salaries and retiring allowances	55,257 86	
Uniforms and mess	3,580 69	
		58,838 55
Maintenance of Convicts—		
Rations	10,231 20	
Clothing and medicines	4,126 39	
		14,357 59
Discharge Expenses—		
Freedom suits and allowances	1,895 51	
Transfer and interment	162 30	
		2,057 81
Working Expenses—		
Heat, light and water	9,130 90	
Maintenance of buildings and machinery	4,839 20	
Chapels, schools and library	370 96	
Office expenses	864 88	
		15,205 94
Industries—		
Farm	3,209 91	
Trade shops	3,134 06	
		6,343 97
Prison Equipment—		
Furnishing	396 28	
Utensils and vehicles	1,200 97	
Land, buildings and walls	4,684 59	
		6,281 84
Miscellaneous—		
Advertising and travel	878 67	
Special	50 00	
		928 67
		104,014 37

DORCHESTER.

Salaries and Retiring Allowances.	$	cts.
Salaries.		
Warden, 1 year	2,000	00
Deputy warden, 1 year	1,500	00
Chaplain, Protestant, 1 year	800	00
Chaplain, Roman Catholic, 1 year	600	00
Surgeon, 1 year	1,400	00
Accountant, 1 year	1,200	00
Steward, 1 year	800	00
Engineer, 1 year	900	00
Hospital overseer, &c., 1 year	800	00
Matron, 1 year	500	00
Deputy matron, 1 year	400	00
Messenger, 1 year	500	00
Fireman, 4$\frac{11}{12}$ months	197	89
Trade instructors, 8, 1 year at $700	5,600	00
Chief keeper, 1 year	800	00
Keepers, 5, 1 year at $600	3,000	00
Guards, 21, 1 year at $500	10,500	00
Guards, broken periods	374	95
	31,872	84
Retiring Allowance.		
Rev. J. Roy Campbell, D.D.	1,283	31
Uniforms.		
Braid, 15 yds	5	40
Braid, 3$\frac{1}{2}$ gross	51	15
Balmoral uppers, 46 prs	56	50
Balmorals, 40 prs	56	25
Buckles, 6 gross	1	35
Buttons, gilt, 3 gross	8	70
Badges, cap	14	00
Cottonade, 285$\frac{3}{4}$ yds	51	44
Cotton, 132 yds	14	19
Caps, Persian lamb, 4	50	50
Caps, seal, 6	12	90
Calf skins, 51$\frac{1}{2}$ lbs	38	63
Cloth, 4$\frac{1}{4}$ yds	13	81
Cap peaks, 3$\frac{3}{4}$ doz	9	38
Cap straps, 3$\frac{3}{4}$ doz	1	50
Canvas, 200 yds	14	50
Crowns, 16	19	00
Duck, 100$\frac{1}{2}$ yds	18	09
Frieze, 132$\frac{1}{4}$ yds	186	51
Farmers' satin, 163 yds	15	90
Gloves, 15 prs	20	20
Holland, 137 yds	20	59
Hats, felt, 72$\frac{1}{2}$ doz	129	75
Hooks and eyes, 4 gross	0	70
Italian cloth, 108$\frac{1}{4}$ yds	48	71
Lining, 121 yds	47	47
Lamb skins (Persian), 8	60	00
Leather, welt 2 sides	8	00
Leather, sole, 263 lbs	68	38
Ladies 'uppers, 2 prs	4	00
Mitts, 24 prs	29	80
Olivets, 3 doz	3	00
Postage	0	18
Packing cases	2	45
Pocketing, 30 yds	3	30
Raincoats, 2	25	00
Spools, 4	0	24
Serge, 11 yds	6	60
Shoe thread, 21 lbs	15	75
Silesia, 122 yds	63	86
Serge, 335 yds	661	38
Scarlet cloth, 2$\frac{1}{4}$ yds	12	50
Satin, 7$\frac{1}{2}$ yds	1	88
Sweat bands, 3$\frac{3}{4}$ doz	5	62
Silk thread, 2 lbs	6	50
Tweed, 31$\frac{1}{2}$ yds	23	63
Venetian, 1$\frac{1}{2}$ yds	5	25
	1,914	44
Officers' Mess.		
Apples, dried, 150 lbs	11	50
Baking soda, 10 lbs	5	00
Butter, 616 lbs	117	06
Coffee, 30 lbs	8	40
Eggs, 15 doz	2	75
Ginger, 5 lbs	1	50
Mustard, 10 lbs	2	20
Nutmegs, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb	0	50
Spices, 2 lbs	0	40
Sugar, 1,201 lbs	54	19
Raisins, 128 lbs	10	24
	213	74
Rations.		
Beef, 30,996$\frac{1}{2}$ lbs	1,851	95
Beans, 5,562 lbs	182	33
Barley, 1,568 lbs	39	20
Christmas extras	48	71
Corn meal, 476 lbs	18	81
Flour, 770 brls	3,165	40
Freight and express	80	50
Fish, boneless, cod, 4,635 lbs	183	30
Fish, herring, 25 brls	112	50
Lard, 400 lbs	38	00
Molasses, 2,097 galls	644	25
Mutton, 1,046 lbs	62	76
Onions, 482 lbs	18	00
Pepper, 170 lbs	36	20
Pease, split, 2,548 lbs	72	54
Potatoes, 307 bush	122	80
Rice, 248 lbs	15	24
Rolled oats, 14,480 lbs	414	03
Salt, 10,504 lbs	81	06
Sugar, 1,242 lbs	51	28
Spice, 5 lbs	1	00
Tea, 510 lbs	94	35
Vinegar, 124 galls	31	00
Yeast, 303 lbs	106	05
	7,471	26
Clothing.		
Cotton, grey, 467$\frac{3}{4}$ yds	39	80
Cotton, twilled, 123 yds	13	22
Cottonade, 57$\frac{3}{4}$ yds	10	40
Canvas, 150 yds	11	25
Denim, 196 yds	50	96
Duck, 55$\frac{1}{2}$ yds	8	33
Freight and express	14	81
Galatea, 762$\frac{3}{4}$ yds	102	93
Hats, straw, 23$\frac{3}{4}$ doz	28	50
Leather, sole, 2,846$\frac{1}{4}$ lbs	659	35
Leather, upper, 513 lbs	169	29
Moccasins, 1$\frac{2}{3}$ doz	24	93
Nails, asstd., 400 lbs	39	00
Oil, neatsfoot, 5 galls	4	50
Prison uniform cloth, 1,722$\frac{1}{4}$ yds	979	33
Packing cases	7	95
Sheepskins, 99 lbs	29	70
Toe tacks, 60 lbs	6	00
Underclothing, suits, 100 doz	570	75
Yarn, 318$\frac{1}{4}$ lbs	108	21
	2,879	21
LESS—Refunds	34	86
	2,844	35

DORCHESTER—*Continued.*

Medicine and Hospital Comforts.	$ cts.
Drugs, &c	194 75
Professional services	15 00
Trusses, 2	1 08
	210 83

Freedom Suits.	
Braid, 4½ yds	0 22
Buttons, 26 gross	23 25
Braces, 9 doz	9 90
Caps, 2⅔ doz	5 10
Cotton, 48 yds	4 96
Canvas, 100 yds	7 25
Dress goods, 19 yds	4 75
Farmers' satin, 100 yds	9 75
Flannel, 62 yds	7 44
Gloves, 3 prs	0 75
Handkerchiefs, 42⅔ doz	30 06
Hats, women's, 3	3 66
Hats, men's, 4 doz	28 50
Hooks and eyes, 1 doz	0 03
Jackets, women's, 3	9 50
Lining, 7 yds	1 17
Neckties, 9 doz	9 90
Packing cases	1 00
Shirts, cotton, 6 doz	24 00
Silesia, 116 yds	17 40
Studs, 10 doz	0 80
Skirt binding, 13 yds	1 50
Tweed, 649½ yds	219 43
Trimmings, sundry	2 20
Undervests, 1	0 30
Underclothing, 11¼ doz. suits	39 38
	462 20

Allowances.	
Allowances (including railway fare) to 103 convicts	1,234 25

Transfers,	
Transfer of convicts to other penitentiaries	124 98

Heat, Light and Water.	
Coal, 1,290$\frac{2000}{2000}$ tons	3,313 34
Coal oil, 2,859¼ galls	578 98
Containers	0 75
Matches, 40 gross	16 80
	3,909 87

Maintenance of Buildings.	
Actinolite ore, 4 bags	2 60
Asbestos, 28½ sheets	2 28
Asbestos wicking, 5 lbs	2 00
Borax, 20 lbs	1 40
Bends, 2	1 60
Bolts, 600	2 36
Bronze, 1 lb	1 75
Babbit metal, 50 lbs	5 00
Bushings, 1 doz	0 30
Closet, lavatory, &c	72 80
Compressed cock seats, 8 doz	1 32
Chloride of lime, 100 lbs	4 50
Carbonized coating, 5 galls	7 80
Coal tar, 8 brls	28 00
Carbolinium, 438½ galls	438 50
Castings, sundry	47 52
Couplings, 2 doz	1 56
Cocks, compressed, 6	5 20

Maintenance of Buildings—Con.	$ cts.
Disk valves, 3 doz	7 20
Electric bells, and connections, 2	3 60
Electric wire, 300 ft	0 80
Elbows, 63	7 49
Excelsior, 50 lbs	0 88
Fire pots, 2	3 50
Freight and express	134 68
Flue lining, 400 ft	61 60
Flanges, 6	6 47
Float and spindle, 1	9 50
Flooring, maple, 200 ft	4 00
Furnaces, combination, 1	35 80
Fire brick, 300	7 20
Fireclay, 448 lbs	5 38
Globe valves, 10	30 79
Grates, stove, 1	0 50
Garden hose, 25 ft	3 35
Glass, 2 cases	8 88
Iron bushings, 13	1 13
Iron, round, 4,075 lbs	87 84
Iron, galvanized, 1,764 lbs	66 10
Japan, 5 galls	7 50
Hard oil finish, 2 galls	3 50
Hinges, T, 10 doz	12 14
Hose fittings, sundry	0 90
Heating pipes, &c., extended to deputy wardens' quarters	51 10
Leather, sole, 1 side	7 70
Lumber, 2,060 ft	71 79
Lime, 75 casks	104 25
Metallic roofing, 9 squares	24 00
Nails, board, 20 kegs	55 04
Nails, boot, 25 lbs	1 75
Oil, linseed, 87 galls	43 23
Oil filters, 1	15 00
Postage	0 04
Pipe, lead, 330½ lbs	15 63
Pipe, fittings, sundry	1 89
Plasterers' hair, 13½ bushels	5 40
Pig tin, 26¼ lbs	8 40
Putz polish, 2 doz	0 80
Pipe, wrought iron, 61¾ ft	10 71
Pipe, wrought iron, 76½ lbs	3 70
Pipe, galvanized iron, 638 ft	34 22
Packing cases	2 50
Padlocks, Yale, ⅔ doz	10 25
Padlocks, ordinary, 1 doz	3 25
Polish, 120 lbs	20 40
Rough stops, ½ doz	5 60
Red lead, 25 lbs	1 50
Resin, 50 lbs	1 50
Red paint, 25 lbs	1 50
Rope, 250 ft	11 55
Steel balls, 30	0 30
Soap, laundry, 1,200 lbs	43 80
Soap, chip, 881 lbs	44 05
Steel cable, 450 ft	29 05
Shellac, 2 galls	5 75
Slate roofing, 281 squares	19 67
Sand, 60 loads	12 00
Steam hose, 75 ft	22 88
Steam gauge, 1	7 20
Tees, 21	9 78
Tarred paper, 25 rolls	23 59
Tank cocks, 1	0 50
Tar, Stockholm, 1 gall	0 45
Travelling expenses (penitentiary architect)	50 00
Toilet paper, 6 cases	37 80
Varnish, 2 galls	7 50
Valve seats, 7	2 36
Wire, 175 lbs	4 82
Wire, Gale iron, 300 ft	0 33
White lead, 825 lbs	45 32

DORCHESTER—*Continued.*

Maintenance of Buildings—Con.	$ cts.
Wooden pulleys, 4	4 45
Washing soda, 2,240 lbs.	22 40
Whiting, 504 lbs.	5 04
Water glasses, 2 doz.	3 20
Waste, cotton, 119 lbs.	8 33
	2,060 49
LESS—Refunds	62 73
	1,997 76
Maintenance of Machinery.	
Boiler inspection	40 00
Boiler tubes, 12	21 60
Boiler fittings	7 00
Cotton waste, 223 lbs.	20 09
Check valves, 1	2 17
Containers	0 50
Cog wheels and fittings, 2	22 50
Oil, sperm, 5 galls.	6 25
Packing, 7¾ lbs.	4 65
Plugs, 1 doz.	0 36
Reducing valves, 2	157 50
Tube expanders, 1	10 80
Tube cleaners, 2	2 75
	296 17
Chapels, School and Library.	
Altar wine, 4 galls.	12 00
Altar requisites	14 00
Catechisms, 3 doz.	1 95
Organists' salaries	100 00
Subscriptions, sundry papers	28 50
Stationery	40 47
School books	3 60
Bible, 1	0 45
	200 97
Office Expenses.	
Books, sundry	6 54
Freight and express	32 05
Mucilage, 1 quart	1 00
Premium on officers' bonds	24 00
Postage	84 82
Repairs to office safe	65 00
Printing, sundry forms, &c.	117 10
Stationery	63 49
Telegrams	44 35
Telephone	94 30
	532 65
Farm.	
Actinolite, tinct. of, ¾ lb.	0 28
Alum, 20 lbs.	1 00
Boiler pots, 2	12 20
Brushes, horse, 1 doz.	1 43
Brushes, dandy, 1 doz.	3 88
Binder twine, 400 lbs.	42 00
Calves, 7	10 00
Chain, 167 ft.	11 69
Castings	7 90
Containers	2 35
Disinfectants, 47 galls.	54 05
Freight and express	1 67
Felting, 10 lbs.	5 50
Grinding grain, 6,171 lbs.	6 17
Horse covers, 1	2 15
Harness, 1 set	30 00
Hay, 14 $\frac{863}{2000}$ tons	97 69
Hay forks, 1 doz.	4 58
Harrows, 1	28 00

Farm—Concluded.	$ cts.
Hoes, 1 doz.	4 40
Hay and straw, mixed, 2 $\frac{653}{2000}$ tons	17 06
Manure forks	9 68
Machinery, sundry parts	39 10
Oats, 1,000 bush.	535 00
Paris green, 50 lbs.	8 25
Potash, nitrate of, 2 lbs.	0 24
Plough points, 27	10 51
Rubber squares, 2	5 00
Rollers, 2 sets	2 50
Rakes, hay, 1 doz.	1 61
Rope, 4 lbs.	0 80
Straw, 13,070 lbs.	26 58
Seeds, sundry	276 09
Sulphur, 224 lbs.	8 96
Trucks, 1	4 20
Whips, 1	1 00
Wire fencing	180 37
	1,453 89
Shops.	
Axe handles, 1 doz	2 40
Auger bits, 3 setts	18 00
Brush screws, 2	1 10
Brushes, paint, 1 doz.	5 80
Brushes, varnish, ½ doz	0 79
Brushes, camel's hair, ½ doz	0 94
Brushes, Dandy, 2 doz	2 86
Brushes, kalsomine, 3 doz	18 36
Blocks, 10	25 63
Braces and bits, 3	2 04
Charcoal, 110 lbs.	1 50
Coil caps, 1	0 25
Chisels, 3 sets	8 88
Carriage bolts, 200	1 66
Chalk, 25 lbs.	2 00
Chain tongs, 1 pr	9 00
Drills, 2½ doz	12 56
Dusters, painter's ½ doz	1 60
Emery cloth, 20 quires	15 50
Eyelets, 25 boxes	3 75
Freight	0 25
Files, 8 doz	8 63
Fuse, 6 coils	3 00
Gasoline, 10 galls	3 50
Gouges, 2 doz	5 00
Horse nails, 6 boxes	12 60
Hatchets, 1 doz.	5 11
Harness needles, 1 doz	0 50
Harness buckles, 46 doz.	2 76
Harness snaps, 14 doz	3 02
Heel and toe plates, 23 prs	11 50
Horn protector, 1	0 20
Heel shaves, ¾ doz	6 75
Hard oil finish, 5 galls	8 75
Ink, burnishing, 48 bottles	6 00
Iron, galvanized, 572 lbs.	27 17
Iron, sheet, 425 lbs	20 19
Iron, bar, 1,030 lbs	19 57
Iron, hoop, 209 lbs	11 50
Iron, Russian, 108 lbs	11 88
Knife sharpeners, 1 doz	2 40
Kettle ears, 4½ gross	3 51
Leather, upper, 102 lbs	33 66
Leather, sole, 259½ lbs.	67 47
Leather, welt, 4 sides	16 00
Leather, harness, 209 lbs	60 61
Lasts, 23 prs	8 05
Level glasses, 6	0 33
Lasting tacks, 6 gross	1 20
Masons' lines, 2 doz	2 00
Manilla paper, 2 reams	5 60
Machine silk, 2 doz	6 50

DORCHESTER—*Continued.*

Shops—Concluded.	$ cts.
Oil stones, 3	1 27
Powder, 7 kegs	17 50
Packing cases	2 35
Pig tin, 83½ lbs	27 50
Pipe taps, 1	1 25
Pincers, 1 pr	4 50
Planes, 10	11 21
Rubber bulb, 1	0 30
Rivets, 21¼ lbs	2 83
Rules, 1 doz	3 60
Saws, hand, 6	8 32
Saw teeth, 30	9 00
Saw blades, 2 doz	1 40
Sand paper, 35 quires	6 71
Sewing cotton, 4 gross	17 48
Snips, 1 pr	2 15
Sash tools, 1 doz	1 15
Subscriptions to magazines, &c	10 00
Steel, 520 lbs	50 75
Sewing silk, 1 lb	6 50
Stove bolts, 200	2 10
Shovels, 1 doz	6 30
Scoops, 1 doz	10 50
Tuyer irons, 3	6 75
Trowels, mason's, 6	2 38
Thread, linen, 25 lbs	53 75
Turn pin, 1	0 20
Toe tacks, 20 lbs	2 00
Thread, spool, 6½ gross	28 41
Tin, 4 boxes	20 00
Wrenches, monkey, 2	2 20
Wrenches, pipe, 1	1 80
White board, 1	2 88
Wire fencing tools	10 60
Yellow ochre, 25 lbs	0 75
	845 60
Machinery.	
Elbow edging machine, 1	39 50
Pump and receiver, 1	157 50
	197 00
Furnishings.	
Duck, 155 yds	46 50
Forfar linen, 501 yds	100 20
Packing cases	0 75
Soap, shaving, 20 lbs	8 00
Soap, castile, 393 lbs	37 34
Ticking, 207 yds	38 30
Twine, 12 lbs	4 80
	235 89
Utensils and Vehicles.	
Ammunition, 3,000 rounds	59 75
Axles, 1 set	2 75
Blacking, 2 doz	2 20
Brooms, 21 doz	46 20
Barber's shears, ½ doz	3 75
Brushes, whitewash, 1 doz	2 40
Brushes, shoe, 1 doz	1 94
Brushes, scrubbing, 20 doz	19 33
Baskets, 2	1 20
Burners, 10 doz	6 50
Carriage clips, 8	0 80
Clocks, repairs to	6 00
Combs, barber's, 2 doz	3 00

Utensils and Vehicles—Concluded.	$ cts.
Clothes pins, 5 boxes	4 50
Carriage springs, 1 set	4 50
Clock dials, 1,000	8 50
Clippers, 2 prs	6 12
Cartridges, 3,000	63 60
Dusters, 3	1 75
Freight	1 89
Fly paper, 3 boxes	1 50
Generators, 1 box	10 00
Hair clippers, parts of	1 92
Hair clippers, sharpening	1 91
Kettles, 4	3 40
Knives, butcher, 3	2 20
Lanterns, detective	16 50
Lanterns, C.B., 1 doz	7 25
Lantern globes, 2 doz	1 30
Lamps, 1	4 50
Lamp chimneys, 51 doz	32 50
Lamp wicks, 1 doz	1 20
Lamp fonts, 4 doz	6 00
Meat dishes, tin, 300	13 50
Putz polish, 2 doz	0 80
Packing cases	0 50
Range fittings	21 70
Rifles, sundry parts of	6 17
Shovels, snow, 2 doz	10 99
Shovels, iron, 4 doz	27 60
Shafts, 1 pr	1 00
Saucers, 2 doz	0 80
Spoons, table, 10 doz	2 00
Stove, cook, 1	25 64
Thermometers, 2	0 30
Towelling, 304 yds	29 38
	477 24
Land, Buildings and Walls.	
Cement, 30 brls	75 00
Iron, flat, 7,855 lbs	152 09
Iron, Russian, 112 lbs	12 32
Lime, 200 casks	250 25
Land, 6½ acres	65 00
Lumber, 25,778 ft	534 72
Legal services	6 00
Pipe, 2,858⅔ ft	87 19
Steel beams, girders, &c	388 00
Travelling expenses (penitentiary architect)	10 80
	1,581 37
Advertising and Travel.	
Advertising	121 20
Travel, departmental officers	60 00
Travel, penitentiary officers	73 06
	254 26
LESS—Refunds	11 52
	242 74
Special.	
Prizes for rifle and revolver competition	50 00
Rewards for capturing escaped convicts	40 00
	90 00
Total	59,693 35

DORCHESTER—*Continued.*

RECAPITULATION.

	$ cts.	$ cts.
Staff—		
Salaries and retiring allowances	33,156 15	
Uniforms and mess	2,128 18	
		35,284 33
Maintenance of Convicts—		
Rations	7,471 26	
Clothing and medicines	3,055 18	
		10,526 44
Discharge Expenses—		
Freedom suits and allowances	1,696 45	
Transfers and interments	124 98	
		1,821 43
Working Expenses—		
Heat, light and water	3,909 87	
Maintenance of buildings and machinery	2,293 93	
Chapels, school and library	200 97	
Office expenses	532 65	
		6,937 42
Industries—		
Farm	1,453 89	
Trade shops	845 60	
		2,299 49
Prison Equipment—		
Machinery	197 00	
Furnishings	235 89	
Utensils and vehicles	477 24	
Land, buildings and walls	1,581 37	
		2,491 50
Miscellaneous—		
Advertising and travel	242 74	
Special	90 00	
		332 74
		59,693 35

MANITOBA.

Salaries and Retiring Gratuities—Salaries.	$ cts.
Warden, 1 year	2,200 00
Deputy warden, 1 year	1,500 00
Surgeon, 1 year	1,500 00
Chaplain, Protestant, 1 year	800 00
Chaplain, Roman Catholic, 11⅔ mos	777 70
Accountant, 1 year	1,100 00
Storekeeper, 9 months	600 00
Steward, 1 year	800 00
Hospital overseer, &c., 1 year	900 00
Engineer, 1 year	1,000 00
Chief trade instructor, 9 months	750 01
Trade instructors, 2, 1 year	1,400 00
Trade instructors, broken periods	1,399 96
Keeper, 10 months	500 00
Guards, 11, 1 year	6,600 00
Guards, broken periods	6,089 43
	27,917 12
Gratuities.	
W. Eddles, guard	920 42
Uniforms.	
Braid, common, 2 gross	7 50
Braid, gold, 36 yds	4 32
Braid, military, 6½ gross	70 16
Braid, tracing, 1¼ gross	1 56
Buttons, 4 gross	9 90
Badges, 2	4 00
Caps, seal, 18	38 70
Caps, Persian lamb, 6	72 00
Coat, coon, 1	80 00
Calf, Canadian, 37 lbs	28 49
Calf, French, 135½ lbs	155 83
Cordovan, 226¼ lbs	33 94
Canvas, 250 yds	18 75
Crowns, brass, 6 doz	10 80
Crowns, gilt, 4⅛ doz	18 75
Duck, 681 yds	138 68
Elastic, gaiter, 10 yds	6 00
Farmer's satin, 229½ yds	33 64
Felt, 36 yds	36 00
Frieze, 93¼ yds	139 88
Freight and express	26 37
Hats, 2 doz	31 50
Hair cloth, 100 yds	24 00
Holland, 150 yds	27 00
Hard ash, 1 lb	5 00
Hooks and eyes, 2 gross	0 40
Kangaroo skins, 55¾ ft	16 37
Lining, 509¾ yds	91 10
Military cloth, 8 yds	32 80
Machine silk, 4 lbs	20 00
Patrol jacket, 1	45 00
Padding, 21 lbs	5 00
Padding, 171¼ yds	58 22
Porpoise hide, 15¾ lbs	20 48
Postage	0 12
Packing cases	0 75
Rubber tissue, 3 lbs	2 70
Stay linen, 245¼ yds	36 79
Serge, 537¾ yds	1,183 05
Satin, 419 yds	35 62
Studs, 5,000	4 50
Trousers, 1 pr	12 50
Thread, linen, 2 lbs	4 50
Wadding, 2 bales	10 50
	2,603 17
Less—Refunds	10 43
	2,592 74

Police Mess.	$ cts.
Beef, 502 lbs	141 47
Biscuits, 3 lbs	1 20
Butter, 521 lbs	117 49
Baking powder, 15 lbs	3 90
Codfish, 8 lbs	0 80
Cornstarch, 25 lbs	2 92
Canned fruit	65 08
Eggs, 28 doz	5 83
Essences, 5 bottles	1 78
Freight and express	0 43
Herrings, kippered, 3 tins	0 45
Mustard, 5 tins	0 75
Malta vitæ, 1 pckg	0 15
Orange meat, 12 pckgs	0 95
Oranges, 2 doz	1 00
Sugar, 200 lbs	10 35
Sauces, 2 bottles	0 80
Tomatoes, 9 tins	1 44
Tapioca, 9 lbs	0 55
Tea, 8 lbs	3 20
	360 54
Rations.	
Beef, 41,532 lbs	2,450 70
Beans, 2,962 lbs	95 42
Codfish, 96 lbs	7 20
Christmas extras	31 80
Container	2 25
Fish, boneless, 200 lbs	15 00
Flour, 550 brls	2,145 00
Freight	0 50
Molasses, 178 galls	90 30
Oatmeal, 2,252 lbs	67 56
Pepper, 55 lbs	12 10
Pease, split, 1,178 lbs	35 34
Rice, 2,201 lbs	87 30
Sugar, 5,003 lbs	241 88
Salt, 6,000 lbs	84 70
Tea, 740 lbs	136 90
Vinegar, 29 galls	9 28
Yeast cakes, 147 doz	63 45
	5,576 68
Clothing.	
Blueing, 6 lbs	1 50
Buttons, assorted, 21 doz	14 28
Buckles, assorted, 9 gross	8 70
Brace, elastic, 200 yds	45 00
Cotton, 3,293½ yds	316 39
Canvas, 246¾ yds	18 50
Cowhide, 365¾ lbs	126 00
Duck, 118 yds	15 93
Drill, 426¼ yds	44 76
Duffle cloth, 58½ yds	67 82
Denim, 1,201¾ yds	327 48
Felt, 24 sheets	6 00
Freight and express	21 93
Galatea, 994¾ yds	149 21
Hats, straw, 12 doz	14 70
Leather, sole, 1,940½ lbs	496 86
Leather, moccasin, 278 lbs	91 74
Leather, cordovan, 105¾ lbs	15 87
Lining, 367½ yds	24 47
Moose skins, 12	108 00
Prison uniform cloth, 749¾ yds	426 18
Packing cases	8 75
Shirting, 1,617¼ yds	240 84
Sheep skins, 88¾ yds	8 88
Starch, laundry, 32 lbs	1 92
Soda, washing, 711 lbs	14 22
Tape, 10 bolts	0 50

MANITOBA—*Continued.*

Clothing—Concluded.	$ cts.
Underclothing, 159½ doz. suits	959 63
Wadding, 360 yds.	16 20
Yarn, 650 lbs.	234 00
	3,826 26
Medicine and Hospital Comforts.	
Apples, 10 lbs	0 50
Biscuits, 3 boxes	0 50
Bovril, 3 bottles	2 25
Drugs, &c	233 98
Eggs, 1 doz	0 15
Fluid beef, 2 cans	1 00
Fruit, sundry	1 50
Keep of insane prisoner	243 05
Oysters, 1 pint	0 40
Professional services	33 20
Tobacco, 4 lbs	3 15
Trusses, 5	13 08
	532 76
Freedom Suits.	
Buttons, coat, 20 gross	7 50
Buttons, collar, 2 gross	1 20
Canadian calf, 43½ lbs	33 30
Canvas, 150 yds	11 25
Collars, 6 doz.	6 00
Caps, imitation Persian lamb, 3 doz	13 50
Express	0 30
Handkerchiefs, 6 doz	2 70
Hats, felt, 3 doz	14 25
Mitts, woollen, 3 doz	9 00
Neckties, 6 doz.	7 50
Shirts, cotton, 6 doz	24 00
Tweed, 434¾ yds	124 84
Underclothing, 4 suits	6 00
	261 34
Allowances.	
Allowances (including railway fare to 64 convicts	1,256 15
Transfers.	
Transfer of convicts to other penitentiaries	206 00
Heat, Light and Water.	
Coal oil, 3,035¾ galls.	774 56
Coal, 510½ tons	3,838 00
Cordwood, 191 cords	944 00
Cleaning well (8½ days' labour)	85 00
Freight	1 50
Lamp wick, 4 gross	2 30
Packing cases	0 20
	5,645 56
Maintenance of Buildings and Machinery.	
Aluminum leaf, 5 books	0 60
Axle pulleys, 1 doz.	0 95
Bolts, 300	3 78
Bluestone, 5 lbs.	1 75
Batteries, Blue Bell, 12	4 80
Batteries, dry, 12	6 00
Blacklead, 1 gross	1 90
Borax, 10 lbs.	0 80
Blue, ultra marine, 38 lbs.	4 56

Maintenance of Bulldings and Machinery—Concluded.	$ cts.
Black japan, 5 galls	3 75
Bath brick, 25	2 00
Brackets, 3	2 25
Cap screws, 4	0 40
Candle wick, ⅜ lb.	0 09
Closet bowels, 3	43 50
Closet fittings	8 50
Carbolinium, 345½ galls	345 50
Colours, assorted, 104 lbs.	15 54
Copper, 35½ lbs.	13 49
Carriage varnish, 1 gall.	4 00
Castings, 1,125 lbs.	39 37
Drop black, 25 lbs.	4 50
Emery cloth, 22 quires	20 93
Elbows, 9	4 60
Enamel, 5 galls.	22 50
Formalin, 3 galls.	2 25
Flushing rubbers, 3	1 20
Freight and express	143 15
Fireclay, 5 sacks	9 72
French oil gold size, 1 quart.	2 25
Grate heater, 1	0 50
Glue, 200 lbs.	23 00
Glass, 9 cases.	55 17
Glazier paints, 15 lbs.	1 20
Gold leaf, 1 pkg.	7 75
Hexagon nuts, 4	0 10
Hardoil finish, 5 galls.	8 75
Ice, 60 tons	36 00
Iron, flat and round, 3,495 lbs.	101 16
Iron, galvanized sheet, 479 lbs.	23 28
Iron hoops, 104 lbs.	7 80
Japan, 15 galls.	12 25
Japan dryer, 5 galls.	4 25
Lamp fonts, 2 doz.	2 80
Lamp brackets, 2 doz.	6 20
Lamp black, 50 lbs.	5 00
Lubricators, 2	6 50
Lime, chloride of, 250 tins	22 25
Lye, concentrated, 58 doz. tins	63 80
Locks, yale, 7	20 44
Locks, pad, 9.	3 52
Locks, door, 4	2 50
Locks, cupboard, 12.	4 05
Lace, leather, 3¼ lbs.	2 28
Nuts, square, 100 lbs.	7 61
Nails, wire, 11 kegs	38 61
Oil, boiled and raw, 85⅔ galls.	51 83
Ochre yellow, 52 lbs.	1 43
Paint, 300 lbs.	15 64
Putz pomade, 2 1/12 gross	10 24
Pipe, stove, 200 lengths.	20 00
Pipe, iron, 139 ft.	29 46
Pipe, flange, 1	1 75
Pulley brackets, 1.	1 00
Putty, 98 lbs.	2 50
Plaster paris, 2 brls.	8 50
Packing cases	0 90
Pump, repairs to.	134 10
Reflectors, 2 doz.	3 50
Rubber packing, 52 lbs.	10 05
Rope, 500 ft.	5 45
Red lead, 102 lbs.	5 64
Soap, 4,439 lbs.	230 05
Sal amoniac, 10 lbs.	2 50
Stoves, 6	91 56
Steam pump, repairs to.	40 05
Steel, 600 lbs.	46 32
Sewing machines, repairs to.	0 70
Screws, 17 gross.	9 52
Shingles, 5,000	20 00
Seeds.	2 15
Tallow, 434 lbs.	23 89

MANITOBA—*Continued.*

Maintenance of Buildings and Machinery—Concluded.	$ cts.
Toilet paper, 700 pkgs.	45 50
Telephone, repairs to line	69 20
Turpentine, 41½ galls.	38 60
Tube whistles, 1	0 27
Vermillion, 26 lbs.	6 25
Varnish, copal, 5 galls	16 25
Venetian red, 64 lbs.	1 76
Washing soda, 1,276 lbs.	24 68
Washers, 25 lbs.	1 66
White lead, 1,500 lbs.	84 75
Whiting, 2,020 lbs.	25 25
Whiting, 3 brls.	14 06
Wire, spark arrester, 2 yds.	2 50
Wire, iron, bright, 2 coils	4 38
Zincs, for telephone, 12.	1 20
	2,286 44
LESS—Refunds	9 40
	2,277 04
Machinery.	
Boiler inspection.	30 00
Foot valves, 1	1 50
Oil, cylinder, 1½ galls.	1 05
Oil, machine, 47 galls.	21 21
	53 76
Chapels, Schools and Libraries.	
Bibles, 1 doz.	3 00
Books, school	10 16
Candles, 24 lbs.	3 36
Express.	0 55
Hymn and prayer books	34 40
Incense, &c.	5 50
Organists' salaries	62 50
Organ repairs	2 00
Printing, &c.	3 12
Songs and solos.	5 50
Sanctuary oil, 10 galls.	13 00
Subscriptions to magazines, &c.	58 50
Stationery	0 86
Sundries for chapel.	15 70
Wax, 30 lbs.	3 83
	221 98
Office Expenses.	
Directories, 2.	10 00
Freight and express.	44 17
Premium on officers' bonds.	24 00
Postage.	47 75
Printing, books, forms, &c.	533 11
Stationery, sundries.	244 36
Telephone	68 70
Telegrams	132 20
	1,104 29
Farm.	
Axle grease, 4 lbs.	4 19
Aermeter fittings, sundry pieces	6 35
Agricultural implements, sundry pieces	10 36
Binder twine, 300 lbs.	36 75
Binding gloves, 1 pair	2 00
Brooms, stable, 1 doz.	2 97
Boars, 2	23 00
Bull rings, 1.	0 14
Bran, 1 ton	16 80
Cultivators, 1	13 00
Curry combs, 2 doz.	2 50

Farm—Concluded.	$ cts.
Coil chain, 27 lbs.	1 62
Forks, hay, 2 doz.	9 60
Forks, manure, ½ doz.	3 00
Freight and express.	40 81
Grinders, 1.	45 00
Harness, 1 set.	35 50
Harness buckles, 48 doz.	7 14
Horseshoes	1 00
Horseshoe pads, 2.	2 00
Horse pails, 1 doz	8 50
Horses, 4	975 00
Horses, commission on sale of	7 85
Horseshoe, nails, 25 lbs	2 75
Horse brushes, 1 doz	3 25
Hay knife, 1	0 65
Oats, 150 bush	70 00
Plough, 1	17 60
Plow, gang, 1	80 00
Rakes, garden, 2	11 40
Sulphur flour, 25 lbs	1 00
Sleigh runners, 1 set	5 25
Seed grain, sundry	140 90
Seed, potatoes	37 50
Seeds, sundry	61 58
Shears, garden, 1 pr.	1 00
Scythes, 8	5 42
Scythes, snaiths, 8	5 68
Threshing grain, 7,073 bush	179 83
Veterinary services	28 75
	1,907 64
Shops.	
Acid, muriatic, 5¼ galls	6 80
Acid, oxalic, 2 lbs	0 30
Awls, 4 gross	7 95
Axes, chopping, 1 doz	9 00
Axes, brush, ⅛ doz	1 73
Axe handles, 4 doz	13 00
Binding cloth, 40 yds	7 73
Blue print paper, 1½ reams	1 25
Brick machine fittings	16 00
Brushes, paint, 2 doz.	2 88
Brushes, wall, 4 doz.	24 55
Brushes, whitewash, 2 doz	2 90
Brushes, oval, ½ doz	1 65
Brushes, dandy, 1 doz	4 50
Brushes, lettering, ½ doz	1 52
Brushes, varnish, 1½ doz	6 99
Brushes, kalsomine, 3 doz	21 54
Buckles, 2 doz	0 20
Bristles, 1 lb	9 00
Beeswax, 2 lbs.	0 70
Brush screws, 2	1 30
Coal, smith's, 6 tons	58 00
Cotton, 180¼ yds.	24 33
Containers	4 30
Charcoal, 24 sacks	14 40
Carpenter's pencils, 2 gross	4 80
Chalk lines, 1 doz	1 80
Cheese cloth, 6 yds	0 42
Chalk, 2½ doz. boxes	3 90
Cement block mould	25 52
Cordwood, 216 cords	1,166 40
Drill machine	1 00
Eyelets, 53 gross.	4 40
Emery powder, 1 lb	0 10
Emery cloth, 1 ream	17 70
Fuse, 2,700 ft	14 75
Freight and express	11 41
Felt, 24 lbs	19 76
Files, 1½ doz	2 04
Gum, 2 lbs	1 50
Glue, 109 lbs.	13 63

MANITOBA—*Continued.*

Shops—Continued.	$ cts.
Gilders' tips, 3	0 25
Hammers, 8 doz	16 50
Hammer handles, 2 doz	3 20
Horse rasps, ½ doz	7 50
Iron, galvanized, 81 lbs	4 86
Iron, band, 75 lbs	2 10
Knitting machine, sundry parts	15 10
Leather cement, 2 doz bottles	3 00
Leather, welt, 91¾ lbs	39 45
Level glasses, ½ doz	0 30
Lasts, 12 prs	5 40
Lumber, 22,890 ft	632 25
Machine silk, 6 lbs	43 50
Mason's hammers, 6	6 51
Mason's lines, 2½ doz	3 55
Mottlers, 3	1 12
Needles, tailor's, 2 boxes	2 50
Needles, tailor's, 150 papers	3 75
Needles, darning, 12 doz	0 48
Needles, machine, 7 gross	13 00
Nails, 4 kegs	17 40
Nails, channel, 30 lbs	6 00
Oil, machine, 10 galls	4 25
Oil, cylinder, 10 galls	7 60
Oil, sewing machine, 2 galls	2 50
Oil stones, 2	1 75
Oak, 1,128 ft	85 73
Paste, 30 lbs	4 50
Powder, 35 kegs	101 70
Pattern paper, 111 lbs	5 55
Pattern paper, 6 rolls	12 00
Postage	0 14
Picks, 1 doz	5 40
Packing cases	0 85
Pincers, shoe, 1 doz	5 50
Putty knives, 3	0 44
Plane irons, 1¼ doz	5 64
Painter's dusters, 3	1 25
Pick handles, 2 doz	3 60
Pipe cutters, 1	8 50
Rubber straps, 2 doz	2 50
Rubber cement, ½ doz	3 00
Rules, 1 doz	1 20
Rope, 80¼ lbs	13 68
Shank drills, 1	1 25
Scoops, 6	5 13
Saws, rip, 6	13 50
Saws, hand, 6	12 50
Saws, panel, 2	3 70
Sacks, 80	8 00
Sash tools, 4 doz	2 70
Spools, 10 gross	52 09
Steel shanks, 12 doz	7 20
Shank laster, 1	0 40
Shoe nails, 15 lbs	0 75
Shoe knives	6 40
Steel, 105 lbs	5 58
Shoe rasps, 4 doz	10 00
Studs, ½ gross	0 50
Shoe dressing, 2 doz	5 00
Shoe thread, 21 lbs	16 53
Shoe ink, 1 doz	1 80
Sand paper, 26 quires	6 26
Sad irons, 2 sets	4 50
Sledge handles, 6 doz	8 15
Stay binding, 2 gross	3 00
Steel jaws, 6 prs	4 50
Screws, 12 gross	2 28
Shovels, 3 doz	31 68
Toe tacks, 36 lbs	7 50
Trowels, 2 doz	20 26
Twist, 3 lbs	15 00
Tin, 2 boxes	28 60
Thimbles, 3 doz	0 75

Shops—Concluded.	$ cts.
Thread, linen, 30 lbs	61 50
Tailor's shears, 4 prs	22 50
Tailor's measures, 2 doz	0 90
Tailor's stove, 1	9 00
Travelling expenses	70 45
Wire rivets, 130 lbs	23 40
Whiting, 336 lbs	4 20
Wove wire, 1 roll	3 97
Wax, 2 gross	1 80
Wrenches, 2	1 80
Wrench jaw	3 25
Well trimmers, 1 doz	5 00
Washers, 25 lbs	1 43
	3,135 35
Machinery.	
Pumps, 2	61 00
Windmill pump, 1	205 00
	266 00
Furnishings.	
Baize, 20 yds	12 00
Blankets, 198 prs	452 50
Chairs, 1 doz	7 56
Chair bottoms, 1 doz	3 00
Cupboard catches, 1 doz	1 28
Napkins, ½ doz	2 63
Oilcloth, 6 pieces	15 00
Pillows, 2	2 50
Pillow cases, 8	1 76
Packing cases	2 00
Quilt, 1	2 00
Sheets, 8	22 00
Soap, castile, 45 lbs	4 77
Soap, shaving, 108 bars	12 48
Ticking, 247¾ yds	117 34
Table cloths, 2	11 00
Towels, 2 doz	5 00
	674 82
Utensils and Vehicles.	
Blue, 10 lbs	2 50
Barber's clippers, 3 pairs	9 15
Brooms, hair, 1 doz	7 26
Brushes, scrub, 12 doz	14 85
Brushes, stencil, 1 doz	2 70
Brushes, stove, 1 doz	2 40
Brushes, bannister, 7 doz	30 82
Brushes, hair, ½ doz	3 13
Bath brick, 3	2 25
Bob sleighs, 1 set	31 00
Bucksaw blades, 24	14 86
Bucksaw frames, 2 doz	3 50
Butcher knives, ½ doz	4 29
Chair bottoms, 1 doz	3 00
Cupboard locks, 1	1 50
Castings, sundry	6 25
Combs, 19 doz	24 80
Crockeryware	5 50
Cutlery, table, 1 doz	1 75
Cylinders, 1	2 92
Clocks, repairs to	11 85
Cartridges, 3,050	47 07
Cod-line, 1 hank	0 45
Clock dials, 1 box	4 50
Carbines, 6	89 28
Dredge boxes, 4⅛ doz	2 40
Dust pans, 2 doz	1 80
Drawing pins, 2 doz	0 50
Elbows, 6	0 75
Faucets, ⅛ doz	0 21

MANITOBA—*Continued.*

Ustensils and Vehicles—Concluded.	$ cts.
Freight and express	9 42
Hones, 2	0 76
Keeys, 4	2 00
Lamp chimneys, 44 doz.	30 85
Lamp burners, 24 doz.	10 95
Lamp scissors, 2 pairs	0 34
Lamp collars, 1 gross	3 00
Lamp wick, 4	2 10
Lamps, 5	4 00
Laundry stoves, 1	4 90
Lanterns, 3 doz.	15 00
Lantern globes, 12 doz.	7 90
Lantern burners, 2 doz.	2 10
Locks	0 27
Nippers, 1 pair	2 50
Pumps, 2	14 58
Pails, fibre, 19 doz.	155 39
Pails, galv., 2 doz.	6 20
Pail ears, 20 lbs.	3 00
Pans, 12 doz.	21 12
Plates, 1 doz.	1 00
Padlocks, 3¾ doz.	36 50
Perforators, 4	3 32
Packing cases	0 80
Razors, 1½ doz.	16 75
Shears, grass, 1 pair	1 50
Scissors, 10 pairs	5 91
Spoons, table, 1 gross	3 96
Starch, laundry, 20 lbs.	1 20
Shovels, 1 doz.	10 55
Soup dishes, 5½ doz.	8 81
Stencils, 4 sets	1 90
Toilet sets, 2	4 00
Thermometers, 6	2 10
Telephones, 1	8 75
Telephone repairs	15 62
Towelling, 300 yds.	30 00
Taps, 3	1 01
Tea cups, 10 doz.	6 15
Whisks, 2 doz.	3 00
Wicks, oil stove, ½ doz.	0 90
Wash basins, 6 doz.	5 52
	798 87

* *Land, Buildings and Walls.*	
Axle pulleys, 7 doz.	4 55
Cement, 135 brls.	436 25
Castings, 143 lbs.	5 00
Coal tar, 5 galls	1 25
Containers	1 60
Down pipe	7 20
Expanded metal, 1,680 sq. ft.	184 80
Flanges, 220 lbs.	8 80
Flooring, 5,035 ft.	162 19
Flue lining, 148 ft.	44 40
Freight and express	546 65
Glazier's points, 1 doz. papers	1 00

Land, Buildings and Walls—Con.	$ cts.
Glass, 2,200 ft.	77 00
Hose, rubber, 50 ft.	7 25
Hinges, 12⅛ doz. pairs	6 21
Iron, assorted, 24,979 lbs.	748 56
Iron, sheet, 156 lbs.	5 85
Labour, drilling well	1,075 00
Lumber, 95,693 ft.	3,664 92
Laths, 40,000	136 00
Lime, 990 bush.	214 06
Metallic lathing, 571⅓ sq. yds.	251 62
Moulding, 225 ft.	6 75
Nuts, square, 40 lbs.	2 67
Nuts, hexagon, 75 lbs.	2 51
Nails, iron, 173 lbs.	7 61
Nails, wire, 39 kegs	144 49
Posts, cedar, 109	106 75
Paper, wall, 14 rolls	9 10
Plasterer's hair, 5 bales	5 35
Plaster, 6 brls.	21 60
Poles, tamarac, 35	135 63
Putty, 453 lbs.	12 55
Packing case	0 05
Rivets, 6,000	1 38
Screws, asstd., 134⅔ gross	26 69
Sashes, window, 40	132 00
Sashes, storm, 3	3 90
Sash cord, 20 hanks	16 45
Sash weights, 800 lbs.	28 00
Staples, 20 lbs.	0 76
Solder, 246 lbs.	49 20
Soil pipe, 27 ft.	5 50
Sheet lead, 104½ lbs.	6 79
Steel, 317 lbs.	30 18
Travel, departmental officers	209 66
Travel, penitentiary officers	127 45
Fire bolts, 400	2 00
Wire, 5 lbs.	0 28
White lead, 250 lbs.	13 47
Whiting, 2,132 lbs.	26 65
	8,725 58

Advertising and Travel.	
Advertising 'Tenders for supplies'	42 70
Travel, departmental officers	200 00
Travel, penitentiary officers	452 80
	695 50
LESS—Refunds	98 37
	597 13

Special.	
Payment to Stony Mountain school district in lieu of officers' taxes	250 00
Total	69,108 03

MANITOBA—*Continued.*

RECAPITULATION.

	$ cts.	$ cts.
Staff—		
Salaries and retiring allowances	28,837 54	
Uniforms and mess	2,953 28	
		31,790 82
Maintenance of Convicts—		
Rations	5,576 68	
Clothing and medicines	4,539 02	
		9,935 70
Discharge Expenses—		
Freedom suits and allowances	1,517 49	
Transfers and interments	206 00	
		1,723 49
Working Expenses—		
Heat, light and water	5,645 56	
Maintenance of buildings and machinery	2,330 80	
Chapels, school and library	221 98	
Office expenses	1,104 29	
		9,302 63
Industries—		
Farm	1,907 64	
Trade shops	3,135 35	
		5,042 99
Prison Equipment—		
Machinery	266 00	
Furnishings	674 82	
Utensils and vehicles	798 87	
Land, buildings and walls	8,725 58	
		68,260 90
Miscellaneous—		
Advertising and travel	597 13	
Payment to Stony Mountain school district in lieu of officers taxes	250 00	
		847 13
		69,108 03

British Columbia.

Salaries.	$ cts.
Warden, 1 year	2,000 00
Deputy warden, 1 year	1,500 00
Chaplain, Protestant, 1 year	800 00
Chaplain, Roman Catholic, 1 year	800 00
Surgeon, 1 year	600 00
Accountant, 1 year	1,200 00
Storekeeper, 1 year	800 00
Steward, 1 year,	800 00
Hospital overseer, &c., 1 year	800 00
Chief trade instructor, 9 months	750 00
Trade instructors, 2 at $750, 1 year	1,500 00
Trade instructors, 4 at $700, 1 year	2,800 00
Trade instructor, 1, 3 months	174 99
Keepers, 2 at $600, 1 year	1,200 00
Guards, 11, $600, 1 year	6,600 00
Guards, broken periods	720 99
	23,045 98

Uniforms.	
Buttons, gilt, 3 gross	9 56
Calfskin, 75 lbs	48 62
Elastic, 1½ yds	1 28
Felt padding, 19 yds	6 46
Frieze, 104 yds	130 36
Freight	26 36
Gloves, 2½ doz	28 93
Hats, troopers', 31	39 46
Hair cloth, 52½ yds	13 13
Kangaroo skin, 15 ft	4 20
Leather, sole, 369½ lbs	104 49
Leather, welt, 14 lbs	4 90
Leather, pebble, 40½ lbs	5 27
Lining, 58¾ yds	64 31
Porpoise skin, 1	6 00
Packing cases	0 35
Postage	2 80
Rubber tissue, 1 lb	0 90
Shoe blacking, 2 doz	1 60
Silesia, 130½ yds	23 49
Serge, 264 yds	593 55
Scarlet cloth, 5 yds	9 74
Wadding, 50 yds	2 50
Waterproof coats, 2	26 61
	1,154 87

Police Mess.	
Beef, 1,235 lbs	101 29
Butter, 364 lbs	87 36
Baking soda, 8 lbs	0 70
Codfish, 22 lbs	1 32
Fruit, evaporated, 1,327½ lbs	73 88
Mustard, 6 lbs	2 40
Pork, 21 lbs	1 89
Peaches, canned, 50 lbs	4 50
Salmon, 285 lbs	17 52
Sugar, 400 lbs	25 00
Seasoning, 2 lbs	0 70
Tea, 50 lbs	13 75
	330 31

Rations.	
Beef, fresh, 17,372 lbs	1,409 91
Beef, canned, 6 cases	49 50
Beans, 2,049 lbs	71 71
Barley, 200 lbs	7 00
Butter, 28 lbs	6 72
Christmas extras, sundries	14 45
Corn meal, 850 lbs	17 00
Flour, 118 brls	575 00
Flour, 12 1/5 tons	1,153 90
Fruit, evaporated, 3,397½ lbs	224 55

Rations—Concluded.	
Freight and express	148 82
Lard, 340 lbs	37 40
Pork, 312 lbs	28 08
Prunes, 250 lbs	12 50
Potatoes, 1 ton	20 00
Potatoes, 2 bags	2 00
Pepper, 100 lbs	14 00
Rolled oats, 1,080 lbs	37 80
Salmon, 4,731 lbs	283 44
Sugar, 3,100 lbs	131 75
Salt, 3,200 lbs	26 10
Syrup, 4,327 lbs	108 19
Suet, 25 lbs	2 06
Tea, 330 lbs	61 95
Vinegar, 46 galls	11 50
Yeast, 101 lbs	30 30
	4,485 63

Clothing.	
Buttons, trouser, 30 gross	3 00
Freight and express	13 32
Hats straw, 6 doz	9 00
Leather, sole, 555½ lbs	139 43
Leather, upper, 111½ lbs	39 03
Leather, buff, 112¾ ft	13 53
Leather, cordovan, 103¼ ft	15 49
Leather, kip, 38 lbs	22 04
Moth balls, 2 lbs	0 50
Packing cases	1 80
Prison uniform cloth, 464½ yds	243 87
Sheepskins, 2½ doz	19 63
Underclothing, suits, 12 doz	147 10
	667 74

Medicine and Hospital Comforts.	
Drugs,	206 96
Fluid beef, 1 lb	0 90
Keep of insane prisoners	76 43
Labels	3 19
Professional services, consultations	10 00
Spectacles, 7 prs	2 25
Scott's emulsion, 1 doz	10 00
	309 73

Freedom Suits.	
Braces, 2 doz	2 40
Baling	1 25
Cordovan, 28 ft	4 20
Calfskin, 17 lbs	9 86
Freight	13 40
Felt, padding, 19 yds	6 46
Leather, sole, 260¾ lbs	68 33
Leather, welt, 6 lbs	2 10
Rubber tissue, 1 lb	0 90
Tweed, discharge, 892 yds	343 40
	452 30

Allowances.	
Allowances, including railway fare to twenty-three convicts	495 60

Transfers.	
Travelling expenses removing convict to reformatory in Vancouver	8 30

BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

Heat, Light and Water.	$ cts.
Coal, 421 1275/2000 tons	1,964 13
Coal oil, 156 galls	50 25
Candles, 10 lbs	1 00
Electric light	85 14
Gas	1,396 97
Matches, 2 tins	2 50
Sperm oil, ½ gall	1 00
Water	114 72
Water gauges, 1	3 00
	3,618 71

Maintenance of Buildings and Machinery.	
Alum, 1 lb	0 10
Butt hinges, 4 doz	7 75
Babbit metal, 10 lbs	2 00
Burnt sienna, 11 lbs	2 50
Bends, 3	1 85
Bushings, 2	0 40
Belt lacing, 2 5/8 lbs	2 56
Brass wire, 3 lbs	1 50
Burrs, 2 lbs	1 00
Chrome yellow, 25 lbs	6 25
Chrome green, 50 lbs	7 50
Closets, 1	6 00
Cupboard catches, 1 doz	1 20
Coal tar, 2 brls	16 00
Cotton waste, 10 lbs	1 00
Colours, 10 lbs	2 50
Cocks, 3	5 85
Castings, 156 lbs	10 92
Caps, 6	0 30
Copper wire, ¾ lb	0 38
Carbolinium, 343½ galls	343 50
Check valves, 1	1 50
Dryers, 75 lbs	11 25
Dampers, 1	0 50
Drawer pulls, 2 doz	1 50
Drop black, 10 lbs	2 50
Elbows, 51	9 51
Electric light installed in warden's residence	90 85
Fly paper, 2 boxes	1 95
Freight	63 42
Fire clay, 100 lbs	2 50
Gauge glasses, 3 doz	1 70
Glue, 30 lbs	4 50
Gasoline, 42 galls	14 70
Glass, 400 ft	28 38
Globe valves, 2	5 25
Gold size, 1 qrt	0 63
Gold bronze, 1 pckg	0 25
Iron, square, 54 lbs	1 89
Iron, round, 1,105 lbs	35 00
Iron, flat, 104 lbs	3 33
Iron, Norway, 118 lbs	5 90
Iron, galvanized, 45 lbs	3 60
Hard oil finish, 8 galls	18 00
Hinges, 4⅛ doz	13 62
Headers, 2	3 30
Hose coupling, 1	0 25
Hose bibs, 2	1 30
Ice, 3,232 lbs	16 16
Lumber, asstd., 32,915 ft	655 89
Lye, 192 lbs	15 36
Leather belting, 20 ft	4 60
Latches, cupboard, 19	1 90
Lamp black, 5 lbs	1 00
Labour, 4 hrs	2 40
Laces, 12	0 60
Lining, tank	28 33
Mineral oxide, 336 galls	13 44
Mantles, 1 doz	3 00

Maintenance of Buildings and Machinery—Concluded.	$ cts.
Methylated spirits, 1 gall	2 45
Nails, 115 lbs	4 65
Nails, 9 kegs	35 00
Nipples, 3	1 45
Octagon steel, 149 lbs	22 35
Oil, linseed, 49 galls	36 83
Oil stones, 2	1 70
Oakum, 1 bale	5 00
Pearless packing, 6¼ lbs	7 70
Pitch, 20 lbs	1 00
Plum bibs, ½ doz	4 50
Pumice stone, 2 lbs	0 40
Pipe, iron, 648 ft	85 14
Pipe, iron, 54 lbs	18 75
Paint, 50 lbs	7 50
Prussian blue, 10 lbs	6 25
Prussian blue, 4 pckgs	0 96
Padlocks, 4	3 80
Plugs, 6	0 30
Resin, 35 lbs	1 75
Red lead, 110 lbs	8 80
Rim locks, ½ doz	3 00
Springs, door, 2	0 30
Stoves, 2	7 00
Screen wire, 300 ft	6 75
Sweet oil, 1 quart	0 75
Screws, 38⅔ gross	19 20
Shafting, 21 lbs	0 64
Soap, laundry, 1,930 lbs	82 03
Sash cord, 300 ft	4 50
Stove pipe, 27 lengths	3 35
Stove pipe, 51 ft	5 10
Soil pipe, 66 ft	9 90
Shellac, ¾ gall	4 00
Sapolio, 1 doz	1 40
Steel, 55 lbs	8 25
Tees, 8	0 82
Turpentine, 41½ galls	47 73
Taper pipe, 1	0 30
Tar paper, 5 rolls	5 00
Tacks, 3 pckgs	1 60
Toilet paper, 500 pckgs	31 50
Unions, 15	7 05
Venetian, 75 lbs	11 25
Wire cloth, 1 roll	1 25
White lead, 800 lbs	60 00
Weather strips, 72 ft	8 64
Wire, clothesline, 400 ft	2 00
Wire, stovepipe, 1 lb	0 20
Wire rope, 20 ft	0 60
Wire netting, 1 yd	0 75
Washers, 21 lbs	2 35
	2,084 31

Chapels, School and Library.	
Bibles and hymn books	30 93
Organists' salaries	100 00
Stationery	1 13
Subscriptions to magazines, &c	78 98
	211 04

Office Expenses.	
Freight and express	35 43
Mats, 4	14 00
Premium on officers' bonds	24 00
Postage	42 50
Post office keys, 2	1 00
Printing forms, books, &c	269 67
Stationery, sundries	106 29

British Columbia—*Continued.*

Farm—Concluded	$ cts.
Telephone	115 95
Telegrams	60 59
	669 43

Farm.

Axles, 2	5 00
Axle grease, 2 doz	3 50
Bran, 6 tons	138 00
Bolts, 6 doz	0 60
Bits, 3	1 55
Buckle, brass, 1	0 10
Caldrons, 2	33 00
Curry combs, 6	1 20
Celluloid rings, 1 doz	4 80
Forks, hay, ½ doz	3 00
Fork handles, 2 doz	5 40
Fertilizer, 1 ton	40 00
Freight	32 75
Grain brewed, 82 brews	41 00
Grain refuse, 8 tons	18 00
Grain refuse, 27 loads	60 75
Harness oil, 30 tins	7 50
Harness leather, 99 lbs	28 71
Half rims, 2	1 75
Horse blankets, 1 pr	4 50
Harness oil, 1 doz	1 00
Handles, 3 doz	7 80
Horseshoe pads, 11 prs	18 60
Horseshoes, 1 keg	3 90
Horses, 2	725 00
Hoes, ½ doz	2 70
Knife, 1	0 75
Lumber, oak, 15 ft	3 00
Manure, 344 loads	171 50
Oats, 51 1/2000 tons	405 09
Ploughs, furrow, 2	55 00
Plough standard, 1	4 50
Mower, 1	60 00
Mower, sundry parts of	2 40
Rubber boots, 6 prs	9 90
Rubber horseshoes, 12 prs	24 40
Rakes, garden, 7	4 35
Russett dressing, 2 boxes	0 70
Steamer pail, 1	0 60
Sugar of lead	0 25
Seeds, sundry	41 86
Shovels, 2 doz	24 00
Shovel handles, 1 doz	3 60
Spades, 1 doz	12 00
Spade handles, 1 doz	3 60
Saddle tree, 1	0 40
Seed drill, 1	100 00
Scythes, 3	3 75
Shorts, 500 lbs	6 45
Veterinary services	17 00
Watering can, 1	0 75
Wagon tongue, 1	3 50
	2,149 46

Shops.

Awls, 2¼ gross	5 45
Awl hafts, 10 doz	3 80
Axes, ½ doz	6 00
Axe handles, 2 doz	8 40
Augurs, 1/12 doz	0 50
Augur bits, 4	18 60
Brushes, tar, 2 doz	4 50
Brushes, shoe, 1 2/3 doz	3 50
Brushes, paint, 12 doz	26 00
Brushes, varnish, 2⅓ doz	8 75
Brushes, whitewash, 1 doz	6 00
Boot webbing, 72 yds	1 68

Shops—Concluded.	$ cts.
Bar, copper, 12½ lbs	4 38
Blue print paper, 3 rolls	3 45
Chalk lines, 4 doz	1 40
Cork soles, 3 doz prs	1 50
Compasses, 1 pr	1 10
Compass saws, 3	1 50
Chisels, 1	1 25
Castings, 17 lbs	2 55
Coal, 5 tons	100 00
Drill, twist, 1	0 50
Drill, core, 1	0 50
Drill, ratchet, 1	4 50
Draw knives, 2	1 50
Files, 13 doz	28 73
File cards, 2	1 20
Freight	2 43
Harness needles, 3 papers	0 45
Linen thread, 18 lbs	41 40
Machine thread, 1⅓ doz	2 33
Machine silk, 7 lbs	49 00
Moulds, repairs to	28 85
Magazines, 2	0 70
Muriatic acid, 1 gall	2 00
Nails, iron, 30 lbs	1 65
Nails, brass, 60 lbs	16 80
Nails, horseshoe, 25 lbs	3 90
Needles, sewing, 40 papers	1 00
Needles, machine, 2 doz	5 25
Nest of saws, 1	1 25
Overstock wheels, 4	4 40
Oil, sewing machine, 1 pint	0 25
Punch, spring, 1	1 75
Pulleys, 2	1 00
Panel saw, 1	2 00
Pencils, camel's hair, 1 doz	0 60
Packing cases	0 30
Rounding iron, 1	5 00
Rules, 1 doz	6 00
Shears, 9 pairs	11 25
Sidewalk groover, 1	1 35
Shoe tacks, 8 lbs	0 96
Shoe thread, 6 lbs	5 40
Shoe rivets, 6 lbs	3 60
Shoe elastic, 2 yds	1 70
Shoe hooks, 2½ gross	1 25
Shoe knives, 2 doz	2 00
Sewing machine parts	3 60
Sand paper, 18 quires	6 70
Steel, 54 lbs	2 70
Steel octagon, 102 lbs	15 30
Stationery, sundries	12 65
Shovels, 2 doz	24 00
Screen wire, 300 feet	6 75
Sledge handles, 10 doz	30 00
Spoke shaves, 2	0 60
Sheep skins, 346½ feet	28 94
Sable oil, ¼ gall	1 65
Subscription to Tailor and Cutter	3 00
Trowels, 8	8 80
Tailor's stove, 1	25 00
Tailor's chalk, 2 boxes	1 30
Technical books	2 10
Tape, 7 gross	3 15
Tape, adhesive, 12 rolls	0 24
Vise	20 00
Vise, screw	5 55
Wood, 114 cords	370 50
Sundry small tools	11 20
	1,037 09

Machinery.

Power drill machine	75 00

BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

Furnishings.	$ cts.
Blankets, 20 pairs	84 84
Chair bottoms, 1 doz	3 00
Clock repairs	1 50
Castors, 14 sets	6 40
Drawer locks, 6	2 40
Freight and express	23 99
Hair felt, 1,500 feet	85 50
Packing cases	2 25
Quilts, 68	127 70
Soap, castile, 360 lbs	32 40
Soap, shaving, 19 lbs	6 65
Stove bolts, 300 lbs	1 50
Ticking, 159½ yards	32 70
	410 83
Utensils and Vehicles.	
Armoury services	24 00
Axle ends	1 35
Barber's combs, ½ doz	1 20
Buckets, 1 doz	2 85
Bath brick, 1 box	0 80
Bucksaws, 1	1 00
Buggy spokes, 3 doz	6 00
Cement	0 25
Clocks, 1	0 50
Clothes line, wire, 450 ft	2 25
Can openers, 1	0 25
Coffee pots, 4	8 00
Choppers, food, 1	3 00
Combs, 6 doz	4 50
Clothes pins, 3 gross	2 40
Copper, 20 lbs	5 40
Clock repairs	4 25
Fly paper, 3 boxes	1 95
Forks, table, 6 doz	5 85
Frying pans, 6	2 14
Freight	0 35
Grindstones, 1	1 00
Galvanized pails, 12 doz	72 15
Hair clipper springs, 1 doz	1 00
Lanterns, 6	9 10
Lantern globes, 5	0 65
Lamp chimnies, 3	0 20
Mouse traps, 1 doz	0 60
Muskrat traps, 3	0 75
Neck yoke, 1	2 25
Oil stone, 1	0 85
Oiler	0 35
Rat traps, 6	0 90
Range, parts of	1 25
Spoons, table, 1 gross	3 76
Spoons, tea, 2 doz	1 00
Soup plates, tin, 3 doz	1 20
Saucers, 3 doz	2 10
Sauce pans, 2	2 00
Soda, 4 lbs	0 35
Sprinklers, 1	1 00

Utensils and Vehicles—Concluded.	$ cts.
Shot gun repairs	1 25
Target requisites	2 00
Typewriter	65 00
Teapot	0 75
Towels, 6	2 25
Wagon pole	2 50
Wooden pails, 1 doz	3 00
Wooden pails, 1 doz	2 50
Whisks, 6 doz	9 60
Whet stones	1 00
	270 60
Land, Buildings and Walls	
Acid, muriatic, 1 gall	2 00
Bushings, 3	1 20
Beams, 6,048 lbs	187 49
Castings, 14,243 lbs	507 93
Cartage	0 25
Cement, 615 brls	2,152 50
Closet bowels, 36	275 40
Elbows, 118	9 84
Freight and express	1,264 71
Flushometers, 118	1,239 00
Floor flanges, 5	2 50
Glass, 100 feet	8 00
Half Y branches	13 50
Hexigon nuts, 16 lbs	1 92
Iron, 6,748 lbs	227 80
Iron fence, 50 feet	150 00
Iron gates, 2	200 00
Lumber, 22,543 feet	380 14
Lime, 155 brls	186 00
Metal, expanded, 4,320 feet	388 80
Pig lead, 1,000 lbs	38 50
Pipe, 180 feet	25 48
Reducers, 1	2 25
Rope, 343 lbs	61 74
Rivets, 2 pkgs	1 65
Roofing cement, 15 brls	140 17
Steel pipe, 38 pieces	19 00
Sash cord, 600 feet	9 25
Spuds, 123	43 05
Traps, 4 in., 6	12 00
Travelling expenses (penitentiary architect)	27 00
Window prisms, 12 panels	608 00
Wash basins, enamel, 120	384 00
	8,571 05
Advertising and Travel.	
Advertising tenders for supplies	64 80
Travelling expenses, penitentiary officers	161 60
	226 40
Total	50,274 38

British Columbia—*Continued.*

RECAPITULATION.

	$ cts.	$ cts.
Staff—		
Salaries and retiring allowances	23,045 98	
Uniforms and mess	1,485 18	
		24,531 16
Maintenance of Convicts—		
Rations	4,485 63	
Clothing and medicine	977 47	
		5,463 10
Discharge Expenses—		
Freedom suits and allowances	947 90	
Transfers and interments	8 30	
		956 20
Working Expenses—		
Heat, light and water	3,618 71	
Maintenance of buildings and machinery	2,084 31	
Chapels, school and library	211 04	
Office expenses	669 43	
		6,583 49
Industries—		
Farm	2,149 46	
Trade shops	1,037 09	
		3,186 55
Prison Equipment—		
Machinery	75 00	
Furnishings	410 83	
Utensils and vehicles	270 60	
Lands, buildings and walls	8,571 05	
		9,327 48
Miscellaneous—		
Advertising and travel		226 40
		$50,274 38

APPENDIX L

LIST OF OFFICERS

KINGSTON.

Name.	Rank.	Creed.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.	Date of Present Appointment.	Salary.
J. M. Platt, M D	Warden	Methodist	April 18, 1840	May 17, 1899	May 17, 1899	$2,600
aD. O'Leary	Deputy warden	Roman Catholic	Oct. 15, 1853	Aug. 9, 1897	Aug. 9, 1897	1,500
D. Phelan, M D	Surgeon	" "	Sept. 8, 1854	" 4, 1897	" 4, 1897	1,800
W. S. Hughes	Accountant and Clerk of Industries	Presbyterian	June 2, 1861	Jan. 13, 1893	Feb. 13, 1903	1,400
Rev. A. W. Cooke, M A	Protestant chaplain	Church of England	" 13, 1841	Nov. 1, 1903	Nov. 1, 1903	1,200
Rev. M. McDonald	Roman Catholic chaplain	Roman Catholic	Aug. 4, 1853	Sept. 30, 1899	Sept. 30, 1899	1,200
J. R. Forster	Warden's clerk	Church of England	" 14, 1875	July 1, 1894	Jan. 1, 1898	800
T. W. Bowie	Storekeeper	Presbyterian	April 6, 1841	Aug. 5, 1897	Aug. 5, 1897	900
W. H. Derry	Engineer	Congregationalist	July 12, 1847	Sept. 1, 1897	Sept. 1, 1897	1,200
Chas. Baylie	Electrician	"	Jan. 19, 1869	Oct. 1, 1890	Oct. 1, 1890	800
R. McDonald	Assistant electrician	Roman Catholic	March 8, 1852	June 1, 1894	June 1, 1894	600
W. J. Macleod	Steward	Presbyterian	Aug. 7, 1868	Jan. 1, 1896	April 1, 1903	900
J. Saunders	Assistant steward	"	Nov. 30, 1859	" 1, 1899	Nov 1, 1903	600
W. A. Gunn	Hospital overseer and school instructor	Church of England	" 16, 1845	June 1, 1890	June 1, 1890	800
Harry S Begg	Assistant " "	" "	Oct. 27, 1879	Oct. 1, 1902	Oct. 1, 1902	700
T. A. Keenan	Asst. storekeeper	Roman Catholic	April 16, 1864	Aug. 4, 1897	Aug. 4, 1897	600
Frederick Dickinson	Supt. binder twine department	Presbyterian	June 25, 1864	Dec. 1, 1902	Dec. 1, 1902	1,000
Rose A. Fahey	Matron	Roman Catholic	Aug. 15, 1849	Mar. 6, 1886	Mar. 6, 1886	600
Mary Smith	Deputy matron	Presbyterian	June 4, 1852	June 1, 1889	June 1, 1889	400
R. J. Burns	Chief Trade Instructor	Church of England	July 23, 1855	" 1, 1895	July 1, 1903	1,000
Wm. Coward	Baker instructor	Methodist	" 19, 1855	" 6, 1878	June 6, 1878	700
Richard Young	Mason "	"	Oct 31, 1850	April 6, 1886	Dec. 22, 1890	700
J. A. McCaugherty	Farm "	Presbyterian	Dec. 22, 1865	" 1, 1893	April 1, 1893	700
D. J. McCarthy	Asst. farm "	Roman Catholic	Jan. 4, 1867	Mar. 15, 1902	Mar. 15, 1902	600
H. L. Walker	Blacksmith instructor	Church of England	Mar. 25, 1865	April 3, 1897	April 3, 1897	700
James Tweddell	Tailor "	Methodist	Jan. 22, 1876	Mar. 23, 1903	Mar. 23, 1903	700
James Lawlor	Stone cutter "	Roman Catholic	April 15, 1869	Sept 18, 1896	April 1, 1903	700
P. M. Beaupré	Quarry "	"	July 29, 1860	Jan 10, 1885	Mar. 27, 1905	700
Robt. Paynter	Shoe "	Congregationalist	Jan. 22, 1873	Nov. 1, 1901	April 1, 1905	700
Alex. Atkins	Chief keeper	Presbyterian	April — 1857	July 1, 1878	Mar 1, 1903	1,000
*Jno. Kennedy	Keeper	Roman Catholic	July 12, 1852	May 1, 1870	Sept. 24, 1895	600
Thos. Moore	"	Church of England	Aug. 8, 1844	" 9, 1870	Mar. 1, 1899	600
Chas. Bostridge	"	" "	Nov. 20, 1848	April 10, 1882	Aug. 1, 1899	600
J. A. Rutherford	"	Methodist	Feb 17, 1851	Mar. 1, 1884	" 1, 1899	600
Jno. Bannister	"	"	Sept. 13, 1851	May 23, 1885	" 1, 1899	600
Jas. Doyle	"	Roman Catholic	Oct. 19, 1860	" 27, 1885	" 1, 1899	600
Patrick Madden	"	" "	April 27, 1864	Aug. 1, 1889	" 1, 1899	600
A. McConville	"	" "	July 4, 1862	July 1, 1885	Nov 1, 1903	600
M. P. Reid	"	Church of England	Jan. 3, 1871	Aug 24, 1898	" 1, 1903	600
†Thomas Tobin	"	Roman Catholic	Nov. 20, 1849	Sept. 1, 1887	Mar. 27, 1905	600
Thos. Fowler	Guard	" "	Mar. 22, 1860	" 1, 1889	Aug. 1, 1889	500
Wm. Holland	"	Church of England	" 26, 1850	" 1, 1889	" 1, 1889	500

E. R. Davis	"	Methodist	"	29, 1850	Feb. 1, 1890	Feb. 1, 1890		500
Wm. Ryan	"	Roman Catholic	Nov	11, 1853	May 31, 1890	May 31, 1890		500
Jno. Givens	"	" "	June	6, 1866	June 7, 1892	June 7, 1892		500
C. S. Wheeler	"	Church of England	Oct.	7, 1852	July 23, 1892	July 23, 1892		500
Geo. McCauley	"	Roman Catholic	Sept.	19, 1863	Aug. 24, 1892	Aug. 24, 1892		500
Wm. Kenney	"	Methodist	Nov.	5, 1858	Mar. 1, 1893	Mar. 1, 1893		500
Jno. O'Neil	"	Roman Catholic	Dec.	5, 1860	Feb. 1, 1894	Feb. 1, 1894		500
Jas. Bennett	"	Church of England	Jan	8, 1854	" 14, 1894	" 14, 1894		500
R. Corby	"	Roman Catholic	May	9, 1869	May 7, 1894	May 7, 1894		500
John Hughes	"	" "	Nov.	4, 1869	Feb. 22, 1895	Feb. 22, 1895		500
Samuel McCormick	"	Presbyterian	"	3, 1855	July 26, 1895	July 26, 1895		500
G. H. T. Marsh	"	Church of England	Aug.	23, 1866	Sept. 25, 1895	Sept. 25, 1895		500
T. H. Hennessy	"	Roman Catholic	Nov.	13, 1861	" 26, 1895	" 26, 1895		500
S. J. Greer	"	Methodist	Mar.	17, 1859	Oct. 1, 1895	Oct. 1, 1895		500
R. D. Dowsley	"	Presbyterian	Dec.	3, 1858	May 6, 1896	May 6, 1896		500
R. Bryant	"	Methodist	Feb.	12, 1852	Jan. 1, 1898	Jan. 1, 1898		500
Geo. Sullivan	"	Roman Catholic	April	20, 1875	Aug. 20, 1898	Aug 20, 1898		500
W. H. Matthews	"	" "	Oct.	20, 1865	" 1, 1899	" 1, 1899		500
Jas. McWaters	"	Methodist	Sept.	1, 1861	" 1, 1899	" 1, 1899		500
D. Germain	"	"	April	4, 1870	" 1, 1899	" 1, 1899		500
J. McQuade	"	"	June	24, 1859	Dec. 1, 1899	Dec. 1, 1899		500
W. J. Calvert	"	Presbyterian	Sept.	9, 1866	Nov. 1, 1900	Nov. 1, 1900		500
Edw. Walsh	"	Roman Catholic	"	2, 1878	" 1, 1900	" 1, 1900		500
S. N. Watts	"	Church of England	April	18, 1866	" 1, 1900	" 1, 1900		500
Percy Johnson	"	" "	May	17, 1871	" 1, 1900	" 1, 1900		500
P. Byrne	"	Roman Catholic	Nov.	28, 1869	" 1, 1900	" 1, 1900		500
R. M. Davis	"	Methodist	April	7, 1878	" 1, 1900	" 1, 1900		500
W. W Cook	"	"	Mar.	25, 1865	Sept. 1, 1901	Sept. 1, 1901		500
C. H. Gray	"	"	Dec	8, 1878	Feb. 15, 1902	Feb. 15, 1902		500
T. A. Davidson	"	Presbyterian	Mar.	26, 1872	July 1, 1902	July 1, 1902		500
J. S. Shannahan	"	Roman Catholic	Dec.	29, 1866	Nov. 1, 1902	Nov. 1, 1902		500
G. O Aiken	"	Methodist	April	5, 1873	" 1, 1902	" 1, 1902		500
R. A. Caughey	"	Presbyterian	Jan.	23, 1870	" 1, 1903	" 1, 1903		500
George Doyle	"	Roman Catholic	May	13, 1871	" 1, 1903	" 1, 1903		500
James A. Fegg	"	Church of England	"	31, 1870	July 1, 1904	July 1, 1904		500
C. W. Babcook	"	Methodist	Sept.	4, 1871	Oct. 1, 1904	Oct. 1, 1904		500
Wm. A. McDonnell	"	Roman Catholic	Aug.	3, 1873	Nov. 1, 1904	Nov. 1, 1904		500
John Berrigan	"	" "	July	8, 1867	" 1, 1904	" 1, 1904		500
F. C. McDermott	"	" "	Oct.	22, 1874	" 1, 1904	" 1, 1904		500
Robt. Aiken	"	Methodist	Dec.	22, 1866	" 1, 1904	" 1, 1904		500
M. Tobin	Stable guard	Roman Catholic		1846	Dec. 7, 1890	" 30, 1898		500
P. Stover	"	Methodist	April	6, 1851	Sept. 1, 1894	" 30, 1898		500
Jas. Weir	"	"	Aug.	4, 1856	May 4, 1896	" 30, 1898		500
C. H. Fenning	Fireman	Church of England	July	26, 1860	Aug* 1, 1899	Aug. 1, 1899		500
Frank McGeen	"	Roman Catholic	Dec.	6, 1874	Feb. 15, 1902	Feb. 15, 1902		500
F. Hornibrook	"	Church of England	"	15, 1855	Sept. 1, 1902	July 1, 1904		500
M. J. Kennedy	Messenger	Roman Catholic	April	18, 1857	April 1, 1872	May 1, 1884		600

a Inspector of Dominion Police, December 2, 1882, to August 9, 1897. * Appointed May 1, 1870; resigned Mar. 31, 1872; reappointed Jan. 1, 1877. *b* Dismissed August 22, 1898, reappointed March 1, 1899.

Name.	Rank.	Creed.	Date of Birth.	Date of first Appointment.	Date of present Appointment.	Salary.
Beauchamp, Oscar	Warden	Roman Catholic	June 22, 1851	Feb. 17, 1899	Mar. 4, 1904	$ 2,400
Pratt, Geo. A	Deputy warden	Anglican	Nov. 28, 1862	" 20, 1899	" 4, 1904	1,500
Harel, Revd L. O	Chaplain	Roman Catholic	Aug. 30, 1847	April 27, 1887	April 27, 1887	1,200
Rollit, Revd John	"	Anglican	April 9, 1841	Oct. 25, 1895	Oct. 25, 1895	1,200
Allaire, Adolphe, M.D	Surgeon	Roman Catholic	Aug. 31, 1870	Jan. 30, 1902	Jan. 30, 1902	1,600
Malepart, Geo. S	Accountant	" "	May 23, 1849	Oct. 9, 1880	June 1, 1882	1,200
Reneault, Geo. Jos	Warden's clerk	" "	Nov. 16, 1868	Jan. 14, 1903	Jan. 14, 1903	800
Lamarche, Geo. B	Storekeeper	" "	April 23, 1842	May 20, 1873	May 20, 1873	900
Fatt, H. C	Assistant storekeeper	Anglican	" 14, 1869	Aug. 22, 1894	Dec. 1, 1899	600
Charbonneau, Napoléon	Steward	Roman Catholic	June 20, 1847	July 1, 1873	June 30, 1888	800
Champagne, E	Engineer	" "	Dec. 20, 1853	Feb. 1, 1890	Feb. 1, 1890	1,000
O'Shea, David	Hospital overseer	" "	Mar. 2, 1860	Aug. 23, 1882	Jan 24, 1890	750
Dorais, J. T	School instructor	" "	Oct. 16, 1843	July 24, 1882	July 24, 1882	800
Rochon, A	Baker "	" "	" 20, 1844	Mar. 1, 1882	May 1, 1893	700
Lortie, Vincent	Shoemaker "	" "	Feb. 14, 1854	July 15, 1895	July 15, 1895	700
Prevost, W	Quarry "	" "	May 18, 1860	Aug 31, 1896	Oct. 1, 1896	700
Bisson, Vincent	Tinsmith "	" "	June 24, 1850	July 12, 1884	Feb. 1, 1900	700
Leblanc, E	Blacksmith "	" "	Mar. 20, 1861	April 1, 1901	April 1, 1901	700
Cadieux, O	Tailor "	" "	Aug. 11, 1864	" 8, 1901	" 8, 1901	700
St. Germain, Nap	Carpenter "	" "	Mar. 22, 1847	Feb. 1, 1877	Aug. 15, 1902	700
Desjardins, Rodrigue	Stonecutter "	" "	Feb. 23, 1871	Oct. 1, 1903	April 20, 1905	700
Monette, Joseph	Mason "	" "	Jan. 11, 1845	Aug. 22, 1904	" 27, 1905	700
Chartrand, Ubald	Chief keeper	" "	" 1, 1843	Jan. 1, 1878	" 7, 1899	1,200
Gibson, W. W	Night keeper	Presbyterian	Oct. 23, 1843	Aug. 6, 1886	Oct. 11, 1897	600
Nixon, Geo	Keeper	Anglican	" 22, 1846	" 6, 1883	Aug. 21, 1894	600
Fitzgibbon, J. D	"	Roman Catholic	May 23, 1860	June 25, 1887	Oct. 11, 1897	600
Desjardins, Joseph	"	" "	Mar. 23, 1876	Oct. 1, 1897	April 7, 1899	600
Blondin, Paul	"	" "	Oct. 2, 1869	" 19, 1896	Feb. 1, 1900	600
Normand, L	"	" "	Sept. 13, 1875	Nov. 2, 1897	July 18, 1902	600
Forster, Percy	"	Anglican	Oct. 12, 1874	Sept. 1, 1889	Jan. 1, 1903	600
Charbonneau, Alexandre	"	Roman Catholic	July 1, 1862	July 1, 1898	Feb. 4, 1905	600
Forest, Geo	"	" "	Mar. 14, 1857	April 24, 1899	Mar. 20, 1905	600
Lesage, Felix	Guard	" "	July 10, 1846	Aug. 29, 1883	Aug. 29, 1883	500
Bertrand, E	"	" "	Feb. 9, 1859	" 1, 1885	" 1, 1885	500
Charbonneau, Geo	"	" "	July 13, 1846	June 30, 1888	June 30, 1888	500
Clermont, Felix	"	" "	June 17, 1863	July 19, 1889	July 19, 1889	500
Desjardins, Abondius	"	" "	" 7, 1863	Nov. 9, 1893	Nov. 9, 1893	500
Lynch, P. G. J	"	" "	Feb. 16, 1870	May 1, 1894	May 1, 1894	500
Grece, W	"	Presbyterian	Mar. 16, 1863	Oct. 1, 1897	Oct. 1, 1897	500
Jolicœur, E	"	Roman Catholic	April 13, 1863	Aug. 1, 1898	Aug. 1, 1898	500
Pepin, Alfred	"	" "	July 15, 1870	" 1, 1898	" 1, 1898	500
Desjardins, Charles	"	" "	April 2, 1871	April 24, 1899	April 24, 1899	500

Papineau, Odilon	"	"	"	Nov. 22, 1864	Aug. 28, 1899	Aug. 28, 1899		500
Keiley, J	"	"	"	April 25, 1856	Sept. 28, 1899	Sept. 28, 1899		500
Boucher, Eloi	"	"	"	Nov. 3, 1861	Dec. 1, 1899	Dec. 1, 1899		500
Leonard, H	"	"	"	Feb. 27, 1864	" 1, 1899	" 1, 1899		500
Trudeau, A	"	"	"	May 21, 1864	" 1, 1899	" 1, 1899		500
Filiatreault, N	"	"	"	July 3, 1868	May 4, 1901	May 4, 1901		500
Aubé, William	"	"	"	Oct. 5, 1874	July 1, 1901	July 1, 1901		500
Brisebois, H	"	"	"	Nov. 7, 1872	Sept. 15, 1901	Sept. 15, 1901		500
Desormeau, Felix	"	"	"	Jan. 17, 1858	Feb. 1, 1901	Feb. 1, 1901		500
Larin, Léon	"	"	"	Dec. 21, 1870	April 23, 1902	April 23, 1902		500
Bellehumeur, Raoul	"	"	"	Sept. 3, 1877	May 1, 1902	May 1 1902		500
Belanger, Edouard	"	"	"	Nov. 19, 1870	July 1, 1902	July 1, 1902		500
Jobin, E	"	"	"	Oct. 28, 1875	Sept. 1, 1902	Sept. 1, 1902		500
Labelle, Camille	"	"	"	Mar. 24, 1875	May 1, 1903	May 1, 1903		500
McDonough, Andrew	"	"	"	" 30, 1876	Sept. 1, 1903	Sept 1, 1903		500
Therrien, Geo	"	"	"	Nov. 8, 1877	June 15, 1904	July 1, 1904		500
Labrecque, Emile	"	"	"	Feb 17, 1874	April 27, 1905	May 1, 1905		500
Taillon, Chas	Messenger	"	"	Aug. 18, 1838	May 1, 1880	" 1, 1880		500
Cloutier, I	Stable guard	"	"	Dec. 25, 1843	Nov. 4, 1881	Nov. 4, 1881		500
Ouimet, Damase	"	"	"	Nov. 15, 1862	April 24, 1899	April 24, 1899		500
Leclerc, Eugène	Fireman	"	"	May 20, 1871	Jan. 1, 1899	Jan. 1, 1899		50
Dubinville, A	"	"	"	Dec. 29, 1866	Dec. 9, 1901	Dec. 9. 1901		50

34—12½

Name.	Rank.	Creed.	Date of Birth.	Date of first Appointment.	Date of present Appointment.	Salary.
J. A. Kirk	Warden	Presbyterian	Mar. 1, 1837	Dec. 12, 1899	Dec. 12, 1899	$2,000
A. B. Pipes	Deputy warden	Church of England	" 31, 1853	June 25, 1889	June 6, 1901	1,500
E. P. Doherty, M.D	Surgeon	Roman Catholic	Oct. 18, 1861	Jan. 22, 1901	Jan. 22, 1901	1,400
C. H. Martin	Accountant, &c	Methodist	Feb. 5, 1858	Aug. 4, 1897	April 1, 1903	1,200
Rev. J. R. Campbell, D.D	Protestant chaplain	Church of England	Aug. 7, 1841	Oct. 1, 1883	Oct. 1, 1883	800
Rev. A. D. Cormier	Roman Catholic chaplain	Roman Catholic	Nov. 27, 1854	Dec. 1, 1889	Dec. 1, 1889	600
Angus McDonald	Steward, &c	"	" 26, 1865	June 1, 1891	April 1, 1903	800
James A. Piercy	Engineer	Methodist	Aug. 15, 1852	May, 12, 1885	May 12, 1885	900
L. S. Hutchinson	Chief keeper	Church of England	Oct. 18, 1874	Feb. 1, 1893	" 1, 1901	800
G. B. Papineau	Hospital overseer	Roman Catholic	June 27, 1856	Jan. 1, 1886	Jan. 1, 1898	800
Elizabeth McMahon	Matron	"	April 7, 1870	" 21, 1898	May 1, 1899	500
Elizabeth Cumming	Deputy matron	Presbyterian	June 8, 1848	Feb. 8, 1900	Feb. 8, 1900	400
John Downey	Blacksmith instructor	Baptist	Mar. 17, 1840	May 1, 1868	May 1, 1868	700
Nathan Tattrie	Shoe "	Presbyterian	April 3, 1844	Sept. 1, 1877	Sept. 1, 1877	700
Wm. R. Burns	Tailor "	Roman Catholic	Mar. 14, 1858	May 10, 1891	May 10, 1891	700
L. H. Chambers	Carpenter "	"	April 20, 1853	" 1, 1886	Dec. 1, 1900	700
John McDougall	Mason "	"	May 6, 1861	April 5, 1891	" 1, 1900	700
Jos. T. LeBlanc	Quarry "	"	June 29, 1849	May 1, 1883	Oct. 1, 1901	700
A. T. Hicks	Farm "	Baptist	Aug. 11, 1856	Sept. 25, 1901	Sept. 25, 1901	700
Willard Lawrence	Night keeper	Church of England	May 14, 1849	" 27, 1899	April 1, 1901	600
William Hogan	Keeper	Roman Catholic	April 17, 1843	Jan. 1, 1869	July 1, 1897	600
William Alexander	"	Methodist	Aug. 31, 1846	" 1, 1880	Jan. 1, 1898	600
A. A. Allain	"	Roman Catholic	Feb. 1, 1855	" 10, 1883	Mar. 1, 1903	600
Thomas Walsh	"	"	Jan. 1, 1859	Dec. 1, 1896	" 1, 1903	600
John Corcoran	Guard	"	April 12, 1847	July 1, 1880	July 1, 1880	500
James Luther	"	Methodist	June 1, 1840	May 9, 1882	May 9, 1882	500
F. F. Gillespie	"	Church of England	July 3, 1873	Oct. 18, 1891	Oct. 1, 1892	500
N. A. Burden	"	"	" 25, 1852	" 1, 1892	Feb. 1, 1893	500
John McCaull	"	Presbyterian	Mar. 1, 1850	July 23, 1894	July 23, 1894	500
Chas. S. Elsdon	"	Methodist	Sept. 4, 1869	" 23, 1895	" 23, 1895	500
Sinclair McDougall	"	Presbyterian	Oct. 18, 1871	" 23, 1895	" 23, 1895	500
Arthur Brown	"	"	Sept. 26, 1864	Jan. 1, 1898	Jan. 1, 1898	500
George Drillio	"	"	April 27, 1865	" 1, 1898	" 1, 1898	500
Stephen H. Getson	"	"	Feb. 3, 1873	" 1, 1898	" 1, 1898	500
John McLeod	"	"	Sept. 20, 1860	" 1, 1898	" 1, 1898	500
(a) Patrick Connell	"	Roman Catholic	Aug. 6, 1849	" 1, 1880	Feb. 5, 1899	500
Lauchlin McDonald	"	"	July 28, 1876	June 1, 1901	June 1, 1901	500
S. A. Palmer	"	Baptist	" 19, 1858	July 1, 1901	July 1, 1901	500
Amos Robinson	"	Methodist	Aug. 22, 1858	" 1, 1901	" 1, 1901	500
A. L. Belliveau	"	Roman Catholic	Oct. 9, 1860	" 15, 1901	" 15, 1901	500
J. A. Lane	"	"	" 14, 1843	" 1, 1880	" 1, 1880	500

John Hebert	"	"	May 5, 1865	" 1, 1902	" 1, 1902			500
Andrew Murphy	"	"	Nov. 29, 1868	Jan. 1, 1904	Jan. 1, 1904			500
D. P. Belliveau	"	"	Jan. 28, 1860	" 14, 1901	Feb. 16, 1905			500
John S. Milton	Stable guard.	Baptist	Nov. 22, 1853	May 1, 1894	July 1, 1898			500
John D. Mcdonald	"	Roman Catholic	Aug. 12, 1878	Jan. 1, 1903	Jan. 1, 1903			500
Samuel Stewart	Messenger	Presbyterian	" 5, 1844	March 1, 1903	Mar. 1, 1903			500
D. A. Crossman	Fireman	Methodist	May 19, 1872	Feb. 8, 1904	Feb. 8, 1904			500

(*a*) Retired December 31, 1897. Reappointed February 15, 1899.

MANITOBA.

Name.	Rank.	Creed.	Date of Birth.	Date of first Appointment.	Date of present Appointment.	Salary.
A. G Irvine, I.S.O.	Warden	Church of England	Dec 7, 1837	May 1, 1870	Oct. 13, 1892	$ 2,200
A. Manseau	Deputy warden	Roman Catholic	Jan. 14, 1858	July 1, 1891	Sept. 2, 1898	1,500
R. W. Neill, M.D	Surgeon	Church of England	May 24, 1869	Sept. 12, 1900	12. 1900	1,500
Rev. F. M. Finn	Protestant chaplain	Methodist	Feb. 9, 1832	Mar. 1, 1898	Mar. 1, 1898	800
Rev. A. Beliveau, D.D	Roman Catholic chaplain	Roman Catholic	Mar. 2, 1870	June 21, 1905	June 21, 1905	800
E. Freeman	Steward	Church of England	May 12, 1856	Feb. 1, 1886	Mar. 1, 1903	800
J. O. Beaupré	Hospital overseer, etc	Roman Catholic	July 2, 1859	" 28, 1885	Nov. 1, 1892	900
J. Smith	Engineer	Church of England	Dec. 8, 1848	Dec. 10, 1883	" 1, 1889	1,000
J. H. Daignault	Storekeeper and warden's clerk	Roman Catholic	Nov. 30, 1867	Aug. 19, 1902	Oct. 1, 1904	800
A. R. Mitchell	Chief trade instructor	Presbyterian	Aug. 2, 1844	July 2, 1903	" 1, 1904	1,000
W. R. Grahame	Farm Instructor	"	Oct. 19, 1860	" 1, 1891	" 24, 1893	700
T. Miller	Shoemaker instructor	Church of England	Dec. 17, 1857	Nov. 10, 1892	July 23, 1895	700
G. Stenhouse	Mason Instructor	Presbyterian	July 29, 1866	Sept. 1, 1901	Sept. 1, 1904	700
John Snell	Keeper	"	Aug. 8, 1875	July 2, 1902	May 1, 1905	600
W. C. Abbott	Keeper	Church of England	May 14, 1873	June 1, 1903	June 1, 1905	600
T. Douglas	Guard	" "	Feb. 8, 1869	" 1, 1899	" 1, 1899	600
N. Currie	"	Presbyterian	Nov. 14, 1877	Mar. 1, 1902	Mar. 1, 1902	600
R. Downie	"	"	Aug. 5, 1866	July 7, 1902	July 7, 1902	600
H. W. B. McDonell	"	Roman Catholic	June 5, 1879	Dec. 14, 1902	Dec. 14, 1902	600
C. H. Tweddell	"	Church of England	May 27, 1869	June 1, 1903	June 1, 1903	600
J. Douglass	"	Presbyterian	Nov. 29, 1872	Sept. 1, 1903	Sept. 1, 1903	600
A. Champion	"	Church of England	June 13, 1875	Oct. 1, 1903	Oct. 1, 1903	600
E. Newbury	"	" "	Nov. 30, 1875	May 1, 1904	May 1, 1904	600
W. Botting	"	" "	June 3, 1875	" 1, 1904	" 1, 1904	600
W. Burt	"	Presbyterian	Mar. 12, 1875	" 1, 1904	" 1, 1904	600
G. Richmond	"	Methodist	Oct. 8, 1870	" 1, 1904	" 1, 1904	600
A. L. Breeze	"	Church of England	April 9, 1875	Oct. 1, 1904	Oct. 1, 1904	600
J. French	"	Methodist	Oct. 22, 1870	" 1, 1904	" 1, 1904	600
F. J. Thornhill	"	Roman Catholic	Apr. 24, 1880	Nov. 1, 1904	Nov. 1, 1904	600
W. V. B. Golf	"	Church of England	Dec. 4, 1870	April 1, 1905	April 1, 1905	600
B. Prefontaine	"	Roman Catholic	Jan. 24, 1875	" 1, 1905	" 1, 1905	600

British Columbia Penitentiary.

Name.	Rank.	Creed.	Date of Birth.	Date of first Appointment.	Date of present Appointment.	Salary.
J. C. Whyte	Warden	Presbyterian	Aug. 2, 1861	Nov. 27, 1896	Nov. 27, 1896	$ 2,000
*D. D. Bourke	Deputy warden	Roman Catholic.	" 15, 1845	Jan. 23, 1896	April 1, 1896	1,500
Rev. A. E. Vert	Protestant chaplain	Presbyterian	Nov. 1, 1869	May 16, 1904	May 16, 1904	800
Rev. E. Peytavin	Roman Catholic chaplain.	Roman Catholic.	" 6, 1849	June 23, 1903	June 23, 1903	800
W. A. DeWolf Smith	Surgeon	Church of England	Oct. 5, 1859	Nov. 1, 1887	" 30 1890	600
J. W. Harvey	Accountant, &c	" "	Feb. 23, 1856	June 29, 1895	Feb. 27, 1896	1,200
Benjamin Burr	Storekeeper	Reformed Episcopal	Mar. 26, 1844	Oct. 1, 1888	May 1, 1899	800
R. J. Robertson	Steward	Presbyterian	Jan. 28, 1865	" 11, 1887	Oct. 1, 1895	800
W. J. Carroll	Hospital overseer	Roman Catholic.	Mar 15, 1860	July 23, 1886	" 1, 1895	800
H. Disney	Chief Trade instructor	Church of England	Dec. 17, 1866	Mar. 1, 1895	" 15, 1902	1,000
Geo. McKenzie	Shoemaker "	Presbyterian	July 4, 1854	Nov. 1, 1883	Nov. 1, 1883	750
Alex. Coutts	Blacksmith "	"	Sept. 13, 1850	Oct. 1, 1866	Oct. 1, 1866	750
John McNiven	Farm "	"	May 6, 1856	June 1, 1889	" 1, 1895	700
James Doyle	Brick "	Roman Catholic.	Mar. 8, 1862	Oct. 1, 1886	Feb. 1, 1902	700
John Imlah	Mason "	Presbyterian	July 20, 1860	May 15, 1900	Nov. 1, 1902	700
D. C. Mackenzie	Tailor "	Methodist	Aug. 25, 1868	Mar. 1, 1904	Mar. 1, 1904	700
H. McKee	Keeper	Presbyterian	May 24, 1849	Nov. 7, 1884	Oct. 2, 1895	600
F. Stewart	"	"	Aug. 16, 1852	April 1, 1885	Feb. 1, 1902	600
Patrick Smyth	Guard	Roman Catholic.	Mar. 17, 1843	Feb. 21, 1879	" 21, 1879	600
Thomas Sampson	"	Methodist	May 25, 1859	April 1, 1890	April 1, 1890	600
W. A. Patchell	"	Church of England	Aug. 12, 1862	Aug. 18, 1890	Aug. 18, 1890	600
R. J. Atkins	"	Methodist	Dec. 3, 1860	April 1, 1885	Sept. 1, 1892	600
Ralph Dynes	"	Roman Catholic	Oct. 31, 1867	Jan. 1, 1894	Jan. 1, 1894	600
A. McNeill	"	Presbyterian	June 17, 1862	" 29, 1894	" 29, 1894	600
William Walsh	"	Roman Catholic.	Feb. 14, 1864	June 1, 1896	June 1, 1896	600
Edward Walmsley	"	Church of England	" 8, 1870	May 10, 1899	May 10, 1899	600
M. Lavell	"	Roman Catholic.	June 17, 1867	Mar. 9, 1901	Mar. 9, 1901	600
P. Devine	"	"	July 30, 1875	April 8, 1901	April 8, 1901	600
E. E. Anderson	"	Presbyterian	Sept. 22, 1884	June, 2, 1904	June 2, 1904	600
T. B. T. Theroux	"	Roman Catholic.	July 2, 1870	" 1, 1905	" 1, 1905	600

* Was appointed hospital overseer and schoolmaster of Manitoba Penitentiary, July 23, 1886; appointed deputy warden of Manitoba Penitentiary, Oct. 13, 1892.

APPENDIX M

FARM REPORTS

STATEMENT of Amount Expended and Value of Produce Sold and Labour Furnished to other Departments, Year ending June 30, 1905.

Description.	Quantity.	Rate.	Amount.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
To stock on hand, June 30, 1905			7,474 61
Farm implements and supplies			116 15
Binder twine ... Lbs.	200	0 10½	21 00
Boar pig	1		20 00
Bran for horses ... Lbs.	1,000		9 50
Corn to piggery ... Bush.	200	0 58	116 00
Freight and expressage			7 60
Grinding feed			1 00
Horse	1		175 00
Horseshoeing			21 01
Kitchen refuse to piggery			100 00
Lime, bushels to piggery	6	0 20	1 20
Manure			87 70
Medical attendance			11 50
Repairs to harness			62 77
" farm implements and ploughs			23 53
" vehicles			10 51
" stove-pipe, tinware and painting			7 44
Seed, grain and potatoes			116 16
Sundries, stationery, &c.			17 46
Salt for horses ... Brls.	1		1 25
Treshing grain ... Bush.	3,890	0 02	77 80
Travelling expenses			7 10
Wood and coal			54 59
Weighing hogs			0 90
Convict labour ... Days.	7,336½	0 30	2,200 95
Farm instructor's salary			700 00
Asst. " "			600 00
Stable guards (2) "	500		1,000 00

Description.	Quantity.	Rate.	Amount.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
Supplied to steward—			
Beets ... Bush.	$337\frac{1}{8}$	$36\frac{127}{337}$	122 59
Beans ... Lbs.	1,665	0 02	33 10
" green ... Bush.	2	0 50	1 00
Cabbage ... Lbs.	33,431	$0\ \frac{8}{10}$	265 76
Carrots ... Bush.	$166\frac{7}{8}$	0 40	66 74
Onions ... "	$123\frac{53}{105}$	1 00	123 53
" ... Bunches	1,483	$3\frac{220}{1483}$	47 39
" ... Lbs.	2,510	0 01	25 10
Parsnips ... Bush.	$51\frac{1}{5}$	0 40	20 47
Potatoes ... Bags.	$887\frac{7}{8}$	$0\ 66\frac{1}{3}$	587 87
Pork, dressed ... Lbs.	26,475	$6\frac{3}{5}\frac{6}{2}\frac{4}{1}\frac{7}{0}\frac{5}{5}$	1,770 85
Rhubarb ... "	1,438	$0\ \frac{1}{2}$	7 19
Turnips ... Bush.	644	$21\frac{3}{3}\frac{2}{2}\frac{7}{7}$	135 42
Tomatoes ... "	$160\frac{13}{105}$	0 35	56 13
Green corn ... Ears.	4,090	$0\ \frac{1}{2}$	20 45
			3,283 59
Sold to customers—			
Beets ... Bush.	$56\frac{3}{4}$		14 16
Cabbages ... Doz.	56	$0\ 41\frac{1}{4}$	23 10
Cabbage plants ... "	9	0 05	0 45
Corn ... Bags.	5	0 25	1 25
Carrots ... Bush.	$26\frac{1}{4}$	0 25	6 57
Onions ... "	172	$1\ 05\frac{79}{105}$	181 39
Parsnips ... "	$1\frac{1}{2}$	0 40	0 60
Pork, dressed ... Lbs.	190	0 07	13 30
" live ... "	11,690	$6\frac{5}{1}\frac{0}{1}\frac{11}{0}\frac{0}{0}\frac{0}{0}$	751 51
Rhubarb ... Bunches	2	0 03	0 06
Tomatoes ... Bush.	$60\frac{3}{4}$	$0\ 39\frac{1}{3}$	23 85
" plants ... Doz.	6	0 05	0 30
Turnips ... Bush.	$84\frac{1}{4}$	$0\ 19\frac{1}{3}$	16 14
Buckwheat ... Bags.	4	$0\ 66\frac{2}{3}$	2 65
Hay ... Tons.	$42\frac{1}{2}\frac{6}{0}\frac{0}{0}\frac{0}{0}$	5 35	229 19
Straw ... "	$1\frac{1}{2}\frac{6}{0}\frac{4}{0}\frac{0}{0}$	4 00	7 28

To balance			1,680 92	Rent of pasture.....Months	11	1 00	11 00
				Refuse bread			10 00
				Old bones.....Tons.	6	10 00	60 00
							1,352 80
				Decorated grounds, flower seeds			6 15
				Straw for beds.....Tons.	$3\frac{230}{2000}$	4 00	12 46
				Storekeeper, straw for ice house..... "	3	4 00	12 00
							30 61
				Convict labour to other departments...Days.	$2,824\frac{1}{10}$	0 30	847 23
				Horse " " " ... "	$2,505\frac{1}{2}$	0 50 –0 75	1,708 88
							2,556 11
				Stock on hand, June 30, 1905			7,500 54
			14,723 65				14,723 65

J. A. McCAUGHERTY,
Farm Instructor.

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS.

Description.	Quantity.	Rate.	Amount.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
Hay.....Tons.	135	5 35	722 25
Straw..... "	59	4 00	236 00
Oats.....Bushl.	2,840	0 40	1,136 00
Barley..... "	1,050	0 55	577 50
Buckwheat.....Bags.	9	0 66	5 94
Beets.....Bushl.	500	0 34½	172 50
Beans.....Lbs.	1,665	0 02	33 10
" green.....Bushl.	2	0 50	1 00
Cabbages.....Lbs.	33,431	0 $\frac{8}{10}$	265 76
" heads.....Doz.	56	0 41¼	23 10
" plants..... "	9	0 05	0 45
Corn.....Ear.	4,090	0 00½	20 45
" .....Bags	5	0 25	1 25
Carrots.....Bushl.	493	0 38	187 34
Onions..... "	295 $\frac{53}{100}$	1 03⅛	304 92
" .....Bunches.	1,483	0 03⅛	47 39
" .....Lbs.	2,510	0 01	25 10
Parsnips.....Bushl.	52⅓	0 40	21 07
Potatoes.....Bags.	987	0 66⅔	653 39
Pork, dressed.....Lbs.	26,665	0 06 $\frac{3}{5}\frac{6}{3}\frac{8}{7}\frac{8}{6}$	1,784 15
" live..... "	11,690	0 06 $\frac{5}{1}\frac{0}{6}\frac{1}{9}\frac{1}{0}$	751 51
Rhubarb..... "	1,438	0 00½	7 19
" .....Bunches	2	0 03	0 06
Tomatoes.....Bushl.	220 $\frac{9}{11}$	0 36⅓	79 80
" .....Plants.	6	0 05	0 30
Turnips.....Bushl.	800	0 21	168 00
Mangolds..... "	900	0 12½	112 50
Total.....			7,338 02

J. A. McCAUGHERTY,
Farm Inst.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

General Statement.

Dr.	$ cts.	Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Stock on hand June 30, 1904	2,928 64	*Farm Produce to Institution.*		
Farm seeds, manure, implements, pigs, feeding, &c.	1,916 26	Potatoes, 1,095 bags at 50c	547 50	
Shop work for stables, farm and piggery	517 15	Turnips, 215 bdles. at 2c	4 30	
Stable forage, wagons, harness, horses, &c.	1,419 75	" 93½ bush	23 39	
Convict labour for—		Beets, 40 bdles. at 2c	0 80	
Farm, 4,947¼ days at 30c	1,484 25	" 1 bush.	0 25	
Stables, 1,273¾ " 30c	382 13	Scallions, 160 bdles. at 2c	3 20	
Piggery, 1,390¾ " 30c	417 22	Carrots, 225 bdles. at 2c	4 50	
Instructor's salary, 9 months	524 97	" 74 bush. at 25c	18 50	
Teamster's salary	500 00	Onions, 437 bdles. at 2c	8 74	
Kitchen refuse to piggery	104 10	Leeks, 165 bdles. at 2c	3 30	
		Cabbage, 2,637 heads at 2c	52 74	
		Pork, 33,467 lbs. at 7c	2,342 69	
		Potatoes to bakery, 77 bags at 50c	38 50	
		Straw for ice-house, 1 load	0 25	
				3,048 66
		Customs sales, hay, &c		139 68
		Manure to different departments		4 15
		Horse labour to different departments, 3,410 days at 80c		2,728 00
		Convicts' labour to different departments, 1,516½ days at 30c		454 95
		Stock on hand, June 30, 1905		2,132 05
		Balance		1,686 98
	10,194 47			10,194 47

Farm Produce.

	$ cts.
Farm Produce to Piggery.	
Straw, 77¾ tons	365 41
Hay, 1½ tons at $9	15 75
Decayed potatoes, 1½ tons at $3	4 50
Buckwheat, 19 bushels at 48c	9 12
" 66 bushels at 40c	26 40
Oats, 4 bushels at 40c	1 60
Barley, 151 bushels at 54c	81 54
Pease, 41 bushels at 60c	24 60
Turnips, 110 bushels at 5c	5 50
Cabbage, 2,088 heads at 2c	41 76
	576 18
Farm Produce to Stable.	
Oats, 1,245 bushels at 40c	498 00
Hay, 82 tons at $9	738 00
Straw, 13¾ tons at $4.70	64 62
	1,300 62
Supplied to Institution.	
Pork, 33,467 lbs. at 7c	2,342 69
Potatoes to steward, 1,095 bags at 50c	547 50
" to bakery, 77 bags at 50c	38 50
Turnips, 215 bdles. at 2c	4 30
" 93½ bushels	23 39
Beets, 40 bushels at 2c	0 80
" 1 bushel	0 25
Scallions, 160 bdles. at 2c	3 20
Carrots, 225 bdles. at 2c	4 50
" 74 bushels at 25c	18 50
Onions, 437 bdles. at 2c	8 74
Leeks, 165 bdles. at 2c	3 30
Cabbages, 2,637 heads at 2c	52 74
Straw for ice-house, 1 load	0 25
	3,048 66
Total of farm produce	4,925 46

DORCHESTER.

DORCHESTER, Sept. 11, 1905.

The Inspectors of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

SIRS,—I have the honour to submit herewith the annual report of the operations upon the farm for the year ended June 30, 1905.

The season was so dry, that garden stuff, mangolds and carrots, were very backward and turned out a light crop. Turnips, potatoes, grain and hay were a fair crop and well saved. We had a dry autumn, winter setting in early, which caused pasturage to be short, and made early feeding a necessity. The following shows the quantity and value of the farm products :—

268	tons English hay at $8	$ 2,144 00
57	" broadleaf hay at $5	285 00
1,440	bushels oats at 48c	691 20
299	" barley at 60c	178 80
41	" buckwheat at 50c	20 50
5,000	" turnips at at 20c	1,000 00
3,500	" potatoes at 30c	1,050 00
125	" white carrots at 30c	37 50
300	" mangolds at 25c	75 00
150	" red carrots at 30c	45 00
60	" red beets at 30c	18 00
125	" pumpkins at 10c	12 50
378	lbs. onions at 2½c	9 45
514	heads of cabbage at 3c	15 42
11,720	lbs. beef	700 85
2,588	" beef	155 88
8,139	" pork	488 34
	Milk	166 17
		$ 7,093 61

We have on hand 141 head of cattle and 12 horses. Our stock of pigs number 40. Ninety-seven acres are in grain and root crops.

I have the honour to be, sirs,

Your obedient servant,

A. T. HICKS,

Farm Instructor.

Farm Statement.

Dr.	$ cts.	Cr.	$ cts.
To stock on hand July 1, 1904	9,400 16	By farm products supplied prison—	
Kitchen refuse for piggery	96 00	11,720 lbs. beef	700 85
Seeds, garden and field	285 09	8,139 lbs. pork	488 34
Windsor disc harrow	28 00	Vegetables	426 61
Harness repairs	37 34	Milk, 2,984 qts	89 52
Blacksmith account	227 43	5 tons straw for prison beds	20 00
Carpenter's "	73 35	Farm products supplied staff—	
Machinist "	7 75	2,588 lbs. beef	155 88
Tailor shop "	4 60	Vegetables	54 90
400 lbs. binder twine, 10½c. per lb.	42 00	Milk	76 65
1,000 bush. oats at 53½c. per bush.	535 00	Farm produce supplied sundry customers—	
Straw	13 95	58 small pigs	151 00
Hay	114 75	Boar service	1 50
Wire fence stock	177 08	1 small bull	32 00
Convict labour, 7,713 d. at 30c.	2,313 90	Bull service	5 00
2 guards, $500 each	1,000 00	1,269 lbs. hides at 5½c.	69 80
Instructors' salary	700 00	120 cords of wood at $2	240 00
Sundries from store	294 83	25 cords of rough wood at $1	25 00
		108,000 ft. timber hauled	162 00
		Hauling 1,271·97 tons soft coal at 23c.	292 55
		Hauling 61 tons hard coal at 30c. per ton	19 20
		2 prs. oxen, 307 d. at 60c. per d.	368 40
		6 horses, 307 d. at 80c. per d	1,473 60
		5 convict teamsters, 307 d. at 30c, per d	460 50
		1 messenger's horse, 365 d. at 75c per d	273 75
		Stock on hand June 30, 1905	9,314 38
		Balance	449 80
	15,351 23		15,351 23

A. T. HICKS,
Farm Instructor.

MANITOBA.

MANITOBA PENITENTIARY, July 6, 1905.

Inspectors of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

SIRS,—I beg to submit my annual statement for the year ending June 30, 1905.

The farm produced the following:—Oats and barley, 6,473 bush.: wheat, 600 bush.: potatoes, 1,500 bush.; turnips, 400 bush.; carrots, 30 bush.; beets, 20 bush.; onions, 10 bush.; cabbage, 7,000 lbs. The onions were a failure, maggots destroying them.

Seeding commenced the end of April. The land was in fine shape for a few days, then we had a snow storm, after that it was a few days work, then a few days rain, until about June 28. We have not had any rain since, the longest period of dry weather since seeding began.

Our crops are looking well, with the exception of some low spots, and as for the potatoes, it has been too cold and wet for them, a quantity of the seed rotting in the ground.

I am, sirs, your obedient servant,

W. R. GRAHAME,
Farm Instructor.

FARM BALANCE SHEET, JUNE 30, 1905.

DR.	$ cts.	$ cts.	CR.	$ cts.	cts.
			By Steward—		
To stock on hand July 1, 1904		8,087 80	846½ gall. milk at 20c	169 30	
Blacksmith—			1,237 bush. potatoes at 30c.	371 10	
Horseshoeing	79 24		214 " turnips at 15c.	32 10	
Repairs	15 01		4,640 lbs. pork at 6c.	278 40	
		94 25	349¾ " " 8c.	27 98	
Engineer—			560 " green vegetables at ½c.	2 80	
Repairs		3 81	6,045 lbs. cabbage at ½c.	30 22	
Carpenter—			9½ bush. onions at 60c.	5 70	
Bob-sleighs	26 84		25 " carrots at 30c.	7 50	
Repairs	57 84		8 " beets at 30c.	2 40	
		84 68	3,309 lbs. beef at $5.89 per cwt	194 90	
Shoemaker—			1,405 lbs. beef at 8c. per lb.	112 40	
Repairs		8 73	4,150 " sauerkraut at 1c.	41 50	
Accountant—					1,276 30
Charges on car wheat	4 44		Storekeeper (Custom)—		
Express and freight	38 69		7 bush. potatoes at 40c.	2 80	
Horseshoeing in Win'ip'g	1 00		74 " " 60c.	44 40	
		44 13	35 " " 50c.	17 50	
Storekeeper—			83 " oats at 45c.	37 35	
Supplies and repairs	55 23		820½ bush. oats at 40c.	328 20	
Bran	16 80		17½ " barley at 45c.	7 88	
1 pair bob-sleighs	31 00		270¾ " " 40c.	108 30	
Auctioneer's services	5 35		2,813 lbs. pork at 7c	196 91	
Garden and field seeds	43 83		5,700 " hogs at 5¼c.	299 14	
Vet'ry services, 5 calls	30 00		9,780 " " 5c.	489 00	
Poplar	11 40		614 bush. wheat at 87½c.	535 72	
Tamarack	17 21		409 galls. milk at 20c.	81 80	
1 disc gang plough	80 00		1,112 lbs. cabbage at ½c.	5 56	
1 team horses	475 00		292 lbs. hides at 5½c.	15 33	
1 set harness	37 00		41 " 5½c.	2 25	
1 grain grinder	45 00		Teaming	36 79	
400 lbs. bdr. twine at 10½c.	42 00		Tongues and hearts	4 00	
300 " " 12½	37 50		Grinding	0 98	
		927 32			

FARM BALANCE SHEET—*Continued.*

DR.	$ cts.	$ cts.	CR.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To threshing—			By Storekeeper (Custom)—		
6,473 bush. oats and barley at 2½cts.	161 83		3 bush. turnips at 15c	0 45	
600 bush. wheat at 3cts.	18 00	179 83	8½ bush. beets at 30c	2 55	
1 Yorkshire boar		13 00	4½ bush. carrots at 30c	1 35	
1 Berkshire boar		10 00	5 bull service at $1	5 00	
Steward—			3 boar service at 75c	2 25	
1 brl. salt		3 50	¾ load straw at $1	0 75	
Convict Labour—			775 lbs. hay at $16	6 20	
4,757 days at 30c		1,427 10	50 lbs. flax at 2c	1 00	
Farm instructor's salary		700 00	6 yds. sand at 25c	1 50	
Balance to profit and loss		1,984 81			2,234 96
			Hospital—		
			25 lbs. flax at 2c		0 50
			Engineer—		
			50 lbs. tallow at 7c		3 50
			Storekeeper—		
			1 ton hay for ice house at $4	4 00	
			140 cedar posts at 15c	21 00	
					25 00
			Police—		
			218 days patrol horse at 75c		163 50
			Sundry Departments—		
			960 days team at $1.50	1,440 00	
			1,310 days convict labour at 30c	393 20	
					1,833 20
			2 condemned horses sold		107 00
			Inventory, June 30, 1905		7,925 00
		13,568 96			13,568 96

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Inspectors of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIRS,—I have the honour to herewith submit my report for the year ending June 30, 1905.

A review of the work of the past year is very satisfactory.

The weather was favourable for all crops, and the harvest in the particular branches was splendid. Special mention may be made of the yield of hay, which was exceptionally heavy.

Instead of working at land clearing during the past year, convict labour was devoted to the more pressing need of brick-making and erecting of the new prison building. If the present outlook signifies, our farm will have a successful crop again this year.

I have the honour to be, sirs,
Your obedient servant,
JNO. McNIVEN,
Farm Instructor

Farm Statement.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To stock on hand June 30, '04			*Steward.*		
Farm	1,034 50		By potatoes, 50,476 lbs	202 39	
Piggery	529 00		Turnips, 2,074 lbs	6 91	
Stables	1,967 50		Carrots, 1,869 lbs	6 23	
		3,531 00	Onions, 1,472 lbs	7 36	
Farm.			Beets, 1,787 lbs	5 96	
To implements, &c	267 63		Parsnips, 1,872 lbs	6 22	
Sundry seeds	133 61		Cabbage, 5,549 lbs	18 48	
Fertilizer	42 50		Rbubarb, 150 lbs	0 75	
Blacksmith's acct., general repairs	55 21		Lettuce, 108 lbs	0 55	
Carpenter's acct., general repairs	106 25		Leeks, 456 lbs	2 28	
Manure, 234 loads	117 00		Pease, 1,821 lbs	27 23	
Convict labour, 2,708 days	812 40		Pork, 8,888 lbs	711 04	
Veterinary service	8 00		Milk, 171 galls	34 20	
		1,542 60			1,029 61
Piggery.			*Hospital.*		
To piggery supplies	3 86		By milk, 78½ galls	15 71	
Coal, 2,000 lbs	4 25				15 71
Caldron	33 00		*Brickyard.*		
Carpenter's acct., general repairs	20 49		By wood, 20 cords	40 00	
Distillery grain refuse, 48 loads	108 00				40 00
Brewer's grains, 178 loads	89 00		*Sundry Customers.*		
2 Yorkshire sows	35 00		By milk, 461 galls	92 20	
2 " boars	14 00		Calves, 3	19 20	
Freight on same from Ottawa	30 25		Hay, 35,700 lbs	107 50	
Convict labour, 439 days	131 70		Cabbage plants	0 40	
Kitchen refuse, 12 months	30 00		Use of carts	25 00	
		499 55	Hauling for officers	13 50	
Stables.			Use of pasture	1 00	
To stable supplies	73 59				258 80
Oats, 24,180 lbs	314 34		Horse for messenger service, 365 days	328 50	
Bran, 12,000 lbs	138 00		Truckage for new wing shops, &c	1,460 70	
Drugs	3 05				1,789 20
Blacksmith's acct., general repairs	56 57		Stock on hand, June 30, '05		
Carpenter's acct., general repairs	7 61		Farm	968 10	
Shoe shop acct., general repairs	39 45		Piggery	631 00	
Veterinary service	9 00		Stables	2,762 50	
1 team horses	725 00				4,361 60
Convict labour, 1,537½ days	461 25		Balance		605 49
		1,827 26			
Salary as farm instructor		700 00			
		8,100 41			8,100 41

FARM PRODUCE.

Hay, 40 tons, at $10	$ 400 00
Oats, 5 tons, at $26	130 00
Potatoes, 50 tons, at $10	500 00
Turnips, 46,500 lbs., at 33⅓c. per cwt.	155 00
Carrots, white, 44,000 lbs., at 33⅓c. per cwt.	146 66
Carrots, red, 20,600 lbs., at 33⅓c. per cwt.	68 66
Mangolds, 16,000 lbs., at 33⅓c. per cwt.	53 33
Beets, 3,400 lbs., at 33⅓c. per cwt.	11 34
Parsnips, 5,000 lbs., at 33⅓c. per cwt.	16 67
Pease, 5,500 lbs., at $1.50 per cwt.	82 50
Onions, 1,472 lbs., at 50c. per cwt.	7 36
Rhubarb, 150 lbs., at 50c. per cwt.	0 75
Lettuce, 108 lbs., at 50c. per cwt.	0 55
Leeks, 456 lbs., at 50c. per cwt.	2 28
Pork, 8,888 lbs., at $8 per cwt.	711 04
Milk, 710½ gals., at 20c. per gal.	142 10
Wood, 20 cords, at $2 per cord.	40 00
Calves, 3 only	19 20
Cabbage, 5,549 lbs., at 33⅓c. per cwt.	18 48
Cabbage plants	0 40
Total	$ 2,506 32

APPENDIX N

REGINA JAIL

REGINA JAIL.

Inspectors of Pentitenitaries,
Ottawa.

REGINA, SASK., September 18, 1905.

SIRS,—I have the honour to hand you herewith the annual report, together with the usual statistics for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

During the year 169 prisoners were received, comprising 7 lunatics, 35 prisoners awaiting trial and 127 convicts. Of the latter, fully one-half came originally to await trial and were removed to court several times before finally receiving sentence. Each time they were brought back entailed the same work practically as in the case of a new arrival. Then there has been as many as 12 prisoners awaiting trial in custody at one time, in which case it practically takes almost the whole time of one officer attending interviews, &c.

The daily average population was 42, being 15 more than last year.

Considering the overcrowded state of the prison during almost all of the year, and the unavoidable laxity of discipline which it incurs, the behaviour of the prisoners, with about four exceptions, was very good.

During the past year quite a lot of work has been accomplished in connection with necessary alterations and additions to the accommodation. Six new cells have been built, making a total of forty cells which is the possible cell accommodation of the building.

Up stairs the rooms once occupied by the matron and bursar and a hall-way in which stood the medical supplies, were made into one large dormitory in which is placed 12 beds. The walls were lined with sheet-iron and strapped so that they are as safe as it is practicable to make them, although they are not by any means such walls as should be in an institution of this kind.

The floor between B. and C. corridors was taken out and a gallery built which is a great improvement both as regards supervision and ventilation.

Air shafts have been built from the ceilings of A., C. and D. corridors out through the ridge board of the roof, and although not perfect, are quite an aid to the ventilation of the building.

The drain connecting the main building with the cesspool burst in the depth of last winter, necessitating its excavation and replacement with new tile pipes for a distance of about 100 feet.

Minor repairs to the building, &c., were also attended to and the mechanical gang have been almost steadily employed all the year.

Operations on the farm were vigorously carried on and have been very successful, the farm accounts showing a nice balance of $793.64 in return for the convict labour.

We have this year in crop 12 acres roots, 38 acres wheat, 4 acres barley and 70 acres oats, all of which promise good returns. We have during the summer broke and backset 35 acres and summer-fallowed 35 acres more, making 70 acres of first-class land available for next year. We have now 5 horses and 4 oxen, but require more horses to replace the oxen. The piggery is getting into shape to help reduce the cost of maintenance and will in the ensuing year, it is expected, give material aid in this direction.

The ice industry was taken up again last winter, and ice to the amount of $266.25 was sold. This represented over one thousand loads, and considering that they had only hand saws to work with, meant a busy season for the ice gang.

The present system for disposal of sewage I consider is inadequate. For one thing the cesspool is altogether too small, requiring to be emptied on the adjacent land almost daily, the atmosphere is continually laden with the gas arising from the ground

whereon the contents have been emptied. Something should be done in this connection at an early date.

The present stable is not fit for the stock we have now, and a substantial barn with good loft accommodation would be much appreciated.

For the amount of vegetables necessary to be raised now the present root house is too small and a first class frost proof one should be constructed with concrete walls. We could then carry over larger quantities of vegetables till spring when they would fetch good prices, and the proceeds from such sales would soon recoup the original expenditure.

Something should be done to provide a chapel for the religious services. At present they have to be held in the corridor immediately in front of the cell doors, where there is so little room that the convicts have to be crowded together too much.

A hospital for those undergoing medical treatment and during convalescence should also be provided as soon as possible. There is positively no accommodation for the sick in the building beyond the cells and I feel that for humanity's sake something should be done in this matter.

Mr. W. P. Archibald, the Dominion Parole Officer, paid the institution a visit during the year, and it being Sunday conducted divine service, after which he interviewed several of the convicts. His visits left a good impression among the convicts, and I consider the department has done a good work in putting this class of work in the hands of a competent and experienced person, and to some extent obviating the necessity of amateurs interfering in this work.

I regret I cannot record a visit from either of the Inspectors of Pentiteutiaries, but must acknowledge their kindly help promptly given on all occasions through the mail and over the wire.

I have the honour to be, sirs,

Your obedient servant.

J. G. BLACK.

Jailer.

REGINA, September, 1905.

To the Inspectors of Pentitentiaries,
Ottawa.

SIRS,—I have the honour to submit my report of the medical department of the Regina jail for the year ended June 30, 1905.

The health of the prisoners confined in this jail during the past year has been quite up to the average, notwithstanding the fact that this jail has been overcrowded during the greater part of the year.

The health of the officers has been good.

A statement of the number of cases treated is appended.

I have the honour to be, sirs,

Your obedient servant,

DAVID LOW, M.D.,

Surgeon.

Statement of the Number of Cases Treated.

Diseases.	Number of Cases.	Diseases.	Number of Cases.
Appendicitis	3	Hardened wax in ear	2
Abrasion of hip	1	Insanity	7
Alcoholism	2	Indigestion	5
Acne	2	Iritis	1
Abscess	3	Jacksonian epilepsy	1
Angina pectoris	1	La grippe	1
Boils	4	Lumbago	24
Bruises	6	Mania	1
Bronchitis	1	Malingering	5
Conjunctivitis	7	Myopia	1
Colic	11	Neuralgia	5
Constipation	5	Nasal catarrh	3
Diarrhœa	1	Neuritis	1
Difficulty in swallowing	1	Orchitis	1
Eczema	8	Otitis	3
Elongated ürula	1	Psoriasis	2
Epistaxis	1	Pleurodynia	14
Enlarged glands	2	Rheumatism	11
Erytrema	3	Syncope	1
Erysipelas	1	Sprain	2
Frequent micturition	2	Syphilis	1
Feverish cold	8	Synovitis	4
Frost-bite	7	Scabies	3
Fractured ribs	1	Toothache	6
Gonorrhœa	3	Typhoid fever	1
General paralysis of insane	1	Taenia tonsüraüs	1
Gum-boil	1	Tonsilitis	2
Gunshot wound in knee	1	Urethritis	1
General debility	1	Varicocele	1
Hemorrhoids	1	Vertigo	2
Hernia	5	Vomiting	1
Headache	9		

Movements of Prisoners.

—	Lunatics.	General Prisoners.	Total.
Remaining on hand at midnight, June 30, 1904		37	37
Received since	7	162	169
			206
Discharged by—			
Expiration of sentence		158	158
Pardon		6	6
Parole		4	4
Removal to Brandon Asylum	7		7
			175
Remaining on hand at midnight, June 30, 1905		31	31

Daily average, 42.

Comparative Statement of the Movement of Prisoners for the past Ten Years.

Years.	Admissions.							Discharges.															Remaining at end of year.			Daily Average.
	Prisoners, general.		Lunatics.		Total.			Expiry of Sentence.		Pardon.		Parole.		Lunatic Asylums.		Deaths.	Escapes.	Other Jails or Penitentiaries.	Total.							
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Male.	Male.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1895-96	20	5	18	5	38	10	48	16	3	.....	..	.....	.. .	17	4	1	... ..	.....	34	7	41	23	6	29	22
1896-97	34	3	15	3	49	6	55	33	6	.....	...	.....	....	18	3	.....	.. ...	. .	51	9	60	21	3	24	21
1897-98	31	2	15	6	46	8	54	40	4	1	....	.. ...	....	15	6	.....	.... .	....	56	10	66	11	1	12	20
1898-99	36	4	28	2	64	6	70	31	4	.....	1	.....	....	23	2	.....	.....	....	54	7	61	21	....	21	15
1899-00	34	5	8	4	42	9	51	31	3	3	....	.....	....	8	4	.....	1	.....	43	7	50	20	2	22	23
1900-01	31	5	6	1	37	6	43	34	4	2	....	.....	....	5	1	1	....	.....	42	5	47	15	3	18	20
1901-02	53	1	7	1	60	2	62	45	3	2	....	.. ...	....	6	1	...	.....	1	54	4	58	21	1	22	20
1902-03	43	3	1	2	44	5	49	43	4	2	2	2	.. .	1	....	....	. ...	2	50	6	56	15	...	15	18
1903-04	128	...	6	....	134	....	134	95	...	2	....	2	....	6	....	.....	.....	7	112	....	112	37	...	37	27
1904-05	162	....	7	...	16	....	169	158	...	6	....	4	....	7	....	.....	.....	. .	175	....	175	31	....	31	42

REGINA JAIL.

—	Total.
Occupations—	
Bakers	1
Barbers	1
Boiler makers	1
Bricklayers	1
Brokers	1
Butchers	1
Carpenters	5
Cooks	3
Engineers	2
Farmers	13
Firemen	2
Grain buyers	1
Grocers	2
Harness makers	1
Labourers	61
Lathers	1
Machinists	1
Merchants	1
Miners	3
None (Indian)	1
Painters	2
Pottery makers	1
Prospectors	1
Printers	3
Ranchers	3
Sailors	1
Shoemakers	3
Stonecutters	1
Stenographers	1
Surveyors	2
Tailors	3
Teamsters	1
Tinsmiths	1
Waiters	1
	127
Crimes—	
Assault	3
Assaulting peace officer	1
Assault by threats	1
Assault with intent to have carnal knowledge	1
Attempt to have carnal knowledge with girl under 14	2
Breach of Indian Act	8
Breach of labour contracts	2
Carrying firearms	2
Creating a disturbance	2
Drunk and disorderly	20
Escape from R. N. M. P.	1
Forgery	2
Fraud	2
Housebreaking	1
Indecency	1
Manslaughter	1
Obtaining board under false pretenses	1
Obtaining goods " "	2
Obtaining money " "	4
Perjury	2
Setting prairie fire	1
Shopbreaking	2
Stealing ride on train	1
Smuggling	1
Shooting cattle	1
Theft	33
Trespassing	5
Vagrancy	22
Wilfully causing damage	1
Wounding peace officer	1
	127

—	Total.
State of Education—	
Can read and write	104
" neither read nor write	21
" read only	2
	127
Civil Condition—	
Married	27
Single	92
Widowed	8
	127
Moral Habits—	
Total abstainers	9
Temperate	92
Intemperate	26
	127
Nationality—	
Austria	3
Belgium	2
Canada	50
England	22
France	3
Galicia	1
Germany	2
Ireland	4
Newfoundland	1
Norway	2
Prussia	1
Russia	4
Scotland	8
Sweden	1
United States	23
	127
Ethnology—	
White	114
Coloured	1
Indian	12
	127
Ages—	
Between 10 and 20 years	19
" 20 " 30 "	40
" 30 " 40 "	42
" 40 " 50 "	13
" 50 " 60 "	6
" 60 " 70 "	6
" 70 " 80 "	1
	127
Creed—	
Baptist	3
Christian	1
Church of England	22
Congregational	1
Doukhobor	1
Greek Catholic	1
Lutheran	6
Methodist	23
Mormon	1
No creed	6
Presbyterian	24
Roman Catholic	38
	127

REGINA JAIL—*Continued.*

—	Total.
Previous Commitments—	
First term	112
Second term	10
Third "	4
Fourth "	1
	127
Punishments—	
Confined to cell on bread and water	30
Dark cell on bread and water	23
" " and shackled to gate	2
Deprivation of lamp and reading matter	2
Deprivation of library	1
	58
Duration of Sentences—	
5 days	1
10 " with hard labour	1
14 "	3
14 " with hard labour	5
15 "	1
15 days with hard labour	5
30 "	5
30 " with hard labour	9
60 " "	1
1 month	3
1 " with hard labour	21
1 " and 14 days	1
2 months	1
2 " with hard labour	10
3 "	2
3 " with hard labour	13
4 "	1
4 " with hard labour	7
6 "	2
6 " with hard labour	14
6 " " and 10 lashes	1
9 " "	1
18 " "	3
1 year	8
1 " with hard labour	5
2 years "	3
	127

PARDONS.

Name.	Crime.	Place Sentenced.
D. Smith	Drunk and disorderly	Regina.
R. W. Kelly	Cattle stealing	Calgary.
G. Ambler	Supplying intoxicant to Indian	Fort Qu'Appelle.
L. Creddick	Theft	Regina.
C. T. Jones	"	Maple Creek.
J. A. Bangs	Receiving stolen property	Regina.

RELEASED ON PAROLE.

Name.	Crime.	Place Sentenced.
J. J. Frizzell	Concealing cattle	Red Deer.
J. Folk	Theft	Regina.
Thos. Rife	Obtaining board under false pretenses	Calgary.
John Perry	Theft	"

Statement of Cost Per Capita.

Average Population. 42.

Head of Service.	Supplies on hand, July 1, 1904.	Expenditure, 1904-5.	Prison products used.	Total.	Less supplies on hand, June 30, 1905.	Net cost.	Per capita cost.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Staff	5 90	6,257 88		6,263 78	13 78	6,250 00	148 81
Maintenance of convicts	720 61	2,656 78	106 57	3,483 96	679 44	2,804 52	66 77
Discharge expenses	8 30	443 15		451 45	4 20	447 25	10 65
Working expenses	86 49	2,163 02		2,249 51	73 58	2,175 93	51 81
Industries	24 52	1,306 75		1,331 27	6 00	1,325 27	31 55
Land, buildings and equipment	89 90	1,665 38		1,755 28	149 22	1,606 06	38 24
Miscellaneous							
	935 72	14,492 96	106 57	15,535 25	926 22	14,609 03	

Gross cost per capita	$ 347 83	
Deduct for revenue	12 94	
Net cost per capita	$ 334 89	

Revenue.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Farm	24 57	
Ice sold	271 02	
Labour	0 50	
		296 09
Casual Revenue.		
Old boiler and fittings	200 00	
" radiators	42 75	
Empty bottles	4 80	
		247 55
		543 64

EXPENDITURE.

Salaries.	$ cts.
Jailer, 1 year	1,000 00
Deputy jailer and bursar, 1 year	800 00
Surgeon, 1 year	360 00
Turnkey, 1 at $600, 1 year	600 00
" 2 at $500	1,000 00
" broken periods	2,126 99
	5,886 99
Uniforms.	
Boots, leather, 11 pairs	47 03
" felt, 8 pairs	33 92
Caps, 15 pairs	18 55
Gloves and mitts, 14 pairs	31 50
Uniforms, 14 suits	163 61
" trousers, 1 pair	4 38
" altering	28 03
" overcoats, 3	30 87
Serge, 3½ yards	7 15
Measuring for uniforms	1 00
Express and freight	4 85
	370 89
Rations.	
Bread, 34,794 lbs	812 31
Beef, 6,542 lbs	523 36
Beef shanks, 1,459¾ lbs	43 78
Barley pot, 200 lbs	7 50
Coffee, 515 lbs	90 70
Christmas extras	7 20
Oats, rolled, 6,340 lbs	232 40
Potatoes, 100 bush	84 70
Pease, split, 300 lbs	13 25
Pepper, 25 lbs	5 25
Rice, 25 lbs	1 75
Sugar, 1,388 lbs	69 40
Salt, 1,165 lbs	16 07
	1,907 27
Prison Clothing.	
Brogans, 72 pairs	140 94
Caps, 3 doz	18 21
Cotton, twilled, 5 yards	1 25
Duffles, 4 doz. pairs	12 48
Hats, 2 doz	3 50
Leather, calf, 3 lbs	5 00
" sole, 20 lbs	6 60
Mufflers, 2 doz	8 00
Moccasins, 38 pairs	54 59
Mitts, 6 doz. pairs	24 72
Trousers, 3 doz. pairs	84 33
Thread, 5 lbs	5 00
Tacks, shoe, 1 lb	0 20
Rivets, shoe, 5 lbs	1 00
Socks, 16 doz pairs	35 45
Suspenders, 2 doz	5 00
Shirts, Galatea, 2 doz	19 50
Underclothing, 7 doz	57 00
Vests, 2 doz	26 75
Freight and express	25 40
	534 92
Hospital.	
Medicine	204 44
Malted milk, 3 bottles	9 75
	749 11
Discharge Expenses.	
Discharge allowance, 47	407 15
" clothing, 4 suits	31 50
" " 1 cap	0 60
" " 1 pair boots	2 25
" " 1 " overshoes	1 65
	443 15

Heat, and Light and Water.	$ cts.
Coal, 94.1170 tons	843 87
Coal oil, galls 717¼	227 16
Matches, box 12	2 75
	1,073 78
Maintenance of Buildings.	
Acid carbolic, 30 lbs	13 50
Alabastine, 405 lbs	36 45
Bath and fittings, 1	34 00
Butts, 1⅝ doz	0 80
Bends	1 35
Colours, 10 lbs	1 50
Closet and fittings, 2	61 75
Cement, 16 brls	64 00
Cocks, air, 1 doz	1 75
Carbolinum, 87 galls	87 00
Couplings, 2	1 75
Clay fire, 10 lbs	0 50
Elbows, 2	1 25
Electric bells, repairs to	4 50
Demurrage on car	4 00
Formaline, 40 lbs	20 00
Fittings, sundry small	4 63
Gasoline, 1 gall	0 50
Hair, plasterer's, 1 bush	0 35
Iron, 573 lbs	22 92
Galvanized iron, 440 lbs	33 00
White lead, 100 lbs	8 00
Red lead, 20 lbs	1 60
Labour, 71 hours	39 00
Laths, 36 bdls	10 00
Lime, 31 brls	63 65
Timber, assorted, 2,668 feet	74 19
Locks, desk 8	1 20
Latches, thumb	0 10
Nails, wire, 5 kegs	21 20
Nails, slating, 10 lbs	1 00
Oil, boiled, 10 galls	9 00
" raw, 5 galls	4 50
" machine, 5 galls	2 00
Overflow and waste	3 00
Plugs, 5	1 40
Pipe, lead 14 ft	3 80
" soil, 51 ft	20 65
" fitting	7 15
Paint, 10 galls	25 00
Putty, 50 lbs	2 00
Pump rod connector	0 75
Rivets, 4 lbs	0 60
Reducers, 1	1 75
Soap, 674 lbs	47 18
Soda, washing, 655 lbs	28 55
Solder, 10 lbs	2 50
Slab repaired	3 50
Stove pipe and elbows	1 75
Sand, 12½ yds	26 25
Shingles, 2 M	7 00
Tile, vitrified 145 feet	50 75
Tile, galvanized 3 feet	1 05
Trap, 1	2 75
Toilet paper, 200 pcks	12 68
T. Y's	8 75
Thimbles, 6	1 70
Traps	4 25
Turpentine, 2 galls	2 70
Freight and express	13 14
	11,343 13

EXPENDITURE—*Continued.*

Chapels, School and Library.	$ cts.
Hymn books, 3 doz	3 00
Bibles, 3 doz	12 60
Prayer books, 1 doz	5 40
Slates, 3 doz	1 80
Slate pencils, 3 doz	0 22
Library books, 40 vols	10 00
	33 02

Office Expenses.	
Office books	8 48
Premiums on officers' bonds	8 00
Stationery and printing	50 02
Postage	8 00
Rent of post office box	3 00
Telegrams	15 62
Telephone, rent of	35 00
Freight and express	20 17
	148 29
Less refund of expenditure	3 61
	144 68

Farm.	
Brushes, horse 6	1 50
Boar	15 00
Brooms, cane, 3	2 70
Cottou bags, 4 doz	12 00
Cabbage plants, 1,000	4 50
Examination of horses	6 00
Grain, chopped	15 85
" threshed	68 55
Felt, 8 lbs	4 80
Horses, 4	825 00
Harness, 2 sets	66 00
Harness oil, 2 qts	1 00
Harness dressing, ½ doz	2 00
Hoes, 1 doz	6 50
Plough, 1	23 00
Breaker board	4 00
Repairs to farm implements	1 25
Seed	123 10
Seperator, 1	45 00
Wagon, 1	79 00
	1,306 75

Prison Furnishing.	
Blankets, 98	220 50
Cotton, 55 yds	6 88
Linen, Forfar, 99½ yds	26 87
Soap, shaving, 1 doz	0 90
Ticking, 164¼ yds	32 85
Freight and express	17 70
Containers	1 50
	307 20

Prison Utensils and Vehicles.	$ cts.
Basins, granite, 1 doz	7 00
Brushes, kalsomine, 4	2 70
" whitewash, 3	2 25
" paint, 2	1 15
Bed pan, 1	1 25
Chimneys, lamp, 5 doz	4 50
Clock, watchman's	33 00
Combs, 2 doz	2 20
Chain, 47½ lbs	3 57
Casting, 1	1 75
Handles, axe, 1 doz	3 00
" shovel, 1½ doz	5 70
Gruel dishes, 2⅓ doz	4 67
Knives and forks, 1 doz	1 50
Lamp wick, 106 yds	2 65
Drills, 2	1 30
Carpenter's pencils, 2 doz	0 40
Soldering copper, 1 lb	0 75
Lead, black, 6 boxes	0 90
Lamp chimneys, 6 doz	5 40
Mugs, granite, 1 doz	3 25
Pails, 5 doz	28 84
Oak, 6 ft	0 60
Pots, covers, 2	8 00
" tea, 2	1 50
Padlocks, 10	1 00
Pans, sauce, 2	1 30
" bake, 2	1 30
Range, 1	145 00
" set lining for	8 50
Soap dishes, 1⅔ doz	3 33
Shovels, 1 doz	12 50
Sleigh poles, 1	1 50
Wire, brass, 1⅛ lb	0 60
Freight and express	9 58
	312 44

Buildings and Equipment.	
Beds, 6	26 75
" irons, 3	3 54
Cell doors, 6	254 00
Cedar posts, 654	104 64
Cement, 4 brls	16 00
Fittings, 154 lbs	7 70
Pipe, C. I., 6,982 ft	288 01
Lime, 6 brls	12 30
Staples, 1 keg	5 50
Sand, 20 yds	50 00
Travelling expenses (architect)	48 50
Valve, 1	10 00
Wire, barbed, 3,423 lbs	133 50
Customs entries	1 52
Freight and express	314 61
	1,276 57
Less, refuud of expenditure	230 83
	1,045 74
	14,492 96

EXPENDITURE—*Continued.*

RECAPITULATION.		$ cts.			$ cts.
Staff.			*Working Expenses.*		
Salaries and retiring allowances	$ 5,886 99		Heat, light and water	$ 1,073 78	
Uniforms and mess	370 89		Maintenance of buildings and machinery	911 54	
		6,257 88	Chapels, schools and library	83 02	
			Office expenses	144 68	
Maintenance of Convicts.					2,163 02
			Industries.		
Rations	1,907 67		Farm		1,306 75
Clothing and medicines	749 11				
		2,656 78	*Prison Equipment.*		
			Furnishing	307 20	
Discharge Expenses.			Utensils and vehicles	312 44	
			Land, buildings and walls	1,045 74	
					1,665 38
Freedom suits and allowances		443 15			14,92 964

	Farm Products.	Rate.	Value.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
1,385	Bushels oats	0 35	484 75
48	" wheat	0 60	28 80
417	" potatoes	0 75	312 75
336	" turnips	0 20	67 20
53	" carrots	0 50	26 50
23	" parsnips	0 50	11 50
446	Head cabbage	0 02	8 92
5	Bushels onions	1 00	5 00
5	Bags parsley	1 00	5 00
1,037	Lbs. fresh pork	0 06	62 22
15	Loads green wheat	10 00	150 00
40	" straw	0 75	30 00
50	Sacks screenings	0 25	12 50
			1,205 14

Farm Account.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To stock on hand, July 1, 1904		1,000 20	By farm produce to institution		
1 team geldings	400 00		277 bushels potatoes, at 75c	207 75	
1 " mares	425 00		329 " turnips, at 20c	65 80	
1 boar	15 00		52 " carrots, at 50c	26 00	
		840 00	22 " parsnips, at 50c	11 00	
1 fanning mill	45 00		270 head cabbage, at 2c	5 40	
1 wagon	79 00		5 bushels onions, at $1	5 00	
1 plough	27 00		5 bags parsley, at $1	5 00	
		151 00	1,037 lbs. pork, at 6c	62 22	
1 set team harness (heavy)	44 00				388 17
" "	22 00		*Sales.*		
1 sleigh pole	1 50				
1 piece oak	0 60		176 head cabbage, at 4c	7 04	
		68 10	6 bushels turnips, at 25c	1 50	
Repairs to binder	1 25		1 bushel "	0 40	
Chopping	13 95		1 " carrots	0 70	
Sundries	17 27		1 " parsnips	0 70	
Seeds	31 60		1 load straw	0 50	
Threshing account	68 55		35 bushels oats, at 50c	17 50	
Veterinary services	6 00				28 31
		138 62	183 days ox labour emptying cesspool, at 75c	137 25	
			91 " hauling water, 75c	68 25	
					205 50
Balance for labour of convicts		793 61	Stock on hand, June 30, 1905		2,369 55
		2,991 56			2,991 56

Officers.

Name.	Rank.	Creed.	Date of Birth.	Date of first Appointment.	Date of present Appointment.	Salary.
						$ cts
J. G. Black	Jailer	Presbyterian	Aug. 29, 1870	Aug. 15, 1897	June 1, 1903	1,000 00
A. Stewart	Dep. jailer	"	Oct. 1, 1853	April 1, 1903	Nov. 1, 1903	800 00
D. Low, M.D	Surgeon	"	Dec. 17, 1867	July 14, 1902	July 14, 1902	360 00
J. F. McKenzie	Turnkey	"	April 11, 1864	Sept. 1, 1902	Sept. 1, 1902	500 00
G. A. Brown	"	Church of England	July 28, 1865	Aug. 3, 1903	Aug. 3, 1903	500 00
A. McDonald	"	Roman Catholic	Nov. 12, 1862	May 1, 1901	May 1, 1904	600 00

APPENDIX O

PRINCE ALBERT JAIL

JAILER'S REPORT

PRINCE ALBERT, N.W.T., July 4, 1905.

The Inspectors of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

SIRS,—I have the honour to submit my annual report together with sundry returns for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

There have been no deaths during the year. One prisoner, John Krofcenko, escaped last July and has not been recaptured.

The daily average during the year was 20·79. The net per capita cost for the year is $557.92. We have had a large amount of expenditure this year in construction work, having purchased $3,781.33 worth of materials for the new extension which was built during the year. This added $187.04 to the per capita cost, being one-third of the total cost for the year.

The extension that was built during the year has more than double the cell accommodation of the original prison. The building is 56 feet by 34 feet, and is two stories high; there are 24 ordinary cells, 2 punishment cells, 2 cells for the insane, 2 large bathrooms, one each for male and female prisoners, and a chapel 16 feet by 32 feet. Four W.C.'s have been fitted up in connection with the bath rooms. We put cement concrete one foot thick on top of the ceilings so as to make the corridors and chapel safe. Cement concrete was also put in between the floors and ceilings of the first floor. The lower floors are made of cement concrete. Each cell is well ventilated, ventilating flues being built in the centre walls and connected with a large shaft running through the roof. The building is heated by hot water and radiators connected with the system in the old building. The building was started on July 6 and was completed by the middle of April following. All the carpenter work, bricklaying, stone work, plastering, painting, cement work and blacksmithing was done by the prisoners, under my direct supervision, the only other labour employed being to set up the heating apparatus and the baths. In addition to the work done on the building, all the sand and stone used was hauled from the river by the prison team at little cost to the prison. We also furnished all lime used, hauling the limestone from the river and burning it in the prison limekiln. The cell doors and barriers were procured from the Kingston penitentiary. The building is worth fully $15,000. The materials purchased cost $4,580, and considerable saving has been effected by doing the work by prison labour instead of by outside contract as formerly. Had we not undertaken the work our per capita cost would have been $370. I think that all works of this nature should be charged to capital account and not to the ordinary running expenses of the prison.

The proposed hospital and work room for female prisoners, plans for which were received some time ago, will be gone on with as soon as possible.

The prisoners, besides being engaged on the above mentioned works, have been employed in gardening, farming, hauling and sawing wood, hauling and dressing stone (of which we have 20 cords on hand) and making necessary repairs to the buildings. Their conduct has been very good.

The Salvation Army hold regular services in the prison chapel every Sabbath morning. Occasional services are held in the afternoons by the Rev. Father Sinnet, O.M.I., and by the Church of England clergyman. All prisoners are invited to attend these services. The Salvation Army have done good work since taking over the Sunday service some four years ago. A number of the convicts having been taught to see the error of their ways, are leading better and purer lives.

We were favoured with a visit from Mr. E. J. Adams, architect of penitentiaries, who while here prepared the plans for the new wing.

Thanking you for your courteous and prompt attention to all matters referred to you during the past year.

I have the honour to be, sirs,
Your obedient servant,

F. W. KERR,
Jailer.

SURGEON'S REPORT.

PRINCE ALBERT, N.W.T., July 2, 1905.

To the Inspector of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIRS,—I beg to submit my report for the year ended June 30, 1905.

Considering the large number of prisoners in the jail we have been wonderfully free from sickness.

The new cells for lunatics and the punishment cells have made the handling of prisoners much more satisfactory.

I hope it will be possible to complete the hospital accommodation in the jail this year, as it is urgently needed. At present the prisoners if ill can only be treated in their cells, which are not at all suitable for a sick person.

Wire nettings for the jail windows are also needed, as in summer time unless the flies and mosquitoes are kept out the prisoners cannot sleep at night; it is impossible to close the windows owing to the air in the cells and corridors becoming intensely foul and close when they are shut.

If the city of Prince Albert puts in the system of water works it contemplates, it will be advisable to have the mains tapped for the jail use, as the water supply we now have will likely be contaminated by sewage.

The water closets should be better ventilated.

I have the honour to be, sirs,
Your obedient servant,

H. A. LESTOCK REID, M.D.,
Jail Surgeon.

DISEASES TREATED AT JAIL.

Disease.	No. of Cases.	Disease.	No. of Cases.
Acute inflammatory rheumatism	1	Indigestion	4
Alcoholism	1	Influenza	2
Asthma	1	Lumbago	1
Backache	4	Lunatics	8
Bronchitis	4	Cases under inspection as to sanity but not found insane	3
Coxa vara	1	Malingering	6
Chapped hands	1	Muscular rheumatism	4
Constipation	9	Neuralgia	2
Dotage	1	Otitis	2
Earache	1	Paralysis of tongue and arm	1
Eczema	1	Pharyngitis	4
Extraction of teeth	2	Ringworm	1
Frostbite	1	Sprained ankle	1
Gingivitis	2	Toothache	4
Gonorrhœa	1	Tubercular glands in neck	2
Headache	1	Ulcer on foot	1
Injured hand	2	Wax in ears	1
" shoulder	1		

Matron's Report.

Prince Albert, N.W.T., July 4, 1905.

To the Inspectors of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

Sirs,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

The following is a statement regarding the female prisoners under my charge during that period:—

In custody midnight June 30, 1904	6	
Received since	8	
		14
Discharged since—		
By expiration of sentence	11	
Removed to Brandon asylum	1	
		12
Remaining at midnight, June 30, 1905		2

The conduct of the above prisoners has been very good. They were engaged at various works, such as making prison bedding, also mending, scrubbing and other general prison work.

I have the honour to be, sirs,

Your obedient servant,

ELLEN KERR,
Matron.

Movements of Prisoners.

	Lunatics.			Committed for trial and convicted prisoners.				
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total.	Grand total.
Remaining at midnight, June 30, 1904				21	6	27	27	
Received since	9	1	10	70	7	77	87	114
Discharged since—								
By expiration of sentence				47	11	58	58	
Sent to Brandon Asylum	6	1	7				7	
Paroled				3			3	
Authority of Lieut. Governor	1		1				1	
Removed to court and discharged	2		2	20			22	
Insane sent to Brandon Asylum				1			1	
Escape				1			1	93
Remaining at midnight, June 30, 1905				19	2	21		21
Number of convicted prisoners received during the year and included in above				52	7	59		

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Movement of Prisoners since the opening of the Jail.

	ADMISSIONS.							DISCHARGES.														REMAINING AT THE END OF YEAR.			DAILY AVERAGE.
	Prisoners General.		Lunatics		Total.			Expiry of Sentence		Lunatic Asylum.		Deaths.		Escapes.		Other Jails and Penitentiaries.		Parole.		Total.						
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1898-1899	21	10	1	1	25	11	36	22	7	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	8	31	2	3	5	3
1899-1900	17	0	2	0	19	0	19	13	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	3	16	8	0	8	3
1900-1901	18	1	3	2	21	3	24	16	1	4	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	24	3	27	5	0	5	6
1901-1902	36	6	2	3	38	9	47	34	7	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	8	43	8	1	9	6
1902-1903	38	1	3	1	41	2	43	37	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	2	41	10	1	11	6
1903-1904	54	19	6	0	60	19	79	46	13	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	49	14	63	21	6	27	14
1904-1905	70	7	9	1	79	8	87	70	11	7	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	81	12	93	19	2	21	21

Previous Occupation.

—	Male.	Female.	Total.	—	Male.	Female.	Total.
Accountants	3	0	3	Painter	1	0	1
Actor	1	0	1	Plasterer	1	0	1
Barrister	1	0	1	Prostitutes	0	2	2
Carpenter	1	0	1	Rancher	1	0	1
Cornice makers	3	0	3	Railroad contractor	1	0	1
Farmers	7	0	7	Telegraph operator	1	0	1
Groom	1	0	1	Trader	1	0	1
Labourers	20	0	20	Tailor	1	0	1
Lather	1	0	1	Married women	0	5	5
Locomotive engineer	1	0	1	None (Indians)	4	0	4
Mail carrier	1	0	1				
Miner	1	0	1	Total	52	7	59

State of Education.

—	Male.	Female.	Total.	—	Male.	Female.	Total.
Able to read and write	45	1	46	Read only	1	1	2
Unable to read and write	6	5	11				
				Total	52	7	59

Crimes.

—	Male.	Female.	Total.	—	Male.	Female.	Total.
Attempted escape and theft	1	0	1	Liquor in possession, contrary to Indian Act	2	0	2
Assault	2	1	3	Obtaining goods and money by false pretenses	2	0	2
Assault and wounding	1	0	1	Refusing to support his family	1	0	1
Breach of city by-law	1	0	1	Supplying liquor to interdicted person	0	1	1
Drunk	4	1	5	Supplying liquor to Indian	2	0	2
Drunk and disorderly	7	0	7	Swearing and disturbing the peace	1	0	1
Drunk and swearing	2	0	2	Threatening to kill and assault on police officer	1	0	1
Drunk and incapable	4	0	4	Theft	12	2	14
Fighting on the streets	1	0	1	Vagrancy	5	1	6
Forgery and uttering	1	0	1				
Frequenting house of ill-fame	0	1	1				
Intimidating police officer	1	0	1				
Keeping disorderly house and giving liquor to an interdicted person	1	0	1	Total	52	7	59

Recommitments.

Name.	Recommitments.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.	Date.	Term.
Philip Parent	2	Intimidating police officer ..	Duck Lake ...	July 20, 1904	2 months hard labour
David Whitford ..	2	Attempting escape, Battleford	Prince Albert.	Nov. 9, 1904	4 " "
		Theft..	Battleford....	Apl. 20, 1904	1 year "
Arthur Prnden ...	6	Fighting on the street.	Prince Albert.	Oct. 10, 1904	1 month "
	7	Drunk and incapable.....	" .	June 14, 1905	1 " "
Victor Lajour.....	2	Drunk.....	Duck Lake ...	Oct. 25, 1904	1 " "
Matilda Cook	2	"	Prince Albert.	Nov. 18, 1904	2 " "
Modiste Genereaux	2	Breach of city by-law	" .	Jan. 26, 1905	1 " "
J. J. O'Brien.....	2	Drunk and disorderly	" ..	Mar. 1, 1905	1 " "
	3	Drunk and swearing	" ..	May 5, 1905	1 " or fine $7.35
	4	Drunk and fighting	" ..	" 27, 1905	1 " hard labour
R. Thompson....	2	Drunk and disorderly	" ..	Mar. 1, 1905	1 " "
Kenneth McLeod..	2	Swearing and disturbing....	" ..	" 3, 1905	1 " "
Joseph Anderson.	5	Drunk and swearing.	" .	" 11, 1905	1 " "
	6	Drunk and fighting	" ..	June 5, 1905	6 " "
George Pollard ...	2	Vagrancy	Saskatoon	Mar. 20, 1905	6 " "
Josephine Smith..	3	"	Prince Albert	" 27, 1905	6 " "
Ambroise Boyer ..	2	Theft	" ..	May 5, 1905	4 " "
Samuel Gagné	2	Vagrancy.	" ..	" 8, 1905	4 " "
Joseph Cowley....	3	Refusing to support his family	" ..	" 10, 1905	1 " "
W. Musgrove. ...	2	Theft...	Saskatoon	June 17, 1905	1 " "

Punishments.

Bread and water diet	2
Dark cell on bread and water.....	15
Total	17

Civil Condition.

	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
Married.....	21	7	28	Single..... . .	31	.....	31
				Total	52	7	59

Previous Commitments.

First Term in Prince Albert Jail.		Previous Term or Terms in Dominion Penitentiaries or Jails.		Total.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
36	5	16	2	59

Moral Habits.

—	Male.	Female.	Total.	—	Male.	Female.	Total.
Total abstainers	6	1	7	Intemperate	41	6	47
Temperate	5	0	5	Total	52	7	59

Ethnology.

—	Male.	Female.	Total.	—	Male.	Female.	Total.
White	30	2	32	Coloured	1	0	1
Indian	5	1	6				
Halfbreeds	16	4	20	Total	52	7	59

Nationality.

—	Male.	Female.	Total.	—	Male.	Female.	Total.
Belgium	2	0	2	Ireland	1	0	1
Canada	35	4	39	Scotland	2	0	2
England	6	0	6	United States	5	2	7
France	1	0	1				
Galicia	0	1	1	Total	52	7	59

Age.

—	Male.	Female.	Total.	—	Male.	Female.	Total.
Between 14 and 20	5	0	5	Between 50 and 60	6	1	7
" 20 " 30	16	4	20	" 60 " 70	6	0	6
" 30 " 40	10	2	12				
" 40 " 50	9	0	9	Total	52	7	59

Creed.

—	Male.	Female.	Total.	—	Male.	Female.	Total.
Church of England	21	1	22	Reformed	1	0	1
Evangelistic	1	0	1	Roman Catholic	21	5	26
Methodist	2	1	3	Unitarian	1	0	1
Presbyterian	3	0	3				
Protestant	2	0	2	Total	52	7	59

Paroled.

Name.	Crime.	Place.
R. A. Knight	Obtaining money by false pretences	Cardston, Alta.
Charles Lange	" "	McLeod, "
Charles May	Attempt to rape	Battleford, Sask

Duration of Sentence.

—	Male.	Female.	Total.	—	Male.	Female.	Total.
14 days	1	0	1	4 months	5	1	6
15 "	2	0	2	5 "	1	0	1
21 "	1	0	1	6 "	3	2	5
30 "	2	0	2	8 "	1	0	1
1 month	19	0	19	9 "	1	1	2
60 days	1	0	1	13 "	2	0	2
2 months	6	2	8	16 "	1	0	1
2 " 15 days	1	0	1				
3 "	5	1	6	Total	52	7	59

Insane.

No.	Name.	Remarks.
1	Paul Guigon	Removed to Brandon Asylum by order of the Lieutenant Governor.

Escapes.

Name.	Crime.	Place.
John Krofcenko	Obtaining money under false pretences and uttering false cheques	Prince Albert.

Per Capita Statement.

Average population, 21.

Head of Service.	Supplies on hand, July 1, 1904.	Expenditure, 1904-5.	Prison Products Used.	Total.	Less Supplies on hand, June 30, 1905.	Net Cost.	Per Capita Cost.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Staff		4,180 32		4,180 32		4,180 32	199 06
Maintenance of convicts	398 30	1,293 99	83 90	1,776 19	398 46	1,377 73	65 61
Discharge expenses		444 90		444 90		444 90	21 19
Working expenses	17 85	1,218 68		1,236 53	88 28	1,148 25	54 68
Industries	9 62	204 84		214 46	7 34	207 12	9 86
Prison equipment	130 47	3,855 06		3,985 53	129 81	3,855 72	183 60
Miscellaneous							
Total	556 24	11,197 79	83 90	11,837 93	623 89	11,214 04	

Gross cost per capita	$ 534 00
Deduct for revenue	0 48
Net cost per capita	533 52

Revenue.

Farm	10 00

Expenditure.

Salaries.	$ cts.
Jailer, 3 months at $900	225 00
" 9 " $1,000	750 01
	975 01
Deputy jailer and bursar, 1 year	750 00
Surgeon, 10 months at $240	200 00
" 2 " $360	60 00
	260 00
Matron, 1 year	200 00
Turnkeys 1, 1 year	600 00
" broken periods	1,205 15
	3,990 16

Uniforms.	
Boots, felt, 5 prs	20 70
" leather, 4 prs	16 58
Uniform suits, 7	84 35
" hats, 2	9 00
" service caps, 4	4 72
" Persian lamb cap, 1	8 00
" hair seal, 1	2 15
" gloves, 1 pr	2 50
" mitts, 2 prs	3 50
" trousers, 1 pr	4 09
" overcoats, 3	30 87
Freight	3 70
	190 16

Rations.	$ cts.
Barley, pot, 100 lbs	5 00
Beef, 3,813 lbs	381 30
Bread, 13,402 lbs	402 06
Christmas extras	2 50
Fish, 200 lbs	10 00
Molasses, 88 3/10 galls	52 95
Pepper, 10 lbs	3 00
Rolled oats, 2,640 lbs	105 60
Salt, 560 lbs	8 40
	979 81

Clothing and Medicine.	
Braces, 2 doz	7 20
Duffles, 1 doz	3 15
Flannelette, 16½ yds	1 00
Kersey, 4 yds	1 40
Moccasins, 24 pairs	31 10
Overalls, jackets, 2 doz	23 30
" trousers, 3 doz	42 03
" suits, 1 doz	14 01
Laces, leather, 2 1/12 gross	5 35
Mitts, moose hide, 3 doz	29 16
Underwear, 2 doz	25 20
Socks, 9 doz	19 20
Shirts galatea, 4 doz	39 00
Drugs and medicine	59 00
Freight and express	13 08
	323 18

Discharge Expenses.	
Discharge allowances	444 90

EXPENDITURE—*Continued.*

Heat, Light and Water.	$ cts.
Barrels, 3	4 50
Coal, 85·746 tons	604 00
Coal oil, 255½ galls	87 88
Matches, ¼ gross	2 00
Slabs, 18 cords	18 00
Freight	30 31
Carbide, 20 drums	95 00
	841 69

Maintenance of Buildings and Machinery.	
Bolts, 5 doz	1 85
Bucket for wind mill pumps	4 60
Carbolinium, 85⅓ galls	85 50
Candle wick, 1 ball	0 10
Elbows, sheet steel, 1	0 75
Generator top, 1	9 00
Hinges, 2 pairs	1 30
Iron, 16½ lbs	1 07
Leather, 4⅓ lbs	1 73
Nails, cut, 40 lbs	2 10
Oil, machine, 2 galls	1 40
Packing asbestos, 1 bail	0 30
Soap, 216 lbs	17 25
Tanks, galv. iron and connections, 2	46 00
" large, 1	30 00
Tallow, 5 lbs	0 40
Washing soda, 120 lbs	4 80
Freight	23 74
	231 89

Office Expenses.	
Postage stamps	7 00
Rent of telephone	52 00
" P.O. box	4 00
Premium on officer's bonds	8 00
Telegrams	16 96
Printing and stationery	39 47
Freight	17 67
	145 10

Farm.	
Brush, horse, 1	0 40
Curry comb, 1	0 30
Horseshoeing	13 50
Hay	35 00
Seed oats, 39 bush	23 40
Singletree, 1	1 25
Binder twine, 30 lbs	4 80
Wagon repairs	7 35
	86 00

Trade shops.	
Bench book, 1	0 50
Bevel, 1	0 70
Bits, 1 set	4 00
Paint brushes, 7	5 35
Blocks, 2	2 75
Chains, 2	5 50
Chisels, 1 set	5 50
Compass, saw, 1	0 60
Cutter wheels, 2	0 50
Chalk	0 25
" lines	0 90
Collars lamp, 28	0 95
Draw knife, 1	1 35
Dividers, 1 pair	0 35
Drills, 3	4 45
Drawing instruments, 1 set	2 40

Trade shops—Con.	$ cts.
Files, 2	0 65
Grind stone, 1	1 36
Handles, hammer, 22	6 10
" chisels, 12	1 00
" axe, 8	3 90
Hammers, stone, 3	6 00
" brick, 2	1 70
" steel napping, 2	4 50
Level, 1	1 00
Planes, 1 set	3 60
Rope, 39½ lbs	7 90
Steel octagon, 31 lbs	5 58
Screws, vise, 2	2 50
" carpenter's bench, 1	1 25
Soldering iron, 1	1 30
Saws, bands, 2	3 00
" rip, 1	1 75
" panel, 1	1 50
" set, 1	1 00
" back, 1	1 35
Squares try, 1	0 60
" steel, 1	1 75
Scythe stones, 3	0 45
Sand paper	0 50
Sand screen wire, 19 yds	0 60
Scoops, 2	3 00
Scoops, tinsmith's, 1 pair	2 25
Trowels, 6	5 25
Wrenches, blacksmith's, 1	4 35
" Stilson, 3	7 50
	118 84

Furnishings.	
Cotton, 70 yds	10 50
Ticking, 28 yds	7 00
	17 50

Utensils and Vehicles.	
Axes, 3	3 75
Axe mattocks, 2	2 00
Bowls, agate, 6	1 20
Basins, 6	3 00
Brooms, 1 doz	4 80
Brushes, scrubbing, 1 doz	3 60
Brushes, whitewash, 1 doz	3 00
Cups, agate, 6 doz	0 90
Clippers, 1 pr	2 00
Combs, 1½ doz	3 00
Clothes wringer, 1	4 50
Faucet, 1	1 25
Handles, 2	0 60
" cross-cut saw, 1 pr	0 40
" pick, 6	1 80
Lamps, 1 doz	5 40
" chimneys, 5 doz	4 25
Lantern globes, ½ doz	0 90
Plates, agate, ½ doz	1 20
Pails, galvanized iron, 4	1 80
Range and fittings, 1	155 95
Razors, 2	3 00
" strop and brush	2 50
Tanks, copper, 2	8 00
Containers	1 65
	220 45

EXPENDITURE—*Concluded.*

Buildings and Equipment.	$ cts.
Alabastine, 11 pckg.	5 50
Acid, 1 bottle	0 40
Butts, 12¾ doz	7 72
Barriers, 28	450 88
Brick, 35 m	350 00
Beds, 9.	46 02
Bolts, stove	0 25
" barrel	6 00
Bolts	0 95
" closet, 1 doz	2 40
" tower, 8	1 20
Cement, star, 50 bbls	100 00
Candle wick, 5 balls	0 30
Customs entry	0 25
Door fitting	0 70
Fittings, sundry small	4 20
Glue, 10 lbs	3 00
Glass, 70 panes	20 80
Gaskets, rubber, 4	1 60
Hair, plasterers, 6 bush	1 80
Hasps and staples	0 20
Hooks and eyes, 3 doz	0 60
Iron, assorted, 2,499 lbs.	128 07
" galvanized, 22	2 20
Heating system, (installed)	803 00
Japan, black, 7 gall.	12 50
Knobs, 3 sets	0 45
Keys, 3	2 16
Lamp black, 10 lbs	2 70
Lead, white, 175 lbs.	16 00
Locks, prison, 28.	383 04
Lumber, assorted, 5,527 ft.	119 65
" v. joint, 300 ft.	8 10
" moulding base, 400 ft.	14 00
" " round 500"	5 00
" window stops, 250	2 50
Laths, 38 bdls.	5 00
Lock, 1	0 50
Latch and bolt, 1	0 35
Latch, 1.	0 40
Lime, 94 bush	39 85
Nails, shingle, 400 lbs	19 20
" wire, 3 kegs	13 70
" 128 lbs	7 35
Nuts, 15 lbs.	2 15
Oxide, 40 lbs	2 80
Oil, boiled, 25 galls	27 50
Pipe, assorted	97 63
Paint	25 07
Putty, 37 lbs.	2 33
Points	0 15
Padlocks, gate, 2	1 80
Rivets	0 15
Sheeting, 2,165 ft	38 97
Shingles, 3 M	10 50
Sheet steel, 80 lbs	8 00

Buildings and Equipment—Con.	$ cts.
Solder, 4½ lbs.	1 80
Screws, 21 pckgs.	7 05
Tar paper, 9 rolls	11 25
Turpentine, 4 galls.	6 00
Trough, down pipe and elbows for roof	45 94
Union, 1	0 60
Welding pipe	15 00
Washers, 4 lbs.	0 60
Travelling expenses (architect)	85 45
Freight	635 88
	3,617 11
Total.	11,197 79

RECAPITULATION.

Staff.

Salaries and retiring allowances	3,990 16	
Uniforms and mess	190 16	
		4,180 32

Maintenance of Convicts.

Rations	970 81	
Clothing and medicines	323 18	
		1,293 99

Discharge Expenses.

Freedom suits and allowances	444 90

Working Expenses.

Heat, light and water	841 69	
Maintenance of buildings and machinery	231 89	
Office expenses	145 10	
		1,218 68

Industries.

Farm	86 00	
Trade shops	118 84	
		204 84

Prison Equipment

Furnishing	17 50	
Utensils and vehicles	220 45	
Land, buildings and walls	3,617 11	
		3,855 06
Total		11,197 79

FARM REPORT.

PRINCE ALBERT, July 4, 1905.

The Inspectors of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

SIRS,—I have the honour to submit my annual report with regard to the farm, for the year ended June 30, 1905.

The root crop grown on the farm during the past year was good. Vegetables to the value of $117.15 were grown. We had an abundant supply for the prison kitchen during the year.

The 12 acres under cultivation was sown to oats and a fair crop realized, the crop was cut when green, and fed to the prison horses.

This year the land has again been cropped with oats and it looks well.

I was unable during the year to do any clearing up of brush from the farm, all available prison labour being utilized on the new building. The 15 acres brushed out and broken up could not be cropped this year, as it was not fenced in. The whole farm should be fenced. I would recommend that it be done at once. The portion not in crop would make a good pasture field for the prison team when not working.

I have the honour to be, sirs,

Your obedient servant,

F. W. KERR,
Jailer.

FARM STATEMENT.

DR.	$ cts.	CR.	$ cts.
To stock on hand, July 1, 1904 as per inventory	603 75	By potatoes, 233 bush. at 25c	58 25
Hay, 12,000 lbs	63 00	Carrots, 35 " 40c	14 00
Repairs to wagon	5 25	Turnips, 27⅓ " 30c	8 20
Horse shoeing	13 50	Beets, 14 " 40c	5 86
Wagon spokes 14 at 15c	2 10	Parsnips 8¾ " 40c	3 34
Binder twine, 30 lbs. at 16c	4 80	Cabbage, 200 lbs. at 5c	10 00
Curry comb	0 30	Onions, 10 bush. at $1.75	17 50
Brush	0 40	Allowance for use of prison team, emptying cesspool, hauling stone and sand for new wing, ice, wood, coal and general prison work, 218 days at 75c	163 50
Single tree	1 25		
Seed oats, 39 bush. at 60c	23 40		
Surcingle	0 65		
Harness dressing	1 00		
" oil	0 35	Stock on hand as per inventory, June 30, 1905	629 75
" soap	1 00		
Garden seeds	10 04		
Horse medicines	2 70		
Veterinary services	3 00		
Convict's labour, 51 days at 30c	15 30		
Balance, profit and loss	158 61		
	910 40		910 40

OFFICERS.

Name.	Rank.	Creed.	Date of birth.	Date of first appointment.	Date of present appointment.	Salary.
						$
F. W. Kerr	Jailer and bursar.	Baptist	Jan. 3, 1858	May 20, 1898	July 1, 1901	1,000
T. S. Jones	Deputy jailer.	Presbyterian	Dec. 18, 1864	Nov. 3, 1903	" 1, 1904	750
H. A. L. Reid, M.D.	Surgeon	Ch. of England	Oct. 24, 1868	" 10, 1898	Nov. 10, 1898	300
Ellen Kerr	Matron	Presbyterian	Nov. 1, 1858	Feb. 1, 1902	Feb. 1, 1902	200
John McLeod	Turnkey	"	June 23, 1871	" 1, 1905	" 1, 1905	600

APPENDIX P

YUKON PENITENTIARIES

REPORT OF INSPECTOR.

DAWSON, Y.T., July 1, 1905.

The Honourable the Minister of Justice,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith my annual report as inspector of penitentiaries in the Yukon Territory for the year ended June 30, 1905, together with copies of the reports of the wardens at Dawson and White Horse, respectively.

Both of these institutions are in charge of the Royal North-west Mounted Police; the commanding officers of each division act as wardens, while the surgeon and assistant surgeons look after the medical wants of the convicts. Non-commissioned officers and constables fill the positions of keepers and guards.

There have been no material changes in either of the penitentiaries named since my last report. The buildings used as such are log structures erected originally as police guard-rooms, but now used as penitentiaries, common jails, debtors' prisons and lunatic asylums, in addition to the purpose for which they were first intended. Owing to the limited accommodation, prisoners of all classes are under one roof and come into contact with one another.

It is impossible under such conditions to properly enforce prison discipline, and, though I am glad to say there have been no escapes from custody, yet on two occasions have capias prisoners and witnesses been caught in the act of passing communications from convicts to their friends.

DAWSON PENITENTIARY.

As stated in previous reports, this building is situated on First Avenue—one of the principal thoroughfares of the city—and is within three feet of the Canadian Bank of Commerce mess house, whose windows overlook the northern corridor, and from which prisoners inside the institution can be seen and even conversed with.

The danger from fire is greatly increased from the proximity of the two structures, both of which are heated by stoves, the pipes of which run through various compartments before entering the chimneys. Every precaution is taken against a possible outbreak of fire, but, were one to occur the dry logs and drier wooden partitions would burn like matchwood, and I am afraid loss of life among the prisoners would result.

Owing to the fact that the building is one of the oldest in Dawson, and that the foundation was laid on frozen muck and ice, the floors have sunk in places, the walls are out of plumb and doors and windows are continually jamming. It seems a waste of money to expend any more in jacking it up to its proper level, putting in new floors and floor beams and changing door and window frames. Furthermore, owing to its location there is no space available which can be used as a prison enclosure or yard, and all convicts have to work in the barrack square, which is a public thoroughfare, and where a picket fence is the only obstacle to escape.

Were it not for the fact it has been decided, that under present conditions, the government would not be justified in providing permanent buildings, I would strongly urge a new place of confinement be erected this summer, in accordance with plans and specifications I have already submitted of a building which could be used for the detention of every class of criminal, insane persons, debtors and witnesses, and yet would enable us to keep them apart and enforce the regulations laid down for the guidance of those responsible for the detention of the various classes.

As the present structure must therefore be occupied and maintained as a penitentiary for some time longer, it is imperative that such alterations and repairs as will put it in a habitable condition for the coming winter, be undertaken at once, as in its present state, it is not only incapable of being comfortably heated, but is not even weather proof.

I would like to bring to your notice Staff-Sergt. Marshall, provost and head keeper of the pentitentiary and jail, to whose firmness, tact and watchfulness is due the good behaviour and safe keeping of the convicts during the year.

WHITE HORSE PENITENTIARY.

The location of this building is better than that of the Dawson structure. It is outside the town and is not crowded by adjoining buildings. The great trouble here is the want of room. There are only twelve cells and these are crowded at times, especially when convicts and lunatics from Dawson are detained there awaiting a steamer while en route to New Westminster.

Convicts, common jail prisoners, lunatics, debtors, witnesses and Indians are all crowded in a room 22 x 12 with six cells at each end. All have to share the same mess room or living room on which the cells open. Of course, no discipline can be enforced where so many classes are thrown together. One capias prisoner was confined for over a year, and gave us considerable trouble by smuggling forbidden articles to convicts.

A new place for the confinement of prisoners, lunatics, &c., is even more urgently needed here than in Dawson. Plans and specifications for a suitable structure have been forwarded, and I trust authority will be granted, ere long, to erect it.

Sergeant McClelland, who is provost and head keeper, deserves great credit for the safe keeping of his prisoners, as he certainly labours under many disadvantages. There is no prison enclosure or even fence around barracks and the international boundary is not far away.

GENERAL.

As before stated the staffs at both White Horse and Dawson are composed of non-commissioned officers and constables of the force. The head keepers and their assistants are permanently detailed or are changed at long intervals only. The places of guards, however, are filled in turn daily by constables, many of whom are new to the work. The police in the Yukon are called upon to perform so many extraneous duties that, as a rule, we are severely taxed to furnish all the men required. It becomes necessary then to detail men for guard duty who have but lately joined, who have had no training, and who do not realize the responsibility devolving upon them when in charge of criminals.

As I have stated the general public have free access to the barrack squares—the only places where the prisoners can be employed—and it is difficult to make the young recruits (who have been but a short time in the country) understand that the criminal class which frequents every mining camp would gladly assist any convict to escape and give him shelter when free. The opportunities for such attempts are greater here than any where else, owing to short hours of daylight in winter and the fact that outdoor labour during this period of the year is performed in the dark, the guards carrying lanterns in order to be able to see their charges.

I would therefore request authority to detail a certain number of non-commissioned officers and constables for penitentiary duties only. Of course only experienced and tried men would be chosen and these should receive extra pay commensurate with the responsible character of the work they perform. The wardens should also be remunerated for the extra work devolving upon them as such.

It is the boast of the force in the Yukon that no convict in their charge has ever escaped, and of the two common jail prisoners who made the attempt, both were recaptured in a few hours; it seems to me that some inducement should be held out and some reward given to those who are so proud of this fact, though the duties of guards and jailers do not strictly come within their province.

All expenses in connection with the penitentiaries are borne by the R.N.W.M. Police and a refund of $2 per diem per prisoner is made by the Department of Justice. No financial statements are kept nor has any money been received. There are no outstanding debts.

Estimates of all supplies for the ensuing year have been forwarded to the Comptroller R.N.W.M. Police, Ottawa. All supplies and tools on hand are the property of the R.N.W.M. Police.

The sanitary arrangements of both establishments are as good as can be provided in such confined limits.

The food supplied is of good quality and sufficient in quantity.

No complaints have been made to me during my inspections.

The conduct of the convicts has been good.

Several juvenile offenders, boys of from 14 to 16 years, have been before the police magistrates in Dawson for theft. One of them was the boy lately hung at Vancouver for murder. Another, a young half-breed, has been twice convicted of stealing; on the first occasion he was allowed to go on suspended sentence, but on being shortly afterwards found guilty of a second offence, was sentenced to three months imprisonment with hard labour. As association with the criminals confined in the Dawson jail would have had a bad effect on him, the magistrate was in a quandary what to do with the lad. He is an orphan living with an aunt who said she could not be responsible for him. It was finally decided that he should serve out his sentence at Grand Forks police detachment, where there are no other prisoners at present. I think flogging would have a salutary effect in such cases—the punishment when possible to be inflicted in the jail by one of the parents in the presence of the jail surgeon. In the absence of, or refusal of either of the parents, the head keeper should be empowered to administer the threshing.

I am not aware of any case of injustice or hardship arising out of the enforcement of the criminal law or penal system.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

Z. T. WOOD,

Assistant Commissioner, Commanding R.N.W.M. Police, Yukon Territory, and Inspector of Penitentiaries in the Yukon Territory

DAWSON.

WARDEN'S REPORT.

DAWSON, Y.T., July 1, 1905.

The Inspector of Penitentiaries,
Yukon Territory, Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ending this date, together with report of the assistant surgeon and the usual statement and summary of convicts confined in Dawson penitentiary during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.

BUILDING.

The penitentiary is comprised within the R.N.W.M. Police guard room, which is also the common jail of the district, the officer commanding 'B' Division R.N.W.M. Police acting as warden, ex-officio, of the penitentiary and jailer of the other departments.

It having been decided that a new building at this point to be utilized for the above mentioned department and accommodation of insane prisoners also will not be erected it will be necessary to make repairs to the old building. A new floor is urgently required, and the outside walls should be placed in better condition to withstand the cold climate in winter. The building is extremely cold and consumed a far larger amount of fuel than should be necessary.

The jail yard has been enlarged during the past year and a tool house added, and attempts at escape by prisoners further guarded against by the stretching of wire netting over the yard.

CLOTHING.

The convicts' clothing is provided principally from our stores, and is suitable and satisfactory. When articles not in store are required they are purchased locally.

CONDUCT.

The conduct of convicts during the past year has been very good, nothing more serious than slight breaches of discipline having been dealt with. Discipline has been strict and consistently maintained.

HEALTH.

No serious case of illness occurred, with the exception of the case of a convict who was sentenced on August 1, 1904, to two (2) years P. S. for the theft of a horse. Shortly after sentence he became partially paralyzed, and on the strength of a special report to the Department of Justice on his case he was pardoned.

INSPECTIONS.

The penitentiary is visited and inspected daily, and prisoners are asked whether they have any complaints; none but trivial complaints have been made, which were immediately investigated, receiving attention where necessary.

RATIONS.

The food supplied is of good quality and sufficient in quantity.

STAFF.

The immediate charge of convicts is vested in Staff-Sergt. Marshall, at present acting as provost; he has been most painstaking and efficient. During working hours he is assisted by an assistant provost, the men being detailed daily to act as prisoners' escorts. At night the convicts and other prisoners are turned over to the non-commissioned officer of the guard and night sentries. Under the circumstances this system is the best practicable. It could be improved upon by detailing as permanent prisoners' escorts those of our men who have been long in the force and are more experienced, but this, under present conditions is impracticable.

WORK.

There has been an abundance of work always available for the prisoners. It was all outside work winter and summer, and to this probably is due our exemption from illness.

The wood yard supplies the bulk of the work, and when not employed sawing and splitting wood the prisoners are kept busy about the barrack enclosure in various ways. During the short and dark winter days there is always an element of anxiety in connection with the security of convicts and other long term prisoners, and the greatest care and alertness is required of the escorts constantly to prevent possible escapes, a prisoner out of reach of his escort has no other obstacle to his liberty, there being no wall surrounding the grounds.

A supply of books for the use of prisoners is required; there is at present a very limited amount of reading matter in the penitentiary and jail, and nearly all of the books are damaged or worn out, several being incomplete.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. ROSS CUTHBERT, *Supt.*,

Commanding 'B' Division, R.N.W.M. Police,

Warden Dawson Penitentiary.

Synopsis of Convicts confined in the R.N.W.M.P. jail at Dawson, Y.T., during the year ending June 30, 1905.

Offence and Crime.	Sentence in Years		Totals.	Remarks.
	3	2		
House breaking and theft	....	1	1	
Theft from dwelling house	1	1	2	
" of gold from sluice boxes	...	1	1	
" of gold and gold dust	.....	1	1	
" of gold-bearing gravel and dirt	2	.....	2	
" of money	1	.....	1	
" of horse	....	1	1	
	4	5	9	

The above statement includes 2 pardoned, 2 time expired, leaving a balance of 5 at present in this penitentiary.

Certified correct.

E. SMITH, *Sergt.*,
Provost.

SURGEON'S REPORT.

Dawson, Y.T., June 30, 1905.

The Officer Commanding,
'B' Division, R.N.W.M. Police,
Dawson, Y.T.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward herewith my report on the health of the convicts in this penitentiary for the year ending this date.

During the year the total number of cases of illness was 15; of these 2 were placed in hospital, and with one exception all recovered and were returned to work.

Convict No. 35, the exception mentioned above, reported sick immediately after he received sentence. He was old and feeble and was placed in our hospital on August 8, where he remained till pardoned on November 11, 1904, when he was moved to St. Mary's hospital. He seemed to undergo a great shock after receiving his sentence which caused a paralysis of his lower limbs.

Convict No. 34 suffered from an attack of gastritis; he was under treatment from October 11 to November 12, and was placed in hospital for twelve days during that period; he recovered and was returned to work on November 12.

The other cases were of a simple nature requiring no special mention.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. E. THOMPSON,
Jail Surgeon.

Convict Prison Sick Report.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of days under treatment.	Surgeons remarks.
Backache	1	1	Medicine and work (recovered).
Biliousness	2	2	" " "
Cold	3	9	Off work (recovered).
Debility	1	79	" (pardoned).
Dyspepsia	2	12	Light work (recovered).
Gastritis	1	32	Off work "
Hernia (old)	1	1	Work (fitted with a truss).
Lumbago	1	5	Light work (recovered).
Rash (simple)	2	2	Medicine and work (recovered).
Toothache	1	1	" " (tooth extracted).
Total number of cases	15		

W. E. THOMPSON,
Jail Surgeon.

RETURN of Convicts confined in the R.N. W.M.P. Jail at

Received	Name.	Crime.	Sentence.	Date of Sentence.	By whom Sentenced.
April 4, '03	Dick, J. George.	Theft from dwelling house, jewellery value, $300.	2 yrs P.S..	Mar 4, '03	Judge Craig and jury.
July 22, '03	Steinfield, Max.	Housebreaking and theft of clothing, value of not less than $700.	2 yrs. P.S to date from Dec. 15, '03	July 22, '03	Insp. Wroughton, J.P.
Oct. 2, '03	Sulies, John *alias* Solies.	Theft of gold dust to value of $800 on Sulphur Creek.	2 yrs P S..	Oct. 2, '03	Judge Craig, no jury.
July 11, '04	Lane, William..	Theft of gold and gold dust, value about $400, from sluice boxes on Last Chance Creek.	2 " ..	July 9, '04	Judge Craig and jury.
Aug. 1, '04	Mick, George.	Theft of horse.....	2 " ..	Aug. 1, '04	Judge Macaulay and jury.
Oct. 6, '04	Sarantis, George	Theft of money ($1,167.50), one ½ sovereign and 1 gold watch from a dwelling house.	3 " ..	Oct. 6, '04	Insp. Wroughton, J.P.
" 18, '04	Frey, Frank	Theft of 1 U.S. Treasury note for $1,000 and $40 in currency.	3 " ..	" 18, '04	Judge Dugas (pleaded guilty).
June 6, '05	Monroe, Donald *alias* Dan Monroe.	1. Theft of gold bearing gravel and dirt containing gold and gold dust.	3 " ..	June 6, '05	Judge Craig (pleaded guilty).
		2. Breaking and entering a dwelling house by day and stealing therefrom.	2 yrs. P.S concurrent	" 6, '05	" ..
		3. Theft of gold bearing gravel and dirt containing gold and gold dust to the value of about $120.	1 year H.L. concurrent	" 6, '05	" ..
		4. Theft of goods, value about $100.	3 mos. H.L.	" 6, '05	" ..
" 6, '05	Shaw, David R..	1. Theft of gold bearing gravel and dirt containing gold and gold dust.	3 yrs. P.S..	" 6, '05	" ..
		2. Breaking and entering a dwelling house by day and stealing therefrom.	2 yrs P S concurrent	" 6, '05	" ..
		3. Theft of gold bearing gravel and dirt containing gold and gold dust, value about $100.	1 year H L. concurrent	" 6, '05	" ..

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 34

Dawson, Y.T., during the Year ending the 30th June, 1905.

Read or write or both.	Nationality.	Intemperate.	Moderate.	Temperate.	Creed.	Occupation.	Remarks.
Both	Scotch					Clerk	Transferred to common jail, Oct. 25, 1904, to complete second sentence (6 m. hard labor) 3 m. of which run concurrently. Discharged from jail, Jan. 21, '05.
"	American				Hebrew	Machinist	Discharged, Aug. 5, '04. Telegram from Under-Secy. of State.
"	"				Lutheran	Labourer	Previously convicted of theft and sentenced to 2 mos. hard labour by Insp. Starne, Oct. 26, 1898. Discharged, time expired, June 24, 1905.
"	English			Abstainer	Episcopal	Seaman carpenter and engineer.	Still serving.
Neither	Austrian			"	Lutheran	Miner, quartz and placer.	Discharged, Nov. 14, '04. Authority of Secretary of State.
Both in Greek, can only sign his name in English.	Greek			"	Roman Catholic.	Cook	Still serving.
Both	Austrian		Yes		"	Labourer	"
"	Canadian (N. Scotia)		"		Presbyterian.	Labourer and miner.	"
"	Canadian (B.C.).	Yes			Roman Catholic.	"	"

WHITE HORSE.

WARDEN'S REPORT.

WHITE HORSE, Y.T., July 1, 1905.

The Assistant Commissioner,
Royal North-west Mounted Police,
Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following as my annual report as warden of the Guard Room Penitentiary at White Horse, for the year ended June 30, 1905.

The building occupied as a guard room and used as a common jail and penitentiary is a log building ill suited to the requirements; too narrow to admit of the cells being placed other than along and attached to the outer walls; besides being so constructed that it is impossible to ventilate properly without making it too cold during the severe cold weather in winter. The security given by this building to the safe keeping of prisoners is very slight, and throws the great responsibility on the provost and guards.

The guard room is under the supervision of a provost sergeant, assisted by a non-commissioned officer or constable in charge of the night guard, who also act as jailers for the common jail and penitentiary.

The common jail and penitentiary are governed by the rules and regulations as approved by order in council for the government of common jails and penitentiaries.

Inspections are made daily by the orderly officer and the surgeon of the post, and weekly by myself as officer commanding and warden of the penitentiary.

The conduct of the common jail and penitentiary prisoners has been good during the year, it only being necessary to inflict a few mild punishments to keep proper prison discipline. One prisoner was released during the year on the authority of His Excellency the Governor General; this prisoner had nine months to serve on a two years sentence for perjury.

I attach hereunto lists showing the number of prisoners, offences for which they were confined, &c., &c.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. E. SNYDER, Supt.
Commanding 'H' Division.

Number of prisoners undergoing sentence in the Royal North-west Mounted Police guard room at White Horse, from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
On hand July 1, 1904	4	3	7
Received during the year	11	..	11
Total	15	3	18
Discharged by—			
Expiration of sentence	13	3	16
Released	1	..	1
Total	14	3	17
Remaining on hand June 30, 1905	1	..	1

DURATION OF SENTENCE.

Two weeks with hard labour	2
20 days with hard labour	2
30 days with hard labour	1
1 month with hard labour	5
3 months with hard labour	3
5 months with hard labour	1
6 months with hard labour	2
10 months with hard labour	1
Two years with hard labour	1
Total	18

NATIONALITY.

Canada	8
United States	5
England	2
Ireland	1
Norway	1
Sweden	1
Total	18

CRIME.

Perjury	2
Theft	4
Fraud	1
Carrying concealed weapons	1
Assault	1
Vagrancy	2
Supplying liquor to Indians	2
Drunk and disorderly	5
Total	18

CREED.

Roman Catholic	3
Church of England	4
Presbyterian	6
Methodist	4
Baptist	1
Total	18

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE MILITIA COUNCIL

FOR THE

DOMINION OF CANADA

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31

1905

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT

OTTAWA
PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST
EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1906

[No. 35—1906.]

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Albert Henry George, Earl Grey, Viscount Howick, Baron Grey of Howick, in the County of Northumberland, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom and a Baronet; Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, &c., &c., Governor General of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Report of the Militia Council for the year ending December 31, 1905, such report being that of the Department of Militia and Defence of the Dominion of Canada, for the period above stated.

Respectfully submitted,

F. W. BORDEN,
Minister of Militia and Defence.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,
OTTAWA, March 1, 1906.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE MILITIA COUNCIL

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31,

1905

March 1, 1906.

THE MILITIA COUNCIL.

1. Fourteen months have now elapsed since the constitution of the Militia Council, and the anticipations expressed in the report for 1904 of the advantages to be attained thereby have, it is believed, been fully realized.

2. While a vast amount remains to be done before the organization of the militia force can be considered altogether complete and business-like, still the experience of the past year gives every ground for hope of success in the future good administration of the force.

3. The Council has held, with few exceptions, weekly meetings throughout the year. These meetings, bringing together, at short intervals, the heads of branches to advise and consult with the Minister on questions of policy and the large questions arising in connection with the administration of the force, cannot but be beneficial in promoting efficient work in the department. There has been in Council the fullest discussion upon all subjects brought before it; records have been kept of the views expressed and of the reasons for the decisions arrived at. All branches of the department have thus been kept acquainted with measures proposed, and correspondence and references between them have been greatly lessened in consequence. Co-operation has been the keynote of the work of the whole office, which has correspondingly profited thereby.

4. An important question under the present system of administration is the control of expenditure. With the institution of the higher commands, held by officers having larger powers of administration, the question of financial decentralization is receiving careful consideration. If adopted, the powers to be given of authorizing expenditure of public funds will be clearly defined by explicit regulations both as to details and extent. To facilitate the preparation of such instructions, a detailed and accurate estimate of the various services required for the ensuing financial year has been submitted by each officer holding a command, and nothing above and outside of these detailed estimates will be sanctioned, except for services of a very urgent nature which would be prejudiced by delay.

MILITARY POLICY.

5. By far the most important event in 1905, from a military point of view, is the fact that the Dominion has taken over from His Majesty's regular troops the responsibility for the maintenance of the Imperial fortress of Halifax, N.S., the control of which is now entirely in the hands of Canada. It is intended, in the course of 1906, similarly to assume control of Esquimalt, for the financial expenditure on which the Dominion has already accepted the responsibility. Canada has thus relieved the British tax-payer of the burden of any military expenditure whatever for military purposes within her borders. On her part, the mother country has treated Canada with liberality, in handing over the fortresses free of charge, complete up to date, and fully equipped in every respect.

6. In June, 1905, the military members of Council submitted to the Minister a memorandum on general militia policy, which was approved by him and laid before parliament. To the carrying out of that policy the efforts of the department have been steadily directed with satisfactory results.

7. The additions to the active militia organizations in the North-west, therein contemplated, are making steady progress. Owing to lack of barrack accommodation, no increase of the permanent force in that portion of the country has yet been possible.

8. The increase of the permanent corps necessary to enable it to undertake the duties of finding the garrisons required for Halifax and Esquimalt has been practically carried out. Provision for some of the technical engineer duties alone remains to be made. It is hoped that little difficulty will be experienced, when once matters have settled down, in maintaining the garrison at its approved establishment.

ORGANIZATION AND MILITARY TRAINING.

9. During the year the operations and staff duties division of the branch of the Chief of the General Staff has been organized. This division deals with the very important work of plans of defence, organization for field service and mobilization, as well as the training of the militia, field-days and manoeuvres, and the education of staff and other officers.

10. Good work has been carried out in all these branches, much of which, however, is necessarily of a confidential nature. Training questions have received special attention, as well as those affecting the instruction of officers.

11. In the direction of organization the most important step taken during the year past has been the grouping of the military districts of eastern Canada into higher units, known as 'Commands,' a step advocated by successive general officers commanding for years past. Thus Nos. 1 and 2 military districts became the Western Ontario Command; Nos. 3 and 4, the Eastern Ontario Command; Nos. 5, 6 and 7, the Quebec Command, and Nos. 8, 9 and 12, the Maritime Provinces Command.

12. The objects of this organization were, first, to afford selected officers of the militia practice in the higher duties of command and administration, by placing them in charge of large bodies of troops approximating to the commands which they would exercise in the event of war; secondly, decentralization, with the object of relieving militia headquarters of a great mass of detail questions which could be far better dealt with locally and, thirdly, the introduction of a system of administration which should be the same both for peace and war. Incidentally the creation of these commands opens up a far more attractive professional career for officers of ability than it has hitherto been possible to offer them.

13. The following staff officers and heads of departments were allotted for each of these commands:—

Staff Officers—

Chief staff officer.

Deputy-assistant-adjutant-general.

Heads of Departments—

District Engineer.
Senior Army Service Corps officer.
Principal Medical Officer.
Senior Ordnance Stores Corps officer.
Senior Paymaster.
Principal Veterinary Officer.

14. Of these the chief staff officer and senior paymaster represent the only new permanent appointments. Senior paymasters are not yet appointed for the Eastern Ontario and Quebec Commands.

15. For the military districts of the west the previously existing district officers commanding were retained. They have also been retained in military districts Nos. 1, 4, 7, 8 and 12, under the supervision and control of the officers holding the higher commands.

16. The change on the whole has worked well, especially so as regards some of the commands, but there have been instances where officers holding these superior commands have not perhaps fully appreciated their position or used those powers and assumed those responsibilities which they were intended to exercise and assume.

17. These defects have perhaps been especially noticeable in regard to courts-martial and correspondence, but they exist also in other graver matters. This fact in itself tends to show the wisdom of the step taken, for it is obvious that if such officers leave something to be desired in regard to the efficient performance of their duties of command in time of peace, they would fall far short of what was required in times of emergency or field service, when they would be called upon to exercise far wider powers and assume far more onerous responsibilities. Failure on such occasions might mean disaster for the country. Hence the necessity for practising the duties of higher command in normal times. It is felt that the experience to be gained therein by themselves, their staff officers, and heads of services, will certainly lead, as time goes on, to improvement in the expedition and accuracy with which the work in each command is carried out, and to greater interest in important questions with which they have hitherto hardly been asked to concern themselves, while the efficiency of the militia within the command, as well as economical and wise control of expenditure, will be increased accordingly.

18. Special attention has been devoted to improving the organization of the departmental services of the militia. These are the services which are performed by the Canadian Army Service Corps, the Army Medical Corps and the Ordnance Stores Corps.

The Army Service Corps is responsible for quartering, feeding and transporting the militia. The Army Medical Corps takes care of the sick and wounded. The Ordnance Stores Corps supplies the militia with clothing, artillery, small arms, ammunition, vehicles, accoutrements and equipment of all kinds.

19. Of these departmental services it has been truly said that without them an army cannot live, march or fight. Being less showy than the combatant branches, there is, in all armies, a tendency to keep them in the background in time of peace, and the militia has not been free from this defect in the past. Steady progress has been made during the year towards remedying the deficiency.

The report of the Director-General of Medical Services is published herewith as Appendix II.

20. The organization of the cavalry and artillery into brigades was effected during the year, a step which, it is anticipated, will be of benefit to the service in general, and more particularly to those individual branches.

21. The re-organization of the Royal Canadian Field Artillery as Horse Artillery was carried out during the year.

INTELLIGENCE.

22. The Intelligence Division of the branch of the Chief of the General Staff has worked satisfactorily during the past year. Reports on various subjects as required have been compiled and issued; useful information has been collected and tabulated and an intelligence diary has been kept up to date and circulated monthly.

23. The organization of the 'Corps of Guides,' working under the Intelligence Division, has made good progress. Regulations for its administration, establishment, pay and instruction, have been drawn up and issued. Special courses of instruction were held at the camps at Niagara, Ont., and Sussex, N.B., with satisfactory results. The large majority of the officers of the corps in districts east of the Great Lakes, have now received their special training. It is hoped that during the coming season it may prove feasible to extend this training to the officers in the west. Several useful reports have been furnished by officers of the corps, who have also given valuable assistance on various occasions in regard to questions involving local knowledge and inquiry.

24. The mapping-section of the Intelligence Division has been placed upon a sound footing and has done good work throughout the year, under somewhat difficult conditions. The transit and level parties have run 1,100 and 1,300 miles of line, respectively. The topographers have completed 1,775 square miles of accurate survey, an excellent record in view of the absence of any general topographical survey of Canada, or of any framework of triangulation, to which their work could be referred. The surveys executed by this section constitute the only maps of Canada which record the physical features of the country, information essential for military purposes. In addition to the above work, several surveys have been made of special areas, notably of the new Petawawa camp ground, and the Sussex and Aldershot camps, all of which have proved valuable to the militia. The sheets of the regular survey now in the hands of the lithographers will, it is hoped, prove, when published, equally acceptable to the general public.

ANNUAL CAMPS.

25. A memorandum for camps of instruction, comprising regulations for command and administration, together with a syllabus of the course of instruction for each arm of the service, was issued for the annual camps. The intention of the syllabus was to cut out many of the less important sections of the drill books, so as to enable more time to be devoted to the essential portions of military training. It was, also, so arranged as to admit of progressive training and to give time for greater attention to musketry than hitherto. A revised, and it is hoped improved, memorandum is being prepared for the camps of 1906.

DATES FOR CAMPS.

26. During the camps advantage was taken of the opportunity to consult commanding officers as to the dates most convenient for the units under their command to attend camp.

Practical unanimity was found to exist among commanding officers at the various camps as to the most convenient dates for their districts, and it is proposed to adhere to these dates in future.

NUMBERS PRESENT.

27. The attendance at annual drill, and especially at the camps of instruction, has been highly satisfactory during the past year. Indeed, the total number of men trained reached a higher figure by 4,900 than that of any previous year. This was no doubt

largely attributable to the system of 'efficiency pay' introduced in 1904, which induces good men to re-engage.

A tendency was, however, noticed in some cases to interpret too loosely the conditions upon which alone efficiency pay is authorized. Steps are being taken to ensure that in future its issue shall be strictly confined to men who are really efficient militiamen.

It is an unfortunate fact that the obligation upon which a man enters when he engages to serve for three years in the militia has in effect been allowed to become a dead letter. The engagement is purely a voluntary one, but is undertaken on oath, and to treat it as practically null is demoralizing to the country generally, as well as disastrous to the militia. If it is not to be enforced it should not be exacted.

Far too many instances occur in which men are picked up at the last moment at haphazard, and taken to camp in order to fill up vacancies. The class of man thus obtained is often undesirable and it is but too clear that abuses have been allowed to creep up in this respect.

LENGTH OF TRAINING.

28. It is useless to ignore the fact that it is not possible to teach the soldier enough in twelve days to make him reasonably efficient under modern conditions of warfare. This is true of the infantry and still more so of the other arms. If it is impossible to give a longer period for training generally, the cavalry, artillery and engineers, at any rate, should be allowed sixteen days training annually. For engineers the extension is especially necessary. Sixteen days training were allowed for the artillery, with excellent results.

ADMINISTRATION.

29. A re-arrangement of the system of staff work in the camps was effected, under which the work of the general and administrative staffs was separated, the duties of each being defined in detail. This re-arrangement, modelled on the same lines as the organization of the headquarters staff at Ottawa, worked successfully. It is based on the sound principle that the staff system pursued in peace ought to be that which would be followed in war.

The training at camps came directly under the officers holding the higher commands, and the advantages thereby gained were apparent. These officers were able to inspect the different camps in their own area with a thoroughness which, owing to the wide distribution of the camps and to their being held at nearly the same time, it was impossible for the headquarters staff or that of the Inspector-General to emulate.

CAMP GROUNDS.

30. One great drawback to the usefulness of the annual camps has been the lack of rifle range accommodation. At Kingston, Sussex and Laprairie there were no rifle ranges, though one will be available at Sussex for 1906. Attempts were made at the two former places to fill the want as much as possible by the use of the sub-target gun, and by miniature cartridge practice, but these cannot take the place of service cartridge practice. The rifle range accommodation at Niagara-on-the-Lake was totally inadequate, while that at Lévis and London was hardly sufficient, though the work done at the latter place was good.

31. Ottawa and Aldershot alone afford ample accommodation for this most important branch of a soldier's training.

32. Want of sufficient space for training was another common defect at the camps. The experience of recent wars has shown that 'effective' ranges for the rifle begin at 1,400 yards, and for the gun at two miles. There was no camp at which troops could be practically shown what these ranges meant. Niagara-on-the-Lake has not sufficient

space for the proper training of a single brigade, but failing any other camp ground in No. 2 military district it was necessary to assemble there three brigades of infantry, as well as one of cavalry, besides artillery and other arms.

33. It is hoped that the acquisition of a suitable training ground, with ample rifle range accommodation, for the troops in the Western Ontario command is not far distant.

34. As regards cavalry and artillery, both arms were seriously hampered by the want of sufficient training space. The result of this was shown on the tactical field-days by cramped action on the part of the cavalry, while the artillery had practically no chance of working as they would in the field, until the artillery practice camp at Petawawa.

35. This was the first occasion upon which the new central camp, acquired during the year, was used. It is situated in the county of Renfrew, near Pembroke, on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and is, roughly speaking, about eight miles by ten. It lies upon the Ottawa river, and affords excellent ranges for both artillery and infantry. There is but one opinion as to the advantages of the site for training purposes. Steps are being taken to prepare it for regular occupation, and it is hoped that it will be possible to assemble there, in the summer of 1906, not only a large proportion of the permanent force, but also a provisional school of instruction for officers and non-commissioned officers.

KINGSTON CAMP GROUND.

36. This ground is not satisfactory, and complaints were made by the troops in camp. The unsatisfactory drainage of the present camp site was brought to notice by the principal medical officer, and the rifle range adjoining has been condemned as unsafe. It is situated at one end of the district, thereby entailing unnecessary transport.

LAPRAIRIE CAMP GROUND.

37. This ground proved unsatisfactory this year, owing to much rain falling during the camp. The ground became a quagmire and proved most uncomfortable for men and horses. It will always be so unless properly drained. But, on the other hand, the troops did not use the ground available to the best advantage.

ALDERSHOT CAMP GROUND.

38. This ground is most satisfactory. The work done upon it during the last year has improved it very much, and, when a sod is obtained, it will be an ideal camping ground.

TRAINING—ACTIVE MILITIA.

39. Infantry Training, 1905, and Combined Training, 1905, have now been adopted as the official text-books for drill and training. Constant change of drill books is undesirable, but the present issue is a considerable improvement upon that of 1902; it is much simpler, it embodies the result of the lessons of the South African and Russo-Japanese wars, and it is understood that the Imperial authorities consider that no new issue is likely to be necessary for many years to come.

40. Speaking generally, the training of the troops, in spite of the interest evinced by them, left much to be desired. There is still too great a tendency to keep to mere drill, and to work always on the level parade grounds, instead of exercising the men outside of camp, in the far more valuable work of attack and defence, and thus

utilizing their powers of initiative and self reliance. Many officers showed lack of confidence in themselves and in their power to command their men.

41. It was observed with satisfaction that attention was being paid to reconnaissance work, that most important duty of cavalry.

Tasks in reconnaissance, set by the Chief of the General Staff at his visits, were executed by nearly all mounted corps in camp, and several promising reports were submitted.

42. There was, however, a tendency noticeable, especially at the camp at Laprairie, to devote too much time to purely formal parade movements, to the exclusion of the really important training in manoeuvre and outpost work. Canada, except on the great plains of the North-west, is a difficult country for large bodies of cavalry to work in. Special attention should, therefore, be paid to detached duties and the technical handling of small bodies in inclosed country.

43. A system under which cavalry corps carried out the shoeing of their own horses in camp was introduced in 1905 with very promising results. It is evident that a cavalry corps which cannot shoe its own horses is unfit for the field, but no practical system for shoeing the horses of mounted units on service appears to have been hitherto introduced.

ARTILLERY.

44. Considering the disadvantages under which they have laboured, the artillery deserve credit for the manner in which their training was carried out. This was especially the case in camps where capable officers, as officers commanding artillery brigades, were available for supervision.

45. The four days' extra training allowed for this arm in 1905 was, in the case of field artillery, devoted to artillery practice and field training at the new central camp at Petawawa with excellent results. This being almost the first occasion upon which the field artillery have been able to practise under conditions approximating to service conditions, good practice was hardly to be expected. This was perhaps largely due to the fact that the ranges were entirely different from any hitherto used by the field artillery in Canada. There is no doubt, however, that the batteries present learned far more of what they would experience under service conditions than at any previous camp. The instruction of gun-layers was carried on with satisfactory results.

46. A falling off in the manœuvring power of the batteries was reported, as compared with previous practice camps. This was, no doubt, due partly to the new conditions, and partly to batteries having trained only at local headquarters.

47. The training of the 1st 'Halifax' and 5th 'British Columbia' Regiments, Garrison Artillery, was carried out under the supervision of the officers commanding Royal Artillery at Halifax and Esquimalt, respectively, with the armament which they would man on mobilization.

48. The remainder of the garrison artillery carried out their training as heavy and movable armament artillery, with 4·7 Q. F. and 40-pr. R.B.L. guns on travelling carriages.

49. It is hoped that in 1907 the 6th Regiment Garrison Artillery, may be able to train as coast artillery, with modern guns on fixed mountings.

50. The reports upon the training and practice of the 1st and 5th Regiments, are creditable to both corps. The work is reported to have been well done, but rather too slowly for service conditions.

ENGINEERS.

51. The engineer arm has suffered, hitherto, from having to teach too much in the limited time available, and, also, to some extent, from an attempt to combine a qualifying course for officers with the annual training.

52. The four field companies in Canada have had their training equipment issued since last year, of which good use was made during their training in camp. They still lack service equipment, and, consequently, are not at present in a position to take the field in their proper capacity.

53. The syllabus for the complete training of a field company is so extensive that it cannot be carried out in twelve days, except in a superficial way. It will probably be found necessary to divide the syllabus into two or more parts, and to instruct in only one part at each year's training.

The engineers promise well, however, and it is hoped to avoid this difficulty in the future.

INFANTRY.

54. The general principle of the syllabus drawn up for the infantry was to eliminate mere parade movements and to give enough elementary drill to enable brigadiers and regimental commanders to get their troops into fighting formation and to manœuvre them properly therein. The results were promising, but it was difficult to get officers to abandon elementary drill or to assert themselves enough and to handle their men properly at field manoeuvres.

DEPARTMENTAL SERVICES.

55. The Army Service Corps worked admirably, and, wherever they were given control of the supplies, with excellent results.

The medical services were very efficient, and the hospitals well cared for.

The Ordnance Stores Corps worked well.

Unlike the other arms, the daily work of the departmental services is nearly identical in peace and war, and their efficiency profits proportionately in that the practice of their daily work in camp is their best training for war.

CITY CORPS.

56. Most of the foregoing remarks, though especially referring to corps attending camp, are of general application. At the same time the training of the city corps generally is reported by the Inspector-General to show steady progress. There is still too much attention to mere drill hall and ceremonial drill and too little practical training on open and varied ground, where the natural aptitude of men for military work can be developed. Target-practice returns show fair progress. It is to be regretted that 'Judging-Distance Practice.' which is essential to the effective use of the rifle in the field, has received little attention hitherto, either from city corps or from corps attending camp.

57. The number of officers and men trained in district camps is as follows:—

Military District.	Authorized Establishment.			Received 12 Days Training.			Received under 12 Days Training.			Untrained.		
	Officers.	N. C. Officers and Men.	Horses.	Officers.	N. C. Officers and Men.	Horses.	Officers.	N. C. Officers and Men.	Horses.	Officers.	N. C. Officers and Men.	Horses.
No. 1	296	3,109	633	113	1,595	320	95	1,306	222	88	208	91
2	741	6,281	1,332	348	4,609	1,035	65	461	37	328	1,211	260
3	297	2,782	847	220	2,410	714	5	6	6	72	366	127
4	162	1,798	505	122	1,626	395	8	7	4	32	165	106
5	173	1,766	1,696	143	1,681	1,571				30	85	125
6	170	1,622	137	119	1,537	58	8	3		43	82	79
7	250	2,520	108	212	2,263	96		1		38	256	12
8	213	2,154	600	186	2,068	512				27	86	88
9	249	2,574	406	203	2,405	322	2	5	2	44	164	82
10	60	594	577	46	545	524	1	10	11	13	39	42
11	36	311	3	18	280	3		7		18	24	
12	55	552	80	49	534	78		13		6	5	2
Totals	2,702	26,063	6,924	1,779	21,553	5,628	184	1,819	282	739	2,691	1,014

58. The number of officers and men of city corps trained during the year is as follows:—

Military District.	Authorized Establishment.			Received 12 Days Training.			Received under 12 Days Training.			Untrained.		
	Officers.	N. C. Officers and Men.	Horses.	Officers.	N. C. Officers and Men.	Horses.	Officers.	N. C. Officers and Men.	Horses.	Officers.	N. C. Officers and Men.	Horses.
No. 1	153	1,148	18	86	1,074		4		16	63	74	2
2	369	3,519	75	216	3,414	27	5	25		148	80	48
3	96	912	15	79	883	14	1			16	29	1
4	118	939	11	89	939	5				29		6
5	258	2,458	145	171	2,347	97		30		87	81	48
6	44	415	8	35	392	7				9	23	1
7	132	1,270	165	74	1,156	159				58	114	6
8	58	544	7	44	529	7				14	15	
9	133	1,390	20	99	1,141	13		86		34	163	7
10	48	372	4	28	311		3	42		17	19	4
11	87	740	4	53	499	4		74		34	167	
12	12	220		12	209			7			4	
Totals	1,508	13,927	472	986	12,894	333	13	264	16	509	769	123

TOTAL TRAINED.

59. The total number of officers and men trained in district camps and at local headquarters during the year is as follows :—

	Authorized Establishment.			Received 12 Days Training.			Received under 12 Days Training.			Untrained.		
	Officers.	N. C. Officers and Men.	Horses.	Officers.	N. C. Officers and Men.	Horses.	Officers.	N. C. Officers and Men.	Horses.	Officers.	N. C. Officers and Men.	Horses.
Dis. Camp . .	2,702	26,063	6,924	1,779	21,553	5,628	184	1,819	282	739	2,691	1,014
Local Headquarters . .	1,508	13,927	472	986	12,894	333	13	264	16	509	769	123
Totals. .	4,210	39,990	7,396	2,765	34,447	5,961	197	2,083	298	1,248	3,460	1,137

TRAINING PERMANENT FORCE.

60. It is upon the standard of efficiency attained by the permanent force that the efficiency of the active militia ultimately depends. It is the duty of the permanent force to supply instructors, both officers and non-commissioned officers, for the corps of the active militia, as well as to carry on courses at the schools for those attached for instruction. It is therefore essential for the good of the active militia to secure real efficiency in all units of the permanent force.

61. Of late years a tendency has been noticeable to draw a distinction between the permanent force units, as such, and the schools of instruction. This has conduced to the school cadres receiving special care and attention, while the efficiency of the permanent units on which the schools depend has tended to become a secondary consideration. This is essentially unsound, because the schools draw their instruction and educational value entirely from the permanent units, not the least important part of which education is its regimental life, discipline, and internal administration, upon which, as well as upon military training, war efficiency largely depends.

Hitherto the establishments of units of the permanent force have been kept at such a low figure that it has hardly been possible for the officers to train their men properly, and yet at the same time carry on the administrative arrangements required for the conduct of the school. The question of the establishments necessary for this purpose has received the careful attention of the Militia Council, and new establishments have been sanctioned which will tend to greater efficiency.

It may be taken as an axiom that an efficient unit is essential to the maintenance of an efficient school.

62. The training of the permanent units has hitherto suffered also from their individual isolation and want of experience of combined training. A specific period should be set aside each year for the field training of the permanent units themselves. This was done during the past year with the Royal Canadian Engineers, who were encamped at Lévis, Quebec. With the acquisition of the central camp at Petawawa new opportunities for combined training are offered, of which it is hoped to take full advantage in the future. The Royal Canadian Horse and Garrison Artillery were the only arm which was able to take advantage of that camp during the past year.

MOUNTED UNITS.

63. The training of the Royal Canadian Dragoons and Royal Canadian Mounted Rifles, in addition to the constant handicap of small establishments, especially as regards horses, suffers also from the want of sufficient training ground. Mounted troops cannot train effectively on ground limited to a few acres. Under present conditions this defect cannot perhaps be remedied. The only course to pursue is to endeavour to get as efficient training as possible while in camp. Commanding officers are fully alive to this.

ARTILLERY.

64. As above stated the Royal Canadian Artillery alone of the permanent force were able to take advantage of the acquisition of Petawawa camp. Even with them the training suffered from the lateness of the date at which the ground became available for use.

The Royal Canadian Horse Artillery practised with 12-pr. B.L. guns, the Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery with 4·7 Q.F., the latter for the first time.

65. While certain deficiencies and defects in the *matériel* became evident, which it is hoped to remedy before camp in 1906, and while the practice made was hardly satisfactory in either case, yet much must be attributed to the novel character of the ranges and the new conditions under which the batteries and companies worked. There is no doubt that both branches of the Royal Canadian Artillery learnt far more of what they would have to do on service than at any previous camp, and the results obtained gave promise of considerable improvement in the future.

66. The Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery, Quebec, worked hard during the year preparing themselves to take over the duties of the artillery garrison at Halifax.

INFANTRY.

67. The Royal Canadian Regiment has had, during 1905, many difficulties to contend with, in endeavouring to expand its previous very small establishments sufficiently to undertake the infantry garrison of Halifax. That it has been able to do this at all is much to its credit. The establishments, however, are not yet by any means complete, and to attain efficiency during 1906 will entail hard work and self-sacrifice.

ENGINEERS.

68. As already mentioned the Royal Canadian Engineers trained in camp regimentally, as one body, at Lévis, during the autumn.

The camp lasted for five weeks, one of which was devoted to musketry. One section was trained in field-telegraph cable work, which was used for the first time in Canada. In this they worked creditably, considering that both men and horses were entirely new to the work, with the exception of two telegraph operators.

An attempt was made to cover the first five parts of instruction in military engineering, viz.:—

Part I. Field Defences.

Part II. Attack and Defence of Fortresses.

Part III. Military Bridging and the use of Spars.

Part IV. Mining and Demolition.

Part V. Miscellaneous.

and field engineers drill, but the time was wholly insufficient to do this in a thorough manner, though the corps received a fair general knowledge of the whole work.

69. This camp offers the only opportunity which the Royal Canadian Engineers have to carry out military engineering work, their whole time in barracks being taken up in the work of their trades.

It is hoped to arrange for a larger autumn training in camp during 1906.

70. The taking over of Halifax has been a great strain on the corps, but there seems every prospect of its carrying out its new duties with success.

SCHOOL OF MUSKETRY.

71. The work of the Canadian School of Musketry was carried out fully as satisfactorily as in any previous year. There was only one term of the school, owing to the necessity of utilizing the staff in the assembling of the new garrison at Halifax; and the number of officers and non-commissioned officers applying for courses was limited owing to the uncertainty, up to two weeks before the commencement of the course, whether a course could be held or not.

Officers attending	33
Warrant officers and non-commissioned officers	22
Total	55
Officers obtaining certificates	26
Warrant officers and non-commissioned officers	14
Total	40

MUSKETRY.

72. On the whole, fair progress has been made in musketry training during the year. Failure to achieve greater results has been due rather to the defective range accommodation at camps, already referred to, than to want of zeal on the part of the troops or their instructors. At the same time it must be admitted that it is not possible to give the militia soldier anything more than the most elementary training in military duties, drill and musketry during the nine working days of camp. The city corps are usually in a better position in this respect, and in several cases have done their musketry training with thoroughness. More training at moving targets is desirable, however. Judging-distance practice is seldom if ever attempted.

RIFLE ASSOCIATIONS.

73. The membership and number of rifle associations are still increasing. The number of rifle associations gazetted to date are, approximately:—

Military	106
Civilian	320
Total	426

with a membership of:

Military	12,658
Civilian	19,355
Total	32,013

The increases during the year were:—

Military associations	13
Civilian associations	65
Total	78

Increase of membership being 4,151.

74. Certain associations which were not able to keep up their membership, or whose affairs were not satisfactory, have been disbanded. But the interest taken in these associations is still keen, and will probably continue to be so. The great drawback is the difficulty of obtaining rifle range accommodation of a permanent nature, it being impossible for the government to provide each of these small associations with a government rifle range.

RIFLE RANGES.

75. The rifle ranges completed during 1905 were the following :—

Bridgetown, N.S.	Cobourg, Ont.
Goderich, Ont.	Port Hope, Ont.
Vancouver, B.C.	Sussex, N.B.

and extensions were carried out at Hamilton; Long Branch, Toronto; Woodstock, N.B., and Montreal.

SAFETY OF RIFLE RANGES.

76. There has been, and probably will continue to be, considerable difference of opinion as to what is a safe rifle range. A rifle range which is perfectly safe for all practical purposes to the skilled shot is not always a safe range when used by the novice. Untrained shots become a menace to the contiguous districts, even on a normally safe range. If, however, the men using the range have been put through a proper preliminary training, it is possible for them to use, with safety, ranges which would otherwise be very unsafe. Under these circumstances there seems to be no other way of managing the rifle ranges of rifle associations than to make the association officers personally responsible that no shooting is carried on, especially at long ranges, by men who are in the least liable to miss the stop-butt.

SUB-TARGET GUN.

77. This gun has been used at the various camps of instruction. There can be no doubt that when officers and non-commissioned officers are thoroughly competent to teach their men musketry a very large amount of extremely good work can be done with this gun. Want of time, however, is the main difficulty, as time is not really available at camp for this work, and the time taken at the sub-target gun in camp is often so much time taken away from practice at the targets. The sub-target gun is eminently a gun for use in winter under cover; it requires, however, to be supported by good arrangements as to light.

The gun was a marked success at the camp of No. 4 military district, where a trained sergeant from the Canadian School of Musketry had charge.

SIGNALLING.

78. For, it is thought, the first time, the question of signalling instruction at camps was taken up as a practical question during the past year. The establishment of the Corps of Signallers has been settled and regulations laid down for its guidance and administration.

79. As it is almost impossible to instruct rural corps in flag and lamp signalling in 12 days' annual training, it was decided to restrict those corps to semaphore signalling, and to instruct the permanent force and city corps only in flag and lamp signalling. The introduction of this system has worked well, and the progress made in semaphore signalling by the rural corps has been highly satisfactory.

80. Flag and lamp signalling have been practised by the city corps, several of which have attained very creditable results, as shown by the marks obtained at the examinations. The 13th Regiment obtained the highest place, with the 43rd 'Duke of Cornwall's Own Rifles' second, and the 2nd Regiment 'Queen's Own Rifles of Canada' third. In semaphore signalling 546 officers, non-commissioned officers and men of rural corps were trained, of whom 68 per cent passed the test examination.

ESTABLISHMENTS—PERMANENT FORCE.

81. In consequence of the decision of the Dominion government to assume, with the consent of the Imperial authorities, the entire defence of the Dominion, an increase of the permanent force was authorized from 2,000 to (if necessary) 5,000 of all ranks, and recruiting was actively commenced in the month of April last for the additional force required in connection with the garrison at Halifax. The recruiting was satisfactory in point of numbers, and the class of recruits obtained was good, their physique being much above the average for infantry of the line.

Owing to this large augmentation, it was necessary to obtain, for service in the permanent force, a few officers, non-commissioned officers and men from the Imperial army. The Imperial government granted the non-commissioned officers and men free discharges, with permission to enlist in the permanent force, the Dominion government undertaking to give them in the permanent force the rank they held in the army, and to count their army service towards pay, promotion and pension, the portion of the pension earned in the army to be borne by the Imperial government.

Two additional companies are in process of formation to replace the two companies of the Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery sent to Halifax from Quebec.

An increase in the strength of the Royal Canadian Engineers was authorized.

Five additional companies were added to the Royal Canadian Regiment, and are now being organized to reinforce the five old companies, which were recruited as nearly as possible to their full strength.

Upon the augmentation of the Royal Canadian Regiment it was found necessary to appoint a commanding officer, its administration from headquarters being no longer desirable with its increased establishment. An officer was accordingly selected and appointed to the command.

It was considered advisable to organize a corps of military staff clerks as a separate unit of the permanent force, with a strength of one warrant officer and thirty staff-sergeants and sergeants.

82. The following return shows the state of the permanent force on December 31, last:—

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 35

Name of Corps.	Authorized Establishment.	Strength on December 31, 1904.	Strength on December 31, 1903.	Become Non-effective.								Enrolled.				Composition of Present Contingent as to length of Service.				Serving with Pension from Imperial Government.
				Discharged by Purchase.	Discharged—Unsuitable.	Discharged—Invalided.	Discharged—Time Expired.	Deserted.	Died.	Transferred.	Totals.	Enlisted.	Re-enlisted.	Transferred.	Returned from Desertion.	Totals.	Under 1 Year.	1 to 2 Years.	2 to 3 Years.	Over 3 Years.	
Royal Canadian Dragoons	364	90	124	12	1	1	15	41	1	2	73	99	4	....	4	107	66	13	12	33	1
Royal Canadian Mounted Rifles	120	55	95	7	3	2	1	28	1	1	43	79	....	....	4	83	61	17	4	13	....
Royal Canadian Horse Artillery	395	168	256	11	8	3	12	87	3	7	131	199	5	4	11	219	128	39	10	79	1
Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery	1,079	167	456	3	13	....	15	54	3	1	89	368	....	1	9	378	207	25	42	182	8
Royal Canadian Engineers	368	16	185	4	2	....	....	29	....	3	38	205	....	1	1	207	114	16	5	50	1
No. 1 Depot	126	57	45	2	4	....	5	34	1	92	138	113	2	6	5	126	29	4	....	12	....
2 "	123	87	83	3	4	1	9	59	1	163	240	177	....	47	12	236	48	2	5	28	....
R. C. Regt. 3 "	126	59	32	3	11	4	2	52	1	96	169	134	4	1	3	142	19	....	3	10	....
4 "	718	62	552	6	13	....	7	61	1	6	94	187	....	388	9	584	356	78	39	79	11
5 "	121	87	31	3	2	....	4	42	....	105	156	91	1	2	6	100	16	2	4	9	....
Can. Per. Army Service Corps	138	3	44	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	41	....	2	....	43	38	2	2	2	....
Permanent Army Medical Corps	127	33	46	1	6	....	1	3	....	4	18	14	2	15	....	31	19	11	2	14	....
Ordnance Stores Corps	134	75	89	1	2	....	....	2	2	1	8	21	....	1	....	22	17	3	51	18	10
Corps of Military Staff Clerks	31	....	20	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	16	....	....	20	6	2	2	10	....
Totals	3,970	959	2,058	60	70	11	71	492	14	481	1,199	1,732	18	484	64	2,298	1,124	214	181	539	32

ACTIVE MILITIA (OTHER THAN PERMANENT FORCE).

83. In order to secure as far as possible uniformity in the strength of cavalry and mounted infantry units it was decided that the normal establishment of each mounted unit should be four squadrons. Corps, however, that had already been organized with five squadrons were permitted to remain at that strength.

84. During the year the following changes in the organization of militia units, other than the permanent force, were authorized, viz.:—

(*a*) An additional squadron to the 5th 'The Princess Louise Dragoon Guards.'

(*b*) Two additional squadrons to the 10th 'The Queen's Own Canadian Hussars.'

(*c*) One additional squadron to the 14th King's Canadian Hussars.

(*d*) Two new cavalry regiments were also authorized in the province of Alberta and Saskatchewan, one as the 15th Light Horse, and the other as the 16th Mounted Rifles.

(*e*) Three new squadrons of the Canadian Mounted Rifles were also authorized in the North-west.

(*f*) The 6th field battery was reorganized.

(*g*) The 96th 'The Lake Superior Regiment,' with headquarters at Port Arthur, was authorized, as also the organization of an infantry regiment in Saskatchewan.

(*h*) Three additional companies of the Canadian Army Service Corps were authorized.

(*i*) The following corps were disbanded:—

'G' Squadron, Canadian Mounted Rifles, and the Dawson Rifle Company.

85. During the past year the organization of eighteen new cadet corps was authorized; twelve cadet organizations were disbanded, leaving a net increase of six over the number existing on December 31, 1904.

86. A permanent pensions claim board was appointed at headquarters, to deal with claims arising under the Militia Pension Act, and claims for compensation for injuries or illness not covered by regulations.

APPOINTMENTS.

87. The following are the more important appointments made during the year :—

(*a*) Militia Council: The appointment of accountant was merged into that of accountant and paymaster-general, on the organization of a pay department for the militia and the assumption of extended responsibilities for audit.

(*b*) Headquarters staff:—

Branch of the Chief of the General Staff—

Lieut.-colonel W. G. Gwatkin, p.s.c., was appointed director of operations and staff duties.

Major D. I. V. Eaton, p.s.c., Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, was appointed assistant-director of operations and staff duties.

The appointment of an assistant-director of intelligence was substituted for that of intelligence staff officer, held by Captain A. C. Caldwell, Royal Canadian Engineers.

Branch of the Adjutant-General—

The position of deputy-adjutant-general was abolished, and that of assistant-adjutant-general substituted; Major H. A. Panet, D.S.O., Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, was appointed to the position.

(*c*) Commands and military districts:—

Western Ontario Command (including command of military district No. 2)—

Colonel and temporary Brigadier-General W. D. Otter, C. B.

Chief staff officer, Lieut.-colonel S. J. A. Denison, C.M.G., Royal Canadian Regiment.

Eastern Ontario Command (including command of military district No. 3)—
Colonel W. D. Gordon.
Chief staff officer, Lieut.-colonel V. A. S. Williams, Royal Canadian Dragoons.

Quebec Command (including command of military districts Nos. 5 and 6)—
Colonel L. Buchan, C.M.G.
Chief staff officer, Lieut.-colonel O. C. C. Pelletier.

Maritime Provinces Command (including command of military district No. 9)—
Colonel C. W. Drury, C.B.
Chief staff officer, Colonel J. D. Irving.

Military district No. 7—
Lieut.-colonel A. Roy, from the command of military district No. 6.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

88. Brevet Colonel R. N. R. Reade, p.s.c., vacated the appointment of commandant of the Royal Military College, and Lieut.-colonel E. T. Taylor, p.s.c., was appointed commandant in his place.

The annual report on the college is published herewith as Appendix III.

INSTRUCTION.

89. Two examinations for promotion, under the same conditions as those of officers of the regular army, were held during the past year, viz.: in May and November, at the former of which twenty-seven officers presented themselves for examination, and at the latter, fourteen. As regards papers submitted by officers of the Canadian permanent force, the following extract from the report of the Director of Staff Duties, War Office, on the examination held in May, 1905, in subjects D (military history, military law, tactics, engineering and topography), and E (artillery), is of interest:

'Taking the sub-heads of D as a whole, the best of the twenty-seven officers of the Canadian permanent force was Lieut. J. L. H. Bogart, Royal Canadian Engineers, with 1243 marks. Taking into consideration the many disadvantages under which they laboured as compared with officers serving in England, the officers of the Canadian permanent force are to be congratulated on the result.

'Subject (E).—Artillery.

'Officers of the Royal Canadian Field Artillery. The general result very fair. This result would undoubtedly have been better but for the apparent fact that the Royal Canadian Field Artillery has not yet been equipped with certain appliances, such as "directors," "field plotters," &c. Officers consequently have had no opportunity of becoming acquainted with their use, so their knowledge of them is purely theoretical. Answers are generally clearly expressed.'

90. Long courses of instruction, one in March and one in September, were held at the Royal Military College, Kingston, with good results, largely due to the cordial co-operation of the commandant and staff of the college. It is hoped still further to extend this system of instruction, by holding a special short course for officers desirous of competing at the entrance examinations for the Royal Staff College, England.

91. The two long courses referred to resulted as follows:—

March, 1905—

Total number who attended	18
Total number of candidates preparing for promotion who did not take the examination	4
Total number who passed the examination	12

September, 1905—

Total number who attended	18
Total number of candidates preparing for promotion who did not take the examination	8
Total number who passed the examination	8

INSTRUCTION IN ENGLAND.

92. Two officers of the Royal Canadian Artillery were sent to England to attend the gunnery staff course, but one of them was relieved from that course in order to attend the Royal Staff College.

ENTRANCE TO STAFF COLLEGE.

93. In January, 1905, two officers were selected to attend the course of instruction at the Royal Staff College.

94. The Commandant of the College having reported that officers from Canada had found difficulty in keeping up during the course with the other officers studying at the college, from want of previous professional instruction, it was arranged with the Army Council that in future officers from Canada should be admitted only after qualifying at the entrance examination.

95. Two officers of the permanent force presented themselves for the entrance examination in August, 1905, but did not succeed in reaching the required standard, a result partly due to lack of facilities in this country for preparing for this examination which is somewhat severe. Officers of His Majesty's Imperial Army usually prepare for it with the assistance of specialists in their profession (army crammers), which gives them an advantage over Canadian officers, who are unable to obtain such assistance except in mathematics and languages.

96. The special short course at the Royal Military College, already referred to (paragraph 90), is designed to meet this difficulty as far as possible.

TACTICAL FITNESS FOR COMMAND TEST.

97. Three officers, sent to England for the purpose, successfully passed the tactical fitness for command test.

TRAINING.

Schools of Instruction.

98. The provisional schools authorized during the year were as follows:—

Cavalry—Brandon and Quebec.
Engineering—Niagara, Ottawa and Montreal.
Infantry—Montreal and Quebec
Medical—Ottawa.
Signalling—Ottawa.
Canadian Army Service Corps—Ottawa and St. John.

99. Following is a list of certificates issued to officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the active militia during the year:—

Arm and Station.	Officers.						N. C. Officers.				Signalling.				Army Service Corps.		Musketry.									
											Officers.		N. C. Officers.													
	Long Course.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Technical Engineers.	Equitation.	Sergeant Instructors.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Bombardiers.	Instructors.	Grade 'B.'	Asst. Instructors.	Grade 'B.'	Officers.	N. C. Officers.	Distinguished.	Qualified.	Dist. Intelligence Officers.	Sub-Dist. Intelligence Officers.	Trumpeters and Buglers.	Ward Masters.	Asst. Ward Masters.	Farriers.	Total.
Royal School of Cavalry, Toronto		12	19	36		6		19	7												7			1	107
Royal School of Cavalry, Winnipeg		*10	†9	‡14				12	16																61
Royal School of Artillery (Field), Kingston	2		3	5				7																	17
Royal School of Artillery (Garrison), Quebec				10				5	17	22											3				57
Royal School of Infantry, London		2	21	20				26	1																70
Royal School of Infantry, Toronto	1	8	17	69			1	6	7												6				115
Royal School of Infantry, St. Johns		12	16	33			1	14	5																81
Royal School of Infantry, Fredericton & Halifax		2	9	26				15	5																57
Royal School of Infantry, Quebec		14	25	49				4																	92
Engineers (Provisional School)					10																				10
Corps of Guides (Provisional School) Camp																			6	6					12
Infantry (Provisional Schools)		10	25	22			6																		63
Signalling (Provisional Schools)											2	17	28	60											107
Army Service Corps (Provisional Schools)															11	30									41
Canadian School of Musketry																	19	21							40
Medical Corps (Provisional Schools)		5	30																		3	6			44
Equitation (Boards of Examiners)						75																			75
Totals	3	75	174	284	10	81	8	108	58	22	2	17	28	60	11	30	19	21	6	6	16	3	6	1	1,049

*2 infantry certificates. †5 infantry certificates. ‡3 infantry certificates.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

100. Decorations and medals were issued during the year as follows:—

Colonial Auxiliary Forces Officers' Decoration	45
Colonial Auxiliary Forces Long Service Medal	121
Long Service and Good Conduct (permanent force)	3
General Service Medals	11
North-west, 1885	7
Total	187

TRANSPORT.

101. The transport supplied by the various railway and steamboat companies has been on the whole good—a great improvement on the service formerly rendered, particularly by the passenger department.

The transport of horses is not yet all that it should be. The cars furnished were, in many cases, inferior. The running of the horse trains was slow and the engines badly handled by poor engine-drivers, who started and stopped the trains so abruptly that the horses were often injured, thereby causing unnecessary expense in claims against the public.

102. Wheeled transport has been fairly well registered, particularly in Ontario and the Maritime Provinces, but not yet in the province of Quebec. That supplied by the Canadian Army Service Corps at the camps was very satisfactory. As none was furnished by the artillery or cavalry this year, all the work fell upon the Canadian Army Service Corps.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

104. This branch has been put on a better basis by the appointment of principal veterinary officers in each of the higher commands. As these officers are to have the supervision of the other veterinary officers in the several commands, a marked improvement in this branch of the service may be looked for.

RATIONS.

105. The rations supplied by the various contractors at the different depôts and in the several camps of instruction have been satisfactory—a marked improvement on former years, owing, no doubt, to the fact that the supply officers are now trained in judging supplies and have a knowledge of what they may insist on from the contractors.

CAMP COOKING-RANGES.

106. A further supply of camp cooking-stoves has been obtained and distributed. They proved a great benefit wherever used, as the food cooked upon them was much more palatable than that cooked on the old pattern stoves usually supplied by the company commanders.

FUEL SUPPLY.

BARRACKS.

107. A radical change has been made in the fuel supply. Wood, which was formerly used to a large extent by the permanent units has been abolished as a ration, and coal only will be used in future by them, except for kindling. This change should result in a large saving in the expense of heating the several barracks and quarters.

FUEL FOR CAMPS.

108. The substitution of coal for wood at the annual camps will be made as soon as a sufficient supply of camp ranges is secured; this should save much fatigue duty in cutting and splitting the wood now supplied, to say nothing of expense.

STORE BUILDINGS.

109. New buildings with magazine accommodation are in course of erection at Winnipeg and London. They will provide for a much-felt want at these stations. New buildings at Toronto and Montreal, delayed owing to difficulty in finding sites, are much needed. At Toronto the present old wooden buildings are out of date and inadequate to the wants of a large district. At Montreal, the stores are now kept at St. Helen's island, communication with which is completely cut off for weeks during spring and autumn ,and sometimes during the winter as well.

110. At Halifax the transfer of the fortress from Imperial to Dominion charge will, it is hoped, provide additional accommodation for stores in the buildings now occupied by the Regular Army Ordnance Corps. At St. John an extension of the present building is needed. At Ottawa additional space is required for storage of clothing and for housing vehicles received over from the contractors. They are at present stored in the exhibition buildings, subject to removal when asked for, and entirely at government risk. The congestion cannot be relieved by transfer to out stations, as all are equally crowded.

CAMP EQUIPMENT.

111. For the first time, probably, in the history of the department, it was possible during the recent camps to meet the demands of the troops assembled for annual drill. A reserve of camp stores is still needed to meet an emergency should one arise making it necessary to order the city regiments into camp. It must be remembered also that under new conditions an increased and varied supply of equipment is requisite. Much improvement, however, in this respect during recent years is apparent, but more care is necessary in demanding equipment for camp use.

RIFLES.

112. Armourers were sent to camps of instruction to examine and make necessary repairs to arms in charge of the troops assembled. There is an apparent want of care on the part of the militia in looking after the arms issued; officers commanding do not exercise sufficient supervision; the regulations as to tampering with sights and exchanging bolts are not observed, and deficiencies of rifles from armouries are of frequent occurrence.

113. Snider rifles, converted to the same length as carbines, are now being issued to cadet companies. They seem to be very suitable for the purpose, being much lighter than the Martini-Henry rifle, or any other arm heretofore issued.

114. The armourer section is kept fully employed, and this will continue so long as the present issue of rifles is in use. Many rifles must of necessity soon require browning, and a large demand for new barrels, owing to repeated firing and neglect, must soon be expected.

SMALL-ARM AMMUNITION.

115. Issues of small-arm ammunition ·303 ball, were made during the year as follows:—

Militia units	1,029,299
Rifle associations	2,106,166
Military Rifle League	91,200
Dominion Rifle Association	92,820
Repayment	352,230
Total	3,671,715
Receipts from Dominion Arsenal during the year	8,119,100

NEW REGULATIONS.

116. Regulations for issue of clothing to the militia generally, were compiled, and issued during the year.

Regulations for the Ordnance Stores Corps were compiled and issued, and Equipment regulations are in progress.

ARMAMENT OF THE MILITIA.

117. There are available at present, in the hands of troops and on store charge, sufficient magazine rifles and carbines to arm the whole of the militia. A considerable number of them, however, are Ross rifles Mark I., a weapon which though thoroughly serviceable, is to be replaced by Mark II., a considerably improved pattern. The bulk of the Ross rifles Mark I. is, therefore, to be held in reserve for use in case of emergency, and is not to be issued for the present, unless in very special cases.

From this it results that some few corps are not yet in possession of magazine rifles. It is hoped, however, that all corps will be armed with them by the end of the year.

118. Progress with the delivery of the Ross rifle has, owing to difficulties of manufacture, not been as satisfactory as the expectations of the company had lead them to anticipate. The matter is receiving all care and attention, and any delay at present is to be accepted as precautionary. A much larger amount of work has been done by the company than the number of completed rifles delivered would lead one to expect.

119. The reserve of small-arm ammunition, although still much below the accepted proportion, has increased by nearly 4,000,000 rounds during the year.

120. The reorganization of the field artillery, and its allotment to brigades was authorized and partly completed, but the entire distribution of guns and equipment cannot be completed until such time as proper armoury accommodation is available.

It is intended to re-arm the field artillery with the most modern quick-firing guns, and a supply has been ordered. As a temporary measure, and to fit in with the future organization, the number of guns in a field battery has been reduced from six to four.

121. The heavy field batteries have been organized on similar lines, and the 4·7 guns on travelling carriages have been distributed as far as possible.

122. The first lot of the new 18-pr. batteries are reported to be well under way, so far as guns and carriages are concerned. They are being made by Messrs. Vickers, Sons and Maxim. The limbers and wagons are to be made in Canada, but can hardly be said to have been commenced yet, though a large amount of material has been collected for them. This delay has been due to the non-receipt of working drawings and specifications from the War Office.

123. The whole of the approved armament of Halifax has been taken over at that place from the Imperial troops. It is complete and up to date.

124. The heavy armament for the sea defences of Quebec is under order. Delivery is expected before June 30, 1906.

RESERVES OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

125. The approximate scales of reserves for guns, small arms and ammunition of all kinds have been laid down, but some considerable time must, in view of the requirements of the existing corps, elapse before any real progress can be made with that accumulation of reserves which is absolutely necessary in order to provide for an emergency.

PATTERNS, PROVISION AND INSPECTION OF GUNS, SMALL ARMS, AMMUNITION, &c.

126. The increasing necessity of providing sealed patterns for every article of an ordnance store nature, and for the systematic arrangement of such patterns in suitable pattern rooms, has not escaped attention, in view of the policy of manufacturing all articles in Canada for whose production proper facilities exist.

127. With regard to the provision and inspection of guns, so far all our ordnance has been obtained in England, mostly through the War Office, and inspected by the War Office inspectors. No doubt, however, the time is coming when we shall be able to have armament made in Canada, and when that time arrives, many questions relating to supply and inspection will have to be considered.

128. As regards inspection of small arms, an application was made to the War Office for the services of a duly qualified inspector, and an officer from the Royal Small Arms Factory at Enfield Lock has been loaned for the purpose. The inspection of all arms, both small arms and guns, should be carried out by inspectors not in any way connected with the manufacturers. In the event of any such supplies being made by private firms in the near future, the importance of this cannot be over-estimated.

129. The local manufacture of equipment in Canada is gradually increasing and it is hoped that in time the country will be self-sustaining in this respect.

130. A number of wheeled vehicles of a technical nature have been constructed by the Ottawa Car Company. The company has also carried out alterations and repairs to gun carriages and equipment. This class of work being new to the company, some defects have naturally shown themselves, but they have been rectified. A selected officer was sent to Woolwich to qualify in the inspection department at that arsenal. Testing appliances are under order, and there is every reason to expect that future manufactures will be satisfactory.

TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION AT ARTILLERY SCHOOLS.

131. The need for an up to date institution at which instruction can be given in the higher branches of artillery, including the applied sciences connected with manufacture, has been much felt, especially in connection with the taking over of the modern

heavy armament at Halifax. What is required is a scientific school of gunnery, representing both the Ordnance College and the School of Gunnery in England, including an experimental branch, at which both ordnance courses and gunnery staff courses can be given. The establishment of such a school is under consideration.

Proposals for the improvement of the technical instruction of both field and garrison artillery officers are also under consideration, in order to bring the standard of education up to a modern and higher plane.

ARMOURIES AND BUILDINGS.

132. New armouries have been completed, or are in course of completion at the following places:—

Stratford.
Chatham.
St. Catharines.
Cobourg.
Three Rivers.
St. Hyacinthe.
Woodstock, N.B.
Virden.
Rossland.

QUEBEC DEFENCES.

133. Considerable progress has been made with the defence of the approaches to Quebec from the sea. Batteries for modern guns on the St. Lawrence, a short distance below Quebec, are well under way, and ought nearly to be completed during 1906.

CAMP GROUND, LEVIS.

134. The water supply of the camp ground has been completed and an excellent supply of good water furnished. By some clearing and reclaiming leased land this property will, it is hoped, be made one of the best of the training grounds.

MILITARY PROPERTIES.

135. The rent collected for military properties, under lease, for the year ending June 30, 1905, was as follows :—

District.	Amount.
	$ cts.
Military District No. 1	71 00
Military District No. 2	290 00
Military District No. 3	375 18
Military District No. 4	25 00
Military District No. 5	220 25
Military District No. 7	1,474 85
Military District No. 8	71 25
Military District No. 9	66 67
Military District No. 11	60 00
Total	$2,654 20

136. The total receipts show a considerable falling off as compared with the preceding year, which was almost entirely due to a number of tenants having got into arrears. The arrears, however, were practically all paid by December 31.

137. The following military properties not being longer required for military purposes, were transferred to the Department of the Interior, to be sold, viz.:—

Station.	Property.	Remarks.
Montreal	St. Helen's Island, containing 123 acres, 3 roods and 20 perches.	Sold for $200,000 to the city of Montreal.
Quebec	Piece of land facing St. John st., Quebec.	Sold to Compagnie d'Auditorium, for the sum of $500.
Quebec	Narrow strip of land lying between St. John st. and land sold to Auditorium Company.	Donated to city of Quebec, for purpose of widening St. John street.

The St. Helen's island property was sold under the following conditions:—

(*a*) To be used exclusively for park purposes.

(*b*) A small area at the summit, to be selected by the Master-General of the Ordnance, not to be built on, but reserved in the event of possible future military requirements.

(*c*) The department to be allowed to use the present store building and site thereof, with a right of way thereto, free of charge, until store buildings have been erected elsewhere.

The old drill hall, with site thereof, at London, Ont., consisting of one acre more or less, was sold to Edward Shea for $13,250.

LANDS ACQUIRED.

138. The following lands have been acquired for military purposes:—

Petawawa.—Large area of land, in the county of Renfrew, Ont., as a site for a central camp. It is bounded on the south by the south branch of the Petawawa river to its junction with the Ottawa; on the north by the boundary line between the 8th and 9th concessions of the townships of Wylie, and right bank of the Chalk river, &c.

New Westminster.—A site for a rifle range.

Sydney, N.S.—A site for a rifle range.

Ottawa.—Extension to Rockliffe range—52¾ acres purchased from Mr. C. H. Snow.

THE DOMINION ARSENAL.

139. The work carried on at the Dominion Arsenal during the year was highly satisfactory. The output of S. A. A., with the factory working 50 hours per week, was over 9,000,000 rounds. Working at its utmost capacity, day and night, the output could be increased to 20,000,000.

The annual report of the superintendent is published herewith as Appendix IV.

CLERICAL STAFF.

140. The civil staff of the department have performed their duties during the year most satisfactorily. While the clerical staff, military and civil, has increased during

the year, the increase has not kept pace with the increase in the volume of work in the department. This necessarily involved many clerks continuing their work long after the ordinary civil service hours. The cheerful manner in which they did this, a habit acquired during the South African War, and continued ever since, but not to so great an extent as during the past year, is most commendable, and deserving of approbation.

FINANCIAL.

141. The expenditure for 1904-5 totals well up to $4,000,000, being the largest amount expended on the militia in any one year.

142. It is $400,664 in excess of the expenditure for the previous year (1903-4), the increase being principally for the following services:—

Pay of permanent force	$145,189
Annual drill	137,490
Construction and repairs, military properties	47,408

143. The increase of $145,189 in the appropriation for pay is due to the enlistment of some four or five hundred additional troops for the Halifax garrison towards the close of the financial year, and to the higher rate of pay authorized for the permanent force in November, 1904.

144. The increase of $137,490 in annual drill expenditure is due largely to the efficiency pay, which was authorized late in 1903-4 for the non-commissioned officers and men of the active militia, and drawn by those only who trained in the June camps of that year, whereas in 1904-5 it was drawn by practically all who trained.

145. The following statement shows the numbers who drew efficiency pay in the two years, respectively, and the amount paid in each year :—

	1st year men.	2nd year men.	3rd year men.	Amount of efficiency pay.
1903-4	5,107	1,220	2,534	$ 33,436
1904-5	12,413	5,415	9,486	113,432

146. The following statement shows the total numbers paid for annual training in the two years, respectively, also the total amount of pay and allowances drawn, including efficiency pay:—

	Officers.	N.-C. Officers.	Men.	Total all ranks.	Horses.	Total pay.
1903-4	2,682	7,279	23,496	33,457	5,459	$431,915
1904-5	2,572	7,589	23,307	33,468	4,894	530,487

The total annual drill expenditure for the two years is summarized as follows:—

	Pay and allowances.	Transport.	Supplies.	Total expenditure.
1903-4	$431,915	$77,635	$52,675	$562,225
1904-5	531,594	93,813	74,317	699,724

147. The additional expenditure of $47,408 in connection with construction and repairs, is due principally to $30,000 expended on the Quebec walls in excess of previous year, and to $12,000 expended on the Quebec drill hall for paving the floor and avenue.

148. The expenditure for other services, excluding payments on account of reserve stores, is about the same as for the preceding year, and needs no comment, with perhaps the exception of the large vote of $1,300,000 chargeable to capital. The statement for the year which follows, shows the total expenditure under this vote separately, while the comparative statement for the ten years shows the total expenditure for each of the various services, respectively, whether chargeable to capital or income.

149. The following services have benefited by the vote chargeable to capital for the year 1904-5 :—

Military properties—

For rifle ranges and their construction	$ 80,161	
Purchase of lands for military purposes	10,243	
		$ 90,404

Clothing—

For reserve clothing	$272,658

Warlike and other stores—

For reserve stores of saddlery, harness, blankets, tents, &c., &c.	$328,696

Arms and ammunition—

For ordnance, quick-firing guns, &c.	$292,905	
For rifles	240,301	
		$533,206

Dominion Arsenal—

For reserve ammunition	$75,000

150. It is highly desirable to have this vote continued for several years still, in order that the force may be equipped with a sufficient number of the latest pattern rifles and guns, &c., and that a sufficient reserve of clothing, stores, &c., may be built up in case the militia should be called upon suddenly to take the field. As the militia is maintained solely to be of service in such an event it must be apparent to every one that in order to have it effective it must be well armed and equipped and ready to take the field without delay.

151. Reserve stores of all kinds are necessary, as they cannot be procured at short notice in large quantities. Even if a portion of them were procurable in a time of emergency the cost would be much greater than if purchased beforehand in the regular way.

152. Following are the usual financial statements :—

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905.

Votes for Militia Services, 1904–1905.	Expended.
	$ cts.
By Statute—	
Pay of Chief of General Staff, Inspector-General, Adjutant-General, Quartermaster-General and Master-General of the Ordnance	14,698 78
By Vote—	
Pay of staff, permanent corps and active militia, including allowances	677,863 70
Military Survey—Intelligence Branch	11,245 58
Annual Drill	699,724 43
Salaries and wages of Civil Employees	64,983 51
Military Properties, Works and Buildings	255,653 73
" Stores	74,707 74
" Clothing and Necessaries	179,943 12
Provisions, Supplies and Remounts	165,189 60
Transport and Freight	54,783 15
Grants in aid of Artillery and Rifle Associations and Bands and Military Institutes	49,100 50
Miscellaneous and Unforeseen Contingencies	34,980 99
Royal Military College of Canada	86,477 50
Dominion Arsenal	150,562 76
Defence, Esquimalt, B. C.	109,986 67
Departmental Library	847 68
Monument—Battlefield, Fort Erie	3,000 00
" Garrison Ground, Annapolis, N. S.	5,000 00
Suitable Tablets on Rock at Citadel, Quebec	1,250 00
Gratuities	4,735 90
Special Service—South Africa, balance from 1903-4	397 61
Capital Account—Arms, Ammunition, Rifle Ranges, Lands, Reserve Clothing, Equipment, &c., including $75,000 for manufacture of Reserve Ammunition at Dominion Arsenal	1,299,964 42
Sydney Mines Strike	5,309 09
Valleyfield Strike	121 70
Montreal Longshoremen's Strike	534 20
Total	$3,951,062 36
Less—repaid on special service	1,219 53
	$3,949,842 83
Pensions.	
Militia, Rebellion, 1885	$16,419 64
" Fenian Raid, &c.	2,337 00
" Upper Canada, Rebellion of 1837-38	280 00
" Act, 1901	7,101 46
Total	$26,138 10

Revenue.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Casual		19,988 13
Ammunition, Stores and Clothing	12,054 79	
Rents	2,654 20	
Miscellaneous	5,985 57	
		20,694 56
Royal Military College		25,472 16
Total		66,154 85

STATEMENT of Expenditure for the ten years ending June 30, 1905.

	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-00.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Pay of headquarters and district staffs	39,927	41,353	38,592	39,525	41,769	41,093	44,203	67,296	69,544	83,816
Pay of permanent force including officers, N.C.O.'s and men attached, guards of honour and military survey	246,650	256,476	251,103	225,715	197,655	248,639	270,028	284,474	407,874	563,200
Allowances for care of arms, drill instruction and postage to active militia	63,525	63,280	77,876	74,556	99,603	70,882	51,746	51,696	82,268	56,791
Annual drill including supplies and transport	100,637	130,168	299,628	422,553	424,991	454,357	529,625	385,190	562,236	699,724
Salaries and wages of civil employees	62,999	67,868	65,420	68,994	70,000	86,495	93,956	94,994	64,682	64,984
Military properties—maintenance	31,450	39,101	33,447	34,819	39,930	39,203	47,760	49,201	50,511	49,854
" construction	71,533	73,491	66,453	86,114	118,704	191,858	220,785	140,173	162,682	205,799
" rifle ranges and lands	.....	.....	14,659	62,758	96,949	76,104	74,961	64,165	140,326	90,404
Warlike and other stores	30,994	50,427	46,868	79,084	58,087	85,171	99,079	89,319	673,075	536,511
Clothing and necessaries for permanent force and active militia	55,184	232,167	87,344	169,978	185,079	209,657	224,805	142,364	401,958	424,983
Provisions and supplies for permanent forces	120,327	115,899	119,911	109,973	117,934	121,790	129,694	129,896	158,378	165,189
Transport and freight, other than annual drill	37,483	43,998	39,976	44,970	39,863	39,821	39,308	39,091	54,855	54,783
Grants to rifle associations and bands	34,555	39,950	35,000	42,425	36,942	36,035	39,950	37,987	40,499	49,100
Royal Military College	62,102	59,616	58,232	65,395	69,230	72,520	81,912	75,006	90,387	86,477
Dominion Arsenal	38,770	58,492	72,832	84,276	102,952	110,783	207,614	149,998	224,911	225,563
Arms and ammunition	1,000,000	745,965	173,740	393,688	161,498	131,551	224,736	299,689	197,401	427,718
Gratuities and compensation	2,673	5,158	42,915	28,018	2,574	5,411	1,210	2,823	934	4,736
Miscellaneous votes	16,012	45,123	119,318	423,124	202,138	48,046	70,122	168,748	59,433	53,543
Defences of Esquimalt	121,892	45,119	44,899	44,670	12,989	128,140	122,432	111,943	109,987	109,987
Special services, South Africa	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,427,502	558,811	.....	.....	.....	.....
Halifax, provisional garrison	.....	.....	.....	.....	118,265	349,871	254,961	131,256	.....	.....
Totals	2,136,713	2,413,651	1,688,213	2,500,635	3,624,654	3,106,241	2,828,887	2,515,309	3,551,941	3,953,162
Total of expenditure under last three headings, this being of an Imperial nature	121,892	45,119	44,899	44,670	1,558,756	1,036,822	377,393	243,199	109,987	109,987

PENSIONS.										
1812–15	60									
1837–38	1,760	1,520	1,480	1,520	840	800	600	360	320	280
Fenian Raid	2,892	2,894	2,871	2,583	2,339	2,339	2,261	2,268	2,373	2,337
North-west Rebellion, 1885.[4]	19,202	18,864	18,918	18,712	18,571	18,103	18,317	18,188	17,916	16,420
Pensions Act, 1901									8,304	7,101
Totals	23,914	23,278	23,269	22,815	21,750	21,242	21,178	20,816	28,913	26,138
REVENUE RECEIVED.										
Militia	22,835	23,840	21,033	51,429	26,291	25,658	18,513	17,836	19,894	20,695
Casual	1,103	128	401	961	2,120	37,777	1,821	483	595	19,988
Royal Military College	19,882	16,523	15,884	21,536	21,464	22,036	23,230	23,956	23,323	25,472
Totals	43,820	40,491	37,318	73,926	49,875	85,471	43,564	42,275	43,812	66,155

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL.

153. The duties assigned to the Inspector-General, by Order in Council, are as follows:—

The Inspector-General is responsible to the Militia Council for watching the course of training of the militia throughout the country, and for reporting to Council any deviation from the rules laid down by Council for the conduct of that training. For this purpose he will have authority to visit as frequently as he thinks advisable, all schools of instruction held by the permanent force, in order to watch the system of training thereat.

The report of the Inspector-General is published herewith as Appendix I.

F. W. BORDEN,
President.

E. F. JARVIS,
Secretary.

APPENDIX I.

OTTAWA, January 2, 1906.

FROM THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL, CANADIAN FORCES,

To the Honourable
The Minister of Militia, in Militia Council.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report upon the corps of the militia that were inspected either by officers of the headquarters staff acting for me; officers within the higher commands; officers of the 'Inspector-General's Branch'; or, by myself. the division of the duty, to some extent, being necessary in consequence of the fact that the office of the Inspector-General, being a new one, could not be perfected in all its details for several months after its creation, and from the further fact that the training of the militia, especially in the district camps, was carried out so closely upon identical dates that it was not possible for the officers of my branch and myself to make all inspections within the year, although our familiarity with the work, after the past year's experience, will facilitate our work and insure the accomplishment of more satisfactory results.

It will be seen by the 'abridged annual reports of corps,'* attached herewith, that they contain merely the most useful and important information relating to each unit, in a condensed form, taken from more exhaustive reports, but containing, practically, sufficient information to allow of the merits of any corps being summarized and understood at a glance.

I regret to state, in connection with the above, that I have found it to be a most difficult task to complete these abridged reports from the meagre returns sent in by certain officers upon whom it is incumbent to promptly furnish complete and intelligent information.

PERMANENT CORPS.

I commenced my inspections by visiting the units of the permanent force in February last, as they were the only corps then at work. I continued the inspections at opportune times throughout the year, and, while I found the condition of things generally, in regard to them, very satisfactory, I also found that the unsettled state some of them were in, in relation to the transfer of officers and men detailed to garrison Halifax, militated against the perfect state that they are at all times expected to maintain, and against the instructional work that can only be carried out to advantage when the instructional nuclei are free from the excitement caused by an abnormal state of things, as has naturally been the case with some of them since the occupation of Halifax, by the permanent corps, was decided upon.

I found that drill hall accommodation, for the permanent corps and the attached officers and men of the active militia, at Wolseley Barracks, London, was greatly needed, and, at St. John's, the drill hall at the barracks is a mere apology for such, and

* Not printed.

quite inadequate, in fact is better suited as a gymnasium than for the training of a company of infantry, or those attached to a depôt. None can benefit by instruction given on a barrack square during severe winter weather, as I experienced, last year, both at London and St. John's, and if the instruction of the attached officers and men more particularly, is to be effective, the conditions surrounding their training must be reasonable, and made comfortable.

ACTIVE MILITIA.

CAVALRY.

This is a very popular branch of the service throughout Canada, and, as a rule, the personnel is admirable; the horses, also, are good in the rural districts, especially where the majority of the officers and men own the horses taken to camp, and where, generally speaking, all ranks are not only horsemen but horsemasters, the horses gaining very rapidly both in flesh and appearance after the first few days, more especially when stabled, instead of being exposed to the weather upon the horse lines, which latter was the case in the cavalry camp, at Laprairie, where the weather was wet and inclement, the horse lines deep in mud and water, and the horses suffered from the exposure.

Occasionally horses are accepted and passed by veterinary officers as 'fit' that could not stand one day's hard work under service conditions and be fit for a succeeding day's work, and, therefore, unserviceable from the first; another feature is that some men who own valuable horses will not risk them in a camp where they are well aware there is no stable accommodation; they, therefore, select comparatively worthless animals for the training.

A building set apart in each cavalry or field artillery camp for the treatment of sick horses would prove advantageous, as contagion might be checked, and the treatment of sick horses made easier and more effective than when carried out in the open in all sorts of weather, both by day and night.

There is quite as much zeal shown by all ranks as in any arm of the service, but it was noticeable, in some instances, that an unequal proportion of the instruction was left to the permanent corps instructors, regimental officers and non-commissioned officers merely watching the training.

This mounted force appears to be well equipped, but the rifles are awkward to carry without the support of either buckets or arm slings, evidently causing the men much inconvenience in their efforts to retain them and at the same time manage their comparatively raw and unbroken mounts.

The issue of the Portmouth bit has proven a boon to mounted units. Steadiness has succeeded extreme restlessness, and both men and horses appear to have become changed beings, compared with what used to obtain when the bit and bridoon were in use.

ARTILLERY.

The training of the artillery units, as shown in the following return, proceeded very much as in previous years, except in the case of the Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery, which was kept in an unsettled state for several months pending the transfer of a large proportion of its personnel to Halifax.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

The Field Artillery trained as follows:—

Military District.	Corps.	Place.	Date.
No. 1	1st Brigade, F.A 11th Field Battery 16th Field Battery	London	June 19.
No. 2	6th Field Battery 2nd Brigade, F.A 4th, 7th and 9th Field Batteries	Niagara	" 13.
No. 3	5th and 14th Field Batteries	Barriefield	" 27.
No. 4	2nd and 8th Field Batteries	Rockliffe	" 19.
No. 5	3rd Field Battery	St. Helen's Island	" 20.
No. 6	15th Field Battery	Laprairie	" 19.
No. 7	1st Field Battery	Lévis	" 19.
No. 8	10th and 12th Field Batteries	Sussex	" 27.
No. 9	17th Field Battery	Aldershot	Sept. 12.
No. 10	13th Field Battery	Winnipeg	July 4.

GARRISON ARTILLERY.

The various garrison artillery units carried out their annual training as below:—

1st Regiment, C.A.—
1st Division, at Halifax, N.S.
2nd Division, at Halifax, N.S.
2nd Regiment, C.A., at Montreal, P.Q.
3rd Regiment, C.A., at St. John, N.B.
4th Regiment, C.A., at Charlottetown, P.E.I.
5th Regiment, C.A., at Esquimalt, B.C.
6th Regiment, C.A., at Quebec, P.Q.
Cobourg Company, at Cobourg, Ont.

While the dates upon which the training of the field artillery batteries are shown above, as they went into camp for twelve successive days, it is difficult to state specifically upon what dates the garrison artillery units carried out their training. There can be no doubt, however, but that, so far as facilities were afforded, it was faithfully and well performed in every instance.

The practice of the field batteries, including that of the permanent units, was carried out at Petawawa, except in the case of the 3rd, 5th and 12th Field Batteries, owing to their inability to furnish the usual details at the time it was considered most convenient for them to do so, but for which no blame can be attached to anyone, as the ranges, only recently acquired, could not possibly have been prepared for practice until the season was very far advanced, too far, indeed, to allow of the completion of the whole artillery practice for the year.

The Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery having been obliged to leave Petawawa to proceed to Halifax, the 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 6th Garrison Regiments and the Cobourg Garrison Company were unable to put in their practice, but that of the 1st and 5th regiments was carried out, as usual, at Halifax and Esquimalt, respectively.

Preparatory to the practice, of course, was the ordinary training either at local headquarters or at a camp of exercise, which training, judging from the reports received from inspecting officers, and my own personal observation, was well attended to and effective, in some instances remarkably so, all ranks appearing to be active and zealous and having a particularly business-like look about them, more noticeable, perhaps, in corps supplied with ordnance and technical equipment of modern pattern practically up to date.

As will be seen by the abridged reports upon the corps that did their firing, at Petawawa, that the results were by no means satisfactory. This may be accounted for partly because the preparation of each unit for the practice was not as perfect as it might have been, but also, and more likely, from the fact that the conditions of the practice were absolutely different to anything these corps had been accustomed to. Previous efforts in firing had been made on open ranges, where the targets were in full view, while, at Petawawa, a magnificent wilderness presented itself to the officer commanding the firing party, who, somewhere within the maze of wooded distances, had first to locate his objective and then determine the range.

The manoeuvring was not, as a rule, well done, but there again battery commanders found themselves in a novel position, yet just where they might expect to be if before an enemy, in a rough undulating country hedged in on every side by some of nature's impediments that had to be dealt with before the firing point could finally be selected, or the targets located.

The practice with the 5-inch howitzer of the 1st Brigade, Field Artillery, was made uninteresting and disappointing from the fact that they were not provided with shrapnel shell. It may do very well to fire at targets extensively surrounded by water with plugged shells, but when such projectiles are merely filled with water as a substitute for a bursting charge, and descend without exploding at some 3,600 yards from the firing-point, among dense scrub or shifty sand, the result is lost, the gun layer is at sea, and the detachment disappointed and discouraged.

Observing from a splinter trench the firing with the 12-prs. at 2,500 yards upon 'infantry' targets, the effect was most imposing and seemingly disastrous to the 'infantry,' but the official return of the results told a different story—the practice from the 12-prs. was not good.

While the above statements may not appear to be encouraging, yet, when all the difficulties that surrounded the training and practice, last autumn, at Petawawa, are duly and fairly considered, there can be no reason to conclude that any but the very best results will come from the experience all ranks gained at that camp, and, as the work expands and becomes more perfect, year by year, greater possibilities for improvement will offer, greater facilities for efficiency will arise, and all ranks will awaken to the importance of being able to manoeuvre and effectively use the guns they are provided with, as if upon active service, in the presence of an enemy.

It is quite natural that during the training and while returning to their headquarters, the guns, harness, equipment, &c., of a field battery will get more or less into a condition that will require months of hard work for one caretaker to again put right, the consequence is that everything deteriorates, the iron rusts, and the leather perishes for want of oil and dubbing, which might all be avoided were a few men employed by the department to give the whole outfit a rough cleaning up immediately the unit returned to its headquarters, the caretaker putting on the finishing touches, more leisurely.

The present artillery harness is large and out of proportion to the ordinary class of horses turned out with field batteries, and were some improvement in the matter of harness brought about, certain batteries might profitably march to the mobilization camp, which would give them a fair chance of testing their harness, besides affording an experience to all ranks in one of the most important of their many duties.

ENGINEERS.

This arm of the service is one very difficult to maintain in an efficient state. A very large number of the officers and non-commissioned officers are not technically qualified, the ordinary provision for instruction being inadequate, but this was partially set right at the practical school established, with a three months' course, and held at camp Lévis in September, last, where remarkably good work was done, and where, also, several officers qualified in practical military engineering.

From what I saw, at Lévis, I concluded that the construction work, such as carried out there, might well be taken material advantage of, for instance, at Petawawa, during the coming season, at the same time giving it an educational value were a temporary school authorized for that station. The facilities for engineer work offered, at Petawawa, are unequalled.

The four engineer companies, established at long distances apart, cannot well be mobilized as one unit for training, but they might, individually, be made profitable use of, and to their own advantage, as well, were they sent into their respective district camps two days previous to the arrival of the troops, and were they, also, permitted to remain for a day or two after the departure of the troops. This being authorized, their services could be utilized in preparing the camp ground, completing the water supply, repairing latrines and small buildings, &c., and drawing and classifying their own stores; then, at the end of their training, and the breaking up of the camp, they might take down and store away certain structures, fill in pits, and return their own surplus stores to the ordnance branch, no light task, all told.

It is evident that on the principle accepted that it is practically impossible for city corps to give their time up to camp life even for the prescribed twelve days' training, so is it equally impossible to secure the attendance of the whole of any engineer company at a district camp for twelve days, as the personnel is drawn chiefly from the towns—much of which might be remedied or obviated were they recruited to a greater extent from rural districts.

As a rule the whole of the equipment requisitioned for by officers commanding engineer companies is seldom issued, which seriously handicaps officers commanding in their efforts to carry out the prescribed syllabus.

Where engineer units were included in the operations of tactical field days, it was felt that it would have been more in keeping with their recognized functions had they been given some duty entailing strictly professional technical knowledge, such as building a bridge, pontooning a stream, &c., and not have considered them as if they had been merely acting as infantry at a field-day. They might have gained some knowledge from the one, but little, or no professionally technical knowledge, certainly, from the other. Their scientific usefulness is gone when included among the purely fighting units.

CORPS OF GUIDES.

The duties of this corps are varied, and while only organized two years ago, excellent and useful work is being done by them in matters of surveying and furnishing valuable information.

The training of the officers was carried out at several of the district camps during 1905, many of them having passed the prescribed examination held at the Niagara and Sussex camps.

As yet it has not been considered necessary to include non-commissioned officers, or men, beyond a certain number of batmen, within their ranks.

INFANTRY.

The infantry, both city and rural corps, appear to be steadily gaining in efficiency, the 'm.s.' and 'v.b.' officers having almost all retired, and few, if any, of the officers appointed previous to 1904 have failed to qualify for the rank they hold.

In the city corps the non-commissioned officers appear to be remarkably capable, the section commanders taking part with zeal and intelligence in the drill, but, in the rural corps, the opposite is more in evidence, the section commanders merely remaining in rear of their sections, leaving the weight of the drilling, so to speak, in too many instances, to the permanent corps instructors, and where this was the case, I had the section commanders fall in with the rank and file to be taught, as they could not teach.

The permanent corps instructors are invaluable, but there is a proper way in which to take advantage of their services. Without some defined rules in regard to them—some defined system for utilizing their services—much of their valuable time is wasted.

It is long and continuous service and attention to drill and duty that make the efficient non-commissioned officer and the reliable soldier, and there is a feeling of hope evident, at last, that with the better pay and liberal treatment of the rank and file, men will be induced to take a deeper interest and pride in their corps and in their work, and continue to serve as long as they are useful and physically fit, and thereby become helpful in the organization, discipline and training of their respective corps.

There is a marked improvement in the dress of the officers, that is to say their dress is more uniform and more recent pattern, and the Sam Brown, a belt which makes a very smart appearance, especially when worn with the blue serge frock, is much in vogue. The brown boots worn with brown leather gaiters add to the soldierly appearance, and have proved to be serviceable, and, in this combined dress, an officer is practically prepared for any duty, mounted or dismounted.

Mounted officers, in some instances, have failed to procure regulation or even proper mufti saddlery, and often, where such is the case, the so-called 'charger' is much in keeping with the saddlery.

There is a disposition to leave off the sword, unless at ceremonial parades, which adds to the fact, no doubt, that the majority of officers are in no way expert in its use. Their experience in the use of the revolver is equally limited.

The arms and equipment are serviceable, the ·303 rifle rapidly taking the place of the Snider-Enfield, which may seriously lessen the number of rifle shots throughout the Dominion, as there will be fewer rifle ranges available to meet the long distance requirements of the more effective arm, and, consequently, the short 'local' ranges, at one time numerous, will necessarily be abandoned, and the rifle practices and small matches must follow suit.

The clothing issued to the men is apparently good and well fitted, and the lack of serviceable boots not so much in evidence as at former camps, arising probably from the fact that the selected men now joining the force can better afford a better boot, the men of the city corps keeping up their foot gear, as formerly, which all greatly adds to the usefulness and efficiency of the soldier who must march on foot.

What head dress shall, or should be worn is still a moot question, and while city corps appear in some degree to be satisfied with present arrangements, the majority of those who attend the training in camps appear to favour some pattern of light hat that can be made to look smart with a slight ornament in addition to the puggaree already authorized.

RIFLES (CORPS).

The above remarks relative to infantry apply equally to rifle regiments, but I may add that the brown belts worn with rifle uniform detract from the smart appearance of riflemen, more especially in the case of officers; but there are rifle corps in which the officers wear black belts with silver mountings, while the men wear the brown belts, and, when in addition to this, one finds a few officers or men in khaki, the appearance of such corps can be better imagined than described.

ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

The several companies of the Army Service Corps successfully maintained, throughout the training of the troops in camp, during 1905, the high standard of efficiency and usefulness they were credited with on account of their services during 1904.

The bread turned out by them at several of the camps was exceptionally good, but, in one or two instances, the first day's baking was somewhat spoiled through the ovens not having been set up in time to thoroughly test them before the arrival of the troops.

From what I can learn it would be in the interest of the service, and give greater satisfaction, were the slaughtering, in addition to the baking, carried out by the Army Service Corps, instead of by the local butchers.

ORDNANCE STORES CORPS.

While I have had no opportunity of inspecting this branch of the service as a corps, in the general acceptation of the term, yet I have inspected several of the subdivisions that go to complete the Ordnance Stores Corps. I found that not only were all ranks of this branch carrying on their prescribed and varied duties zealously and faithfully in quarters, but that they were proving themselves to be invaluable factors in facilitating the work required of them in connection with the issue of equipment and stores to the several camps of instruction, the accomplishment of which means so much to the comfort and efficiency of the force. There was never a time in the history of the militia when the camp equipment, taken all round, was so complete, serviceable, and promptly dealt with as at present.

At the suggestion of the Quartermaster-General, I visited several of the branch stations, where I found that the work of the subdivisions, above referred to, was very much handicapped for want of sufficient help. In fact, I found valuable stores deteriorating because the personnel employed at the stations, from no fault on their part, so far as I could learn, were unable to cope with the pressure of work entailed upon them.

In certain of the camps, the examination of arms (rifles) by armourers somewhat, unfortunately, interfered with the prescribed syllabus of corps undergoing training. Armourers' shops may have been provided in the different camps, wherein damaged arms may have been repaired, but it appeared to be more desirable to have rifles that were out of repair attended to before being taken to camp, and save interfering with the training, for which there is but a very limited time available.

CAMPS OF INSTRUCTION.

In several of the camps in which corps were inspected by me I found the work being earnestly and well done, but in those camps where the officer commanding the higher command (acting as a district officer commanding, or camp commandant) and his staff were in charge, instead of a district officer commanding, or a commandant especially selected, and *his* staff, I found that proper attention was not given to the troops, at drill, because the officer commanding the higher command and his staff had either to neglect their ordinary office work connected with headquarters and the higher command, the latter involving, possibly, three districts, or be absent from or neglect the training of the troops—very naturally the troops were the losers, the fact being apparent that the door was rather, on occasions, left open to certain irregularities and short comings, for instance, and not infrequently, senior officers were late in their attendance on parade, were actually absent, in fact, and that while other officers, temporarily taking their places, might carry out, in a fashion, the syllabus of training prescribed, there appeared to be a lack of uniformity, no two regiments, &c., proceeding with the same detail of drill at the same time; no period of rest observed, and insisted upon, without all of which the best results cannot accrue.

The absence of regimental majors, also, reported as attending lectures in the camp lines, appeared to be not a little felt, detrimentally; and the custom, or habit, of 'mounted' infantry officers appearing on the forenoon and afternoon parades, without their horses, produced a bad effect, and greatly handicapped them in the supervision of their respective commands, or half battalions.

CAMPING GROUNDS.

This is a subject hardly within my province to refer to, as Inspector-General, but at the same time the question cannot be but of the greatest interest and importance in relation to the mobilization of troops for training, and as, for many years, I have had a full knowledge of the possibilities of the different camping sites of all the older provinces, I submit the following remarks in relation thereto, and, in addition, I have taken the liberty of including the central camp, Petawawa.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 1., LONDON, ONT.

Comparatively small, but well situated, easily drained, and remarkably dry, consequent upon the porous nature of the soil, and found adequate when one-half the force of the district, only, is trained at one time, as has been the custom for years past. A rifle range has been provided in the vicinity. Exceptional opportunity for miniature target practice is also afforded.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 2., NIAGARA, ONT.

Inadequate for the very large force trained at one time; but, were the training carried out, as at London, that is to say divided, this ground might be found suitable. The situation is somewhat awkward to reach on account of the transport of troops, stores, &c., having to be made to a flank of the district. On the other hand, strategically it is of the greatest importance; there are very old historical associations connected with it, and it is a popular place of rendezvous. There is a rifle range available, and a sufficient water supply at hand.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 3., BARRIEFIELD, ONT.

With a small expenditure for improvement by draining, and by collecting the too numerous loose stones, Barriefield Common might be made a desirable camping ground, one objection to it, however, being that it lies upon a flank of the district, another that there is no rifle range available within reasonable distance. The latter difficulty has, to a certain extent, been overcome by practising the force with gallery ammunition. Good water supply available.

MILITARY DISTRICT No. 4., OTTAWA, ONT.

A most satisfactory move was accomplished when the force of this district was brought to Rockliffe Park for their annual training, but the present ground is too limited. There are other sites, however, in the neighbourhood of Rockliffe, close to the city of Ottawa, available, convenient to the present Rockliffe rifle range, and to an excellent water supply.

MILITARY DISTRICTS NOS. 5 AND 6, LAPRAIRIE.

The camping ground is within an hour's distance from Montreal by steamer, and lies close to two systems of railway that form a junction at Brosseau's station. It is, probably, the oldest of all Canadian camping sites, and has been successfully camped

upon time and time again, but, unhappily, the most desirable portion of the original ground has been fenced off from the troops, and the less desirable part only left for military purposes. But, even this portion, with a very small expenditure of money, might be so improved by drainage that, in ordinary summer weather, it would be not only adequate in extent, but dry and suitable. There is an opportunity, also, for temporarily establishing a safe rifle range, and water can be had, for the horses of mounted troops, at the River St. Lawrence, and, for the troops, from the town of Laprairie, one mile distant.

THREE RIVERS.

Three Rivers.—An ideal site and very complete, immediately outside the limits of the city of Three Rivers, with a first-class rifle range and good water. Were the land lying between the present camp and the St. Maurice river secured by the department there would be ample room for the 3rd Brigade of cavalry in addition to the usual complement of troops, which would obviate the necessity for this cavalry brigade being sent to Laprairie. Of course, Sherbrooke, the *chef-lieu* of many of the surrounding counties from which the 3rd Cavalry Brigade is recruited, is really the proper centre for their mobilization, would be more popular with all ranks and would prove a saving in transport.

MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 7., POINTE LÉVIS.

This is a commodious and convenient location for a camp for the troops surrounding the Quebec military station, but parts of the ground should be levelled and thereby add to the present parade ground. There is an excellent water system in operation, and a suitable rifle range.

MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 8, SUSSEX.

A perfect camping ground and plenty of water. A suitable rifle range has been provided since the last annual training.

MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 9, ALDERSHOT.

An ideal camp site in every particular, in fact one of the best in Canada, and being rapidly improved by a systematic removal of the scrub, and improvement of the cleared land. An admirable rifle range lies within the precincts of the training grounds.

MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 12, CHARLOTTETOWN.

The troops of this station generally camp in the vicinity of Charlottetown, where there is an ample supply of water and a good rifle range is being provided.

CAMP SITES, GENERALLY.

From the above it is quite apparent that there are a few camp sites extremely limited in area for the purposes for which they are used, but so long as a rifle range and a good supply of water are available, and they are conveniently located for the mobilization of the troops concerned, the inconvenience of a limited area might be tolerated where the syllabus of training is of an elementary character, more particularly in view of the fact that the extensive territory, at Petawawa, is suitable and available for the more extensive manoeuvres, tactics, or gun practice.

THE CENTRAL CAMP.

Camp Petawawa is situated ten miles to the west of Pembroke, on the south bank of the Ottawa river, intersected from east to west by the Canadian Pacific Railway, both river and railway affording transport facilities sufficient for military purposes, and, in addition to this, the road to Pembroke is a good one, and the roads leading in many directions throughout the domain are all that can be required to facilitate camping, or manoeuvring.

As this territory, consisting of several thousand acres, had only been secured by the department for a camp site and artillery range at a late date in 1905, it was found practically impossible to prepare it sufficiently and in time for the full completion of the military training and work required to be carried out for last year, the following being some of the most pressing requirements, namely:—

A landing wharf on the Ottawa, at Petawawa; a railway platform on the Canadian Pacific Railway within the camp lines; horse shelters in artillery lines; store buildings and water supply. Again, the several artillery ranges had to be located, measured, and targets, shelter trenches, &c., built, before any gun practice could be proceeded with, to say nothing of having to induce the local settlers to move out, the above, after all, only representing one-half of what had to be accomplished, in the matter of details, before this important encampment and the several ranges thereon could be made sufficient and safe.

In face of all the difficulties that had to be met and overcome and the loss of time involved, before gun practice could be gone on with, a great deal of good work was accomplished.

The advantages to be gained by the artillery personnel who may be trained in manoeuvre and in the practice of their arm of the service, at Petawawa, cannot be over estimated, as heretofore it might truly be said of them that they had been 'cribbed, cabined and confined' to the barrack square or the parade ground, and to flat and open ranges, while, at Petawawa, an artillery commander will find a *terrain* extending far beyond his natural vision, extensively covered with timber, dotted with lakes and recently occupied farms, and intersected with rivers and rolling ground, a panorama presenting a scene seldom to be met with, even in picturesque Canada, and certainly not to be surpassed as a military training ground the world over.

FORTIFICATIONS.

THE CITADEL, QUEBEC.

I inspected the fortifications, at Quebec, and No. 1 Fort, at Point Lévis, on September 13 and 14, last. The Citadel walls were being repaired, but the revetment walls, supporting the glacis, appeared to be crumbling away, and falling into the ditches in many places. If it is the intention of the department to demolish the glacis, it would be less unsightly to have the walls torn down and the ditches filled in, partially even, and not leave the masonry to fall in of its own accord, as it is now doing.

The parade ground within the Citadel is in a very rough state and hardly fit to drill upon. A small expenditure of money for levelling and smoothing the surface by the lessee would make it reasonably good.

The neglect by the lessee, of that historical, time-honoured parade ground, the Esplanade, that no doubt in years long gone by was the Champ de Mars of the brave French, and upon which probably every British regiment has at some time, within the last one hundred and fifty years, paraded, or may again be paraded, is a decided reflection upon those responsible for its keep.

Inequalities of ground, cow-paths and weeds being its prominent features, symbols of degeneracy, and the loss of national pride.

The forts, at Pointe Lévis, appear to keep in fairly good repair. At the same time, periodical painting of woodwork and pointing of the masonry would prove beneficial.

HALIFAX.

Through the kindness of the General Officer Commanding His Majesty's Forces, I had the privilege of visiting the whole of the fortifications not then taken over by the Canadian authorities, at Halifax. Repairs were being made at McNab's island, and extensive work was being proceeded with at Sandwich, and, generally speaking, the whole system for the defence of Halifax was in the best possible condition.

MEDICAL SERVICES.

While these services were admirably carried out in 1904, there was an improvement noticeable at my inspection, last year. It was gratifying also to find that several recommendations I had made in my report upon the militia, for 1904, had been recognized, and to a considerable extent, authorized in every instance, which has greatly added to the efficiency of the medical corps and the comfort of the patients being treated by them in the several camps.

The new tent issued to this branch of the service has proved a model in every way, particularly with regard to the ventilation that appears to be perfect, but, unfortunately, so far the issue is quite inadequate for the full requirements of this most important service.

MUSKETRY.

There does not appear to be any strictly defined musketry system observed or provided for.

At certain stations and camps of instruction excellent rifle ranges are to be found; at others there are ranges suitable for miniature practice, only; again, at others there are no ranges of any description provided, this latter being sometimes hard to understand, for instance, at Laprairie, in June, last, the 3rd Cavalry Brigade were out for the usual twelve days' training and, so far as I can learn, had no musketry training of any kind.

Another phase of the want of system that should be noted and rectified, if a correct return or report on the comparative musketry efficiency of the force is desired, is to be found in the fact that there do not appear to be any rules laid down by which the actual average shooting proficiency of all units, armed with the rifle, can be arrived at, no matter whether their respective practices have been carried out with service or with miniature ammunition, and that there is no extra compensation to those who are the most proficient in the use of the rifle at target practice.

The firing should in each case, of course, be classified.

While it must be evident to all concerned that the rank and file are keen for rifle practice, there are those of other and higher ranks inclined to minimise its importance, and happiest when there is little or none of it.

I cannot do better than call attention to my report of November 30, 1904, as the Officer Commanding the Militia, in relation to this important subject, unless, perhaps, we turn back to the General Orders of 1870, thirty-six years ago, where it may be seen that liberal pecuniary rewards were granted those members of the militia force who became proficient in the use of the rifle under a prescribed musketry system.

SCHOOL OF MUSKETRY.

This very important institution, which may appropriately be designated the 'Hythe' of Canada, still keeps up its high reputation for useful work in qualifying officers and men of the militia force, and in granting them well-earned certificates,

but that work is not being taken full advantage of throughout the country, as might be done were the services of its graduates systematically enlisted in assisting the units to which they belong in gaining the knowledge of the theory, and the practice of musketry.

SIGNALLING.

While, practically, in name only a 'corps,' the work accomplished by those engaged at signalling, in the several camps, was most satisfactory, the zeal shown by all ranks under training in signalling being evident.

It is expected that the system will have become more perfected before this year's annual training takes place, and that then every unit of the active militia will be given a chance of securing its quota of qualified signallers.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

The replacing of the General Officer Commanding by a Militia Council that may administer militia affairs, but have no power to command—the executive command being vested in officers of the higher commands—has rendered necessary an independent inspection department, of which the Inspector-General is the head, but, as in the case of the Militia Council, neither the Inspector-General nor the officers of his department or branch have, as inspectors, any executive command.

The duties of the Inspector-General have been clearly defined by a general order, and he is responsible and subject to the Honourable the Minister in Militia Council. 'His sole function is to report upon actual facts without expressing opinions upon policy.'

I find, therefore, to be more explicit, that my duties as Inspector-General are limited to forming a judgment, either personally or through the staff allotted to me, upon the efficiency of the officers and men, on the handling of troops, on the standard and system of training, on the suitability of the equipment, and, practically, as I take it, on all that affects the readiness of the forces for war; and, furthermore, to report thereon. I have, therefore, endeavoured to convey to you, sir, and the Militia Council as concisely as possible in the foregoing pages, my impressions and conclusions, arrived at after my first year's experience as Inspector-General.

This report might better, perhaps, have taken a different form, but I thought it well, for this year, to adhere to the custom long in vogue, and have my remarks follow in the order of precedence of corps, and, with regard to general subjects, in the order of their importance.

It is accepted as a military axiom that perfect organization, thorough discipline and accurate gun and rifle practice are the chief essentials necessary for the sound establishment and insurance of a reliable military force. It, therefore, does not require to be pointed out how especially necessary it is that the limited Canadian force, extending over an exceptionally extensive area, should be perfect and complete in these particulars.

With regard to the discipline of the force, reliance must be placed more upon the training the personnel receive at their homes, and at the public schools they attend, than upon the annual twelve days' military training they receive. It can, however, be truthfully affirmed that Canadian troops serving on Canadian soil have ever been amenable to discipline, sometimes of a severe order.

My remarks upon gun and rifle practice cannot be further extended more than to add that I learn that greater efforts will be put forward, this year, to improve this important branch of training.

The substitution of a Militia Council for a General Officer Commanding has happily brought about a greatly to be desired attempt at decentralization, but, so far as I can learn, the *departure* remains more a theory than a reality, the outside force being, as in the past, to too great an extent dry-nursed from headquarters, and instead of officers commanding the higher commands, officers commanding districts, or those commanding units of the permanent corps being obliged to rely absolutely upon themselves and upon their own judgment in matters of importance, they are inclined, partly from force of habit, to rely upon the staff at headquarters, who are already burdened with all their official shoulders can reasonably be expected to bear.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

AYLMER, Brigadier-General.
Inspector-General.

APPENDIX II.

From the Director-General of Medical Services,
Ottawa.

To the Adjutant-General,
Canadian Militia.

HEADQUARTERS,
OTTAWA, December 15, 1905.

SIR,—I have the honour to report on the medical services for the year ending December 31, 1905, as follows:—

MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Owing to the impossibility of my personally inspecting all camps, the technical inspections of units of the Army Medical Corps and Regimental Medical Services were performed by the principal medical officers of command staffs as follows:—

Western Ontario Command.—Lieut.-colonel W. Nattress, P.A.M.C., London divisional camps.

Quebec Command.—Lieut.-colonel A. N. Worthington, A.M.C., Laprairie and Three Rivers camps.

Maritime Provinces Command.—Lieut.-colonel G. C. Jones, P.A.M.C., Sussex. Aldershot and Charlottetown divisional camps. Fredericton station hospital.

I personally inspected, on the dates shown, the undermentioned camps and station hospitals:—

London camp	June 16
Niagara "	" 19
Ottawa "	" 21
Lévis "	" 23
Kingston "	" 30
Toronto station hospital	" 15
London " "	" 16
Quebec " "	" 26
St. Jean " "	" 28
Kingston and Royal Military College station hospital	July 1

Reports on the deficiencies of the different units of the Army Medical Corps and the regimental bearer section have been forwarded, by the above named officers, to the Inspector-General, and the sanitary and general reports to the Director-General of Medical Services, in accordance with instructions. The following comments on these reports are submitted.

LATRINES.

The dry-earth system was again used last year, but my recommendation of the septic-tank system has been adopted for the proposed central camp at Petawawa. I have no doubt but that it will prove very satisfactory.

I would, however, strongly recommend that the pan system of latrines proposed by the Director of Engineer Services be tried next year, and that wooden buildings having at the top ample ventilation, be used at all other than permanent camps.

I would also recommend that the chloride of lime, used as a disinfectant mixed with dry sand, be supplied at a maximum quantity of 800 pounds for each camp.

REFUSE PITS.

The trench system proposed in my last year's report was tried at two of the most important camps, Niagara and Lévis, with the most satisfactory results. These two camps were certainly models of good and perfect sanitary camps. I strongly recommend that instructions be given to the Army Service Corps, to issue at camp. wooden boxes 2 x 2 feet in order to permit of the establishment of such kitchen trench pits. The expense would be largely compensated for by the improved general appearance of the camp, the perfect sanitation and the exemption from flies plague.

UNITS OF THE ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

In order to place the units of the Army Medical Corps on an equal footing with the Royal Army Medical Corps, I propose submitting, in the near future, a re-organization of the units of the Canadian Army Medical Corps. The present system of division of field hospitals and bearer companies does not meet with the requirements of the militia. Units have to be divided into sections in order to provide for a temporary field hospital for each camp. This is detrimental to the service in general. It is my intention to recommend the organization of eighteen field ambulance units in place of the eighteen bearer companies and field hospitals already existing. When these ambulance units are completed and provided with hospital section, bearer section and transport section, the department will be enabled to detail any one of them for service as required. As this system will be only a reorganization of the present one, the equipment will be practically the same. All units of the Army Medical Corps have had, during the year, twelve days' training in camp. This was most beneficial, and I have no hesitation in stating that the work done, the standard of men enlisted, the equipment and the hospital management, have been most satisfactory, and reflect credit on the corps.

EQUIPMENT.

A complete set of new tents, disinfecting tanks, refrigerators, acetylene apparatus and stretcher baths were issued to the Army Medical Corps units during the year.

The ventilation of the tents was a great improvement compared with past models. The Army Medical Corps bell tent is provided with three large ventilators at the top and one above the door, which provide for perfect ventilation above the occupant's head, and cause more than three degrees difference in temperature from the ordinary bell tent. I would, therefore, strongly recommend the adoption of such ventilators for the ordinary bell tent made for the militia.

REGIMENTAL MEDICAL SERVICES.

The recommendations contained in my last year's report have been all carried out. As the schedule of equipment for the medical service has been approved, the formation of a bearer section for each rural regiment should now be authorized. Two men per

company would be detailed to act as stretcher bearers during the camp, under the orders of the regimental medical officers, and stretchers (4 for regiments of 8 companies; 2 for regiments of 4 companies) would be issued during the camp from local stores. The principal medical officers would requisition for them before camp, so that provision for them might be made by the ordnance stores. The formation of such a stretcher section would be most beneficial to the militia, and would complete the organization of each regiment.

CAMP SITES.

The principal medical officer for the Quebec command reported that the camp site at Laprairie is very defective. The ground is low and the clay composition of the soil does not afford any possible means of absorption. Consequently the latrines, kitchen pits, and, during rainy weather, the camp ground itself, become very muddy, wet and unhealthy. It would be advisable to choose another camp site, or to hold the camp at Three Rivers, where the camp ground is perfect.

The Kingston camp grounds were also badly chosen. The rocky formation of the ground, covered with clay and very little sand, prevents the absorption of liquid, and causes overflow of latrines, kitchen pits, &c. The tents should be pitched on the lower plateau, or farther up on the hill, where good absorbing ground is available.

PERMANENT ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

The different detachments of the Permanent Army Medical Corps have been completed, with great benefit to the service. I strongly recommend that the station hospital repairs, so urgently needed at Kingston and Toronto, be made at an early date, if the new barracks and hospitals are not to be constructed in the near future.

GENERAL HEALTH OF TROOPS.

The following returns show:—

(*a*) The number of patients treated in station hospitals at permanent stations.

(*b*) The number of patients treated in field hospitals during the camps.

This report shows that the health of the troops in camp and at permanent stations has been very good. The great precaution taken to avoid the spreading of contagious diseases has prevented any epidemic.

Two cases of smallpox occurred, one in London, the other at Rockliffe camp. Both cases were isolated and the patients transferred to the city isolation hospitals. The tents, clothing and equipment were disinfected on the grounds, with the disinfecting tank supplied to field hospitals instead of being destroyed as was done on previous occasions.

Statistical Record.

Abstract from Admission and Discharge Book. Cases treated in Station Hospitals from January 1, 1905, to November 30, 1905.

Disease.	R.M.C.	R.C.M.R.	R.C.H.A.	R.C.G.A.	No. 1 Depôt.	No. 2 Depôt.	No. 3 Depôt.	No. 4 Depôt.
Abscess	1	2	8	10	1	5	3	1
Abrasions							3	
Adenitis				9				
Ague			1	1				
Alcoholism			1	7	4	2		1
Albuminuria				1				
Aneurysma of aorta		1						
Appendicitis				1			1	1
Biliousness	1	3				10	8	
Blood-poison		2		2		3		
Boils	12	16	4		2	9	3	2
Bronchitis	7		3	3	2		4	1
Bubo			1	1				
Bursitis						7		
Catarrh			1	38				
Cerebral concussion				1				
Chancre		2		6				
Chancroid				5				
Colic	2	5	2	8	1			1
Colds		11			16	7	8	11
Contusions		20	11	17			4	
Conjunctivitis		2	3	1	1			3
Concussion of brain		1					1	
Constipation			6	4				2
Cocaine poison		1						
Colitis				1				
Coryza							2	
Chicken-pox								1
Diarrhœa	4	1	6	20	14	1		2
Diphtheria	1				2			
Discolation		1	1					
Dyspepsia			1	6		2	3	
Dysentry			2	1				
Ear-ache						1		1
Eczema		4	1	2		4		
Enlarged glands	1		1					
Erythema	1							
Empyemia		1						
Epilepsy				4			2	
Epididymitis							1	
Erysipelas			1	2				
Excoriation	1	9						
Exhaustion						1		
Fever, scarlet		1						
" typhoid	1		1	3	1		1	2
" simple				4	1	13		
Fistula				1			1	
Fractures		4		1		3	2	1
Frost bites		4						
Gastritis			2	9			6	5
Gengivitis				3				
Gonorrhœa		3	14	73	4	24	3	3
Gleet			1		1			
Gum boil				1				
Gun-shot wound				1				
Gout							1	
Hæmorrhoids			1	2	3		3	
Hæmorrhagia				2			1	
Heart disease		1						
Heart failure						1	1	
Hernia				1	2		1	
Herpes			1	11			1	
Hepatitis				2				
Influenza	40	14	19	55		73		16
Indigestion	5			6	4			

STATISTICAL RECORD.

Abstract from Admission and Discharge Book. Cases treated in Station Hospitals from January 1, 1905, to November 30, 1905—*Con.*

Disease.	R.M.C.	R.C.M.R.	R.C.H.A.	R.C.G.A.	No. 1 Depôt.	No. 2 Depôt.	No. 3 Depôt.	No. 4 Depôt.
Insanity			3	2				
Insolation				2				
Iridocyclitis							1	
Infected heel							1	
Iritis								3
Jaundice						1		
Lumbago		1	2	6		2	1	1
Measles	15		3					16
Mumps	6							
Morphinism		1						
Myalgia				2			1	
Melancholia					1			
Meningitis							1	
Neuralgia		1	3	3		8	1	1
Neurasthenia			3					
Neurosis							3	
Orchitis		1	3	4		1		1
Ostitis			2					
Ophthalmia						12		
Otitis							1	
Ptomaine poison	1							
Pneumonia		1	1	1				
Pharyngitis		7		1		12	1	
Pedicula			1					
Pleurodynia				2	1		1	
Phthisis				1				
Phlegmon				1				
Quinsey		2			1			3
Rheumatism	1	1	16	12	1	11	3	4
Ranula		1						
Ringworm						1		
Ruptured muscles		1						
Synovitis	4	1	5	1		4		
Sciatica	1			1		1		
Scabies		5		2	1	1	2	
Sore throat					31			26
Sore feet			5	7	10			1
Sprains		11	11	17	4	18	6	
Stomatitis			1					
Stricture				1		1		
Syphilis			3	9	1	3		
Shock						1		
Tonsillitis	19		13	16	2	30	10	
Ulcers			5	4		2	1	
Urticaria				1		2		
Vaccination		1	2		1			
Whitlow		1						
Wounds	22	17	18	7	2	24	3	13
Totals	146	162	193	429	115	301	101	123
Operations	6	1	2	27		2	2	1
Died		2		2		1	2	
Discharged by medical board		1	1			2	5	
Remaining in hospital		8	7	21	3	5	4	
Grand totals	152	174	203	479	118	311	114	124

Statistical Record.

Abstract from Admission and Discharge Book. Cases treated in Field Hospitals at Divisional Camps, 1905.

Diseases.	No. 1 Div. Camp.	No. 2 Div. Camp.	No. 3 Div. Camp.	No. 4 Div. Camp.	No. 5 Div. Camp.	No. 6 Div. Camp.	No. 7 Div. Camp.	No. 8 Div. Camp.	No. 9 Div. Camp.	No. 12 Div. Camp.	R.C.A.
Abrasions		1					3	1			
Abscess		7	1	1	1	1		12	1	1	
Ague		1									
Alcoholism		1		1					1		
Appendicitis	1	1		1		2					
Asthma							1				
Auto toxaemia									6		
Biliousness	1	2		2							1
Blood-poison	2										
Boils	1	1		2							1
Bronchitis	1	1	1	1		1			3		
Bruises	3	6			1						1
Bubo											
Cellulitis	3					1					
Cephalalgia		1					10		2	1	
Colic	1		8	4						2	
Collapse, diarrhœa, and vomiting				1							
Congestion of liver	1										
Conjunctivitis	3		1		2		2			1	
Constipation		1	1			2	5	7			4
Contusions	1					1	8				1
Chancres											1
Chicken-pox				1							1
Debility											
Diarrhœa	4	6	2		3	7	7	3	2		3
Diphtheria		3	1	1							
Dislocation			1								
Dysentery	1					4					
Ear-ache		2									
Eczema		1							1		
Enteritis	1				1		17				
Epilepsy		1			1	2	1				
Epistaxis	1	1									
Exhaustion	2	1			1					1	
Fainting							1				
Febricula						10					
Felon	1										
Furunculosis						1	1	1	2		
Gastritis						13	13		3		
Gastro-enteritis	1	22			3		2	24			
Gonorrhœa		2									6
Hæmorrhoids	1		1				2	1			
Heart dilatation		1									
Heart disease					1		1				
Heat prostration	5				1						
Hernia		2	1	1		1					
Indigestion	4						3			4	
Infected ankle					1						
Insolation					1						
Isolation		17									
Iritis			1								
Influenza			10								
Lumbago	1					1	2		1		
Maleria				1							
Measles	1	1				2		1	1		
Nephritis						1					
Neuralgia		1		1			1				2
Orchitis		1					1		1		1
Palpitation	1										

Statistical Record.

Abstract from Admission and Discharge Book. Cases treated in Field Hospitals at Divisional Camps, 1905—*Con.*

Diseases.	No. 1 Div. Camp.	No. 2 Div. Camp.	No. 3 Div. Camp.	No. 4 Div. Camp.	No. 5 Div. Camp.	No. 6 Div. Camp.	No. 7 Div. Camp.	No. 8 Div. Camp.	No. 9 Div. Camp.	No. 12 Div. Camp.	R.C.A.
Pediculus	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Phlegmasis of cheek	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Phlegmasis of finger	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Phlegmasis of feet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pleurisy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Pleurodynis	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Renal colic	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rheumatism	3	2	1	1	.....	1	7	2	1	.....	1
Ring-worm	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scabies	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scalds	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Smallpox	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sore feet	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Syncope	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Synovitis	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Sprains	4	.....	.....	2	2	1	.....	4	1	.....	2
Sunstroke	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stomatitis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Tonsilitis	5	10	2	.....	.....	2	5	4	.....	.....	2
Tuberculosis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Typhoid pneumonia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Varicose ulcer	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Whitlow	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wounds	3	17	13	6	.....	3	11	5	1	4	7
Wounds, gun-shot	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Transferred to civil hospitals	6	8	2	6	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Deaths	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Total cases	66	129	50	39	24	60	115	66	28	14	41

DENTAL CASES.

Abscess	.....	7	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aptha	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caries, dental	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Extractions	.....	12	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....
Fillings	.....	8	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Infl. nerves	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Odontalgia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	2	.....	.....	.....
Pericementitis	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Periostitis	.....	5	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pulpitis	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pulps destroyed	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total cases	.....	46	.....	35	.....	.....	25	14	.....	.....	.....
Grand totals	66	175	50	74	24	60	140	80	27	14	42

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

EUG. FISET, *Colonel,*

Director-General of Medical Service.

APPENDIX III.

KINGSTON, January 1, 1906.

To the President
Of the Royal Military College, Canada.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my report on the Royal Military College for the year ending December 31, 1905.

STRENGTH.

At the beginning of the year there were 96 gentlemen cadets. During the year this number was altered as follows:—

Commissioned in Imperial forces	3
Commissioned in the permanent forces (of these, 7 were from the 2nd class)	14
Commissioned in reserve of officers	17
Withdrawn for various causes	7
Total decrease	41

Twenty-seven gentlemen cadets joined in September, 1905. These changes leave a present strength of 82 gentlemen cadets.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct and discipline of the gentlemen cadets have been good.

EXAMINATIONS.

The results of the midsummer examinations have been good, and in the case of the 1st class, particularly so.

As suggested by the late commandant, two professors are now employed for 'Physics' and 'Civil Surveying' with good results, but owing to the size of the classes I have recommended an increase in the number of instructors from two to four, as at present it is impossible to fully carry out that individual instruction which is so desirable a feature of the work at the Royal Military College.

DRILLS AND EXERCISES.

A good standard has been maintained in drills and exercises.

The cadets were again prevented from going into camp for gun practice. If my proposal to take the cadets into camp for about four weeks in the summer be approved there will be opportunity for much useful practical work.

The excellent work carried out in the gymnasium shows how much a well appointed building, as this is, leads to improved work being done.

Great interest has been taken in musketry, and I have pleasure in notifying that the government of the Province of Ontario has again presented the college with the sum of $100, showing that the advantages of the Royal Military College, and the importance of rifle-shooting, are fully recognized by the people of Ontario.

OFFICERS' LONG COURSE.

Two long courses of instruction have been held during the year, from March to May, and from October to December, respectively.

Twenty-four officers attended, of whom twenty obtained 1st class certificates. In addition, eleven officers of the permanent corps attended the courses in order to prepare for their promotion examinations.

NEW BUILDINGS.

The construction of new servants' quarters, quarters for the riding-establishment, and the new drill hall (available for skating), will, I hope, be soon begun. These are urgently required.

RETIRING MEMBERS OF THE STAFF.

During the year the following members of the staff have left the Royal Military College:—

Colonel R. N. R. Reade, Commandant.
Major Buchanan-Dunlop, R.A.
Major Hewett, Royal West Kent Regiment.

And I regret to have to record the death of Captain Chartrand, Professor of French.

COMMISSIONS.

The following gentlemen obtained commissions:—

E. J. C. Schmidlin, Royal Engineers.
H. Holmes, Royal Garrison Artillery.
A. H. Jukes, Indian Army.
Le Roy Grant, Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery.
W. G. Beeman, Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery.
C. F. Constantine, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery.
W. H. P. Elkins, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery.
G. St. A. Perrin, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery.
S. G. Bacon, Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery.
A. E. Harris, Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery.
E. B. Irving, Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery.
H. E. Boak, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery.
A. D. Irwin, Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery.
L. W. Cockburn, Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery.
A. S. Wright, Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery.

DIPLOMAS OF GRADUATION.

Diplomas of graduation have been awarded the following gentlemen cadets of the first-class:—

B. S. M. Schmidlin (honours), Sergeant McPhee (honours), Sergeant Smith (honours), Corporal Watts (honours), C. S. M. Grant (honours), Sergeant Perrin, C. S. M. Constantine, Corporal Wright, Sergeant Hammond, Corporal Elkins, Cadet Mathieson, Cadet Jukes, Sergeant Harrington, Sergeant Macklem, Cadet Loggie, C. S. M. Gill, C. S. M. Ross, Cadet Hall, Sergeant Goldie, Sergeant Gillies, Cadet Beeman, Corporal Holmes, Cadet Starr, Cadet Girouard, Corporal Canfield, Corporal Curry.

ANNUAL PRIZES.

The College prizes awarded during the year have been won as follows:—
Gold Medal, B. S. M. Schmidlin.
Silver Medal, Sergeant McPhee.
Bronze Medal, Sergeant Smith.
The Sword of Honour prize for conduct, drills and exercises, B. S. M. Schmidlin.
Class prizes for the highest number of marks in each class:—
1st class, B. S. M. Schmidlin.
2nd class, Gentleman Cadet Gemmill.
3rd class, Gentleman Cadet Rhodes.
Subject prizes for the highest number of marks in the several subjects:—

In the 1st class B. S. M. Schmidlin won the Sword of Honour for conduct, drills and exercises, and the prizes for military engineering, civil surveying, drills and exercises, and Sergeant McPhee won the prize for tactics, reconnaissance and conduct.

In the 2nd class Corporal Gemmill won the prize for mathematics, engineering, drawing and military surveying, Gentleman Cadet Macrae the prizes for artillery and military administration, Gentleman Cadet Budden the prize for French, Gentleman Cadets Budden and Gemmill are equal for the English prize.

In the 3rd class Gentleman Cadet Hammond won the prize for French and Gentleman Cadets Rhodes and Cowley were equal for the English prize.

The Dominion Artillery Association prizes were won by Sergeant McPhee and C. S. M. Grant.

The Commandant's musketry prize, young soldiers' course, by Gentleman Cadet Rhodes.

The Dundonald Mounted Patrol Competition was won by B Company (Sergeant Harrington, Sergeant McPhee, Cadet Hall, Corporal Canfield).

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. T. TAYLOR, Lt.-col.,
Commandant, R. M. College

APPENDIX IV.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF THE DOMINION ARSENAL.

QUEBEC, November 28, 1905.

To the Honourable
The Minister of Militia and Defence.

SIR,—I have the honour to report as follows upon the operations of this establishment for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

CARTRIDGE FACTORY.

The output this year, the largest since the factory has been in operation, has been productive of very satisfactory administrative results. As is well known, it is easier to control manufacture on a large scale than with small production. We now have a complete staff of trained hands, and the quantity of work admits of each individual being continuously employed on one operation or class of work, resulting in increased skill and facility of production.

A special lot of cartridges, loaded from one batch of cordite, was manufactured specially for the annual matches of the Dominion Rifle Association, and it appears, on the whole, to have given satisfaction.

In every country, match ammunition is made with much greater attention to minute details than service ammunition; its cost is thereby very greatly increased, while the difference in accuracy is exceedingly small, and obtained at the risk of developing dangerous pressures in the chamber.

Some minor complaints were received which, with one exception, may be passed over.

A misapprehension gave rise to the belief, among many competitors, that the bullets varied greatly in diameter, and in consequence, those that were considered too small, or 'low' in diameter, were rejected. The method of gauging which the riflemen adopted was to place the bullet in the muzzle of the rifle, retaining those only that appeared to be uniform.

The reason for the different sizes is that the insertion of the bullet into the case varies slightly within definite manufacturing limits. As the point of the bullet is tapered, it follows that the diameter will decrease with the amount of insertion and *vice versa*.

The cylindrical portion of the bullet which seals the escape of the gas and takes the rifling, lies within the cartridge case, and is therefore inaccessible without extracting the bullet. All ·303 service bullets are manufactured within limits that vary by only plus or minus one thousandth of an inch.

It may be well to state that the human eye is incapable of appreciating such minute dimensions, and they are measurable only with the aid of a micrometer. The cartridges in question were up to the standard of the War Office specifications governing the manufacture of ammunition for the Imperial service, and may therefore be considered as suitable for purposes of military training and defence.

The manufacture of Mark I., gallery-practice cartridges, loaded with black powder, has been discontinued, and after prolonged trials, a cartridge firing smokeless powder, with a bullet of new pattern, has been designed. The accuracy of this cartridge is greatly superior to that of Mark I. An improved machine has been designed

for extracting percussion caps by hydraulic pressure, which will greatly reduce the cost of a hitherto troublesome operation. This, together with other improvements in manufacture, will permit of the production of this cartridge at lower cost than Mark I., notwithstanding the greater expense of using smokeless powder.

By far the most important work undertaken during the year, has been a study of the methods of annealing brass and cupro-nickel, together with the micro-structure of copper alloys, subjected to heat treatment. A muffled furnace, built after an English design, for use with soft coal, entailed an enormous expenditure of fuel, and could not be operated to give uniform results; as neither gas nor oil was available, coke was used. To economize fuel the muffle was discarded, and a furnace was especially designed, embodying the main features of gas, or oil-fired, furnaces.

The experiment involved a certain risk, but after six months continuous operation, it may be claimed that the results, both as regards cost and quality of work, have far exceeded expectations. To control the temperature of this furnace, a Uehling-Steinbart pneumatic recording pyrometer has been purchased. This instrument furnishes a continuous record of temperature and time of annealing, in the form of a chart, which is examined daily for the regulation of subsequent processes.

The results obtained have been highly satisfactory, and not a single batch of brass has been over-annealed since it was taken into use. As each furnace load is worth about $200 and some thousands of annealings are made during the year, the saving effected by this means is very considerable. The usual method of judging high temperatures is to observe the colour of the furnace and metal under treatment.

A comparison of colours with instrumental records, leads to the conclusion that a trained observer will make errors amounting to 200° C., and that consequently such a method is absolutely worthless.

In many works annealing is performed under the supervision of labourers of experience, who, after long service are rated as so-called experts. The disadvantage of placing in the hands of labourers processes affecting the character of the entire output is evident, and the instrument referred to dispenses entirely with such experts.

In consequence of these changes, burst cartridge cases, which formerly caused so much trouble, are now exceptional; only three or four having occurred during the past six months. While the process of annealing metal in the form of strip may be considered satisfactory, that employed for cases between drawing operations is only fairly so, and the best results obtainable will only be got by the construction of a gas plant.

The rolling mill is now in full operation, and the increased demands for ammunition will insure that this portion of the plant is kept continuously employed. Experiments have been made with a view to removing metallic fouling which accumulates in the bore of rifles firing bullets with hard metal envelopes, such as the service bullet, with satisfactory results. The regulation method is to use a wire pull-through, which virtually files away the accumulated metal, at the same time subjecting the bore to unnecessary wear. Various secret mixtures are on the market for this purpose.

SHELL FACTORY.

The shell factory has been continuously employed in the manufacture of 12-pr. B. L. shrapnel shells. The advent of high speed steels has made it possible to greatly reduce the cost of manufacturing these projectiles. The manufacture of forged steel bodies was started with 4-inch round steel, necessitating five forging operations and three heats; this has been replaced by employing 3¼-inch steel, by which bodies are forged in two operations and one heat.

The cost of production will be reduced in proportion. The bodies of these shells are now finished on turret lathes, at a speed that compares very favourably with what has been seen elsewhere, but orders have been placed for automatic machines, which are guaranteed to greatly reduce time and cost of manufacture. These machines are expected daily, and will be put into operation as soon as received.

Several minor improvements have been made in machining operations, among which may be mentioned the entire elimination of drilling, which has been replaced by punching on all operations but one; the saving from this will be considerable.

A machine has been built for forming shrapnel bullets, which were formerly cast in moulds. The new machine cuts the bullets from lead rod, squirted in the usual manner, and presses them to the required shape. The bullet produced is perfect in form, regular in weight, and requires no subsequent drumming, as was the case with cast bullets.

ARTILLERY WORKSHOP.

All repairs to machinery, tools and equipment have been carried out in this department. The manufacture of boxes, rifle chests and tin work has proceeded as usual. It is now quite clear that the plant could not be operated without the assistance derived from this workshop, and as doubts as to its necessity at one time existed, it will be gratifying to know that the expenditure incurred has been expended to the best advantage. Additional crucible furnaces are being built in the iron foundry, the existing furnaces being insufficient. As soon as they are completed a full staff of men will be engaged.

ADDITIONS TO PLANT.

The following machinery has been purchased during the year:—

1 Bar shearing machine.
1 Drill grinder.
1 4½-inch cutting-off machine.
1 Moulding machine.
1 Bar folder.
1 Uehling-Steinbart, pneumatic recording pyrometer.

Necessary purchase of loose tools, for additions and replacements were made as usual.

GENERAL.

The additional work now carried on at the Arsenal has necessitated a large increase in the quantity of raw material to be kept on hand. The storage room available is entirely inadequate, necessitating our stocking materials in the open that should be under cover. Owing to circumstances beyond our control, the store building asked for three years ago has not yet been erected.

The equipment of machine tools in the workshop and tool room is insufficient for present requirements, causing serious delays in the execution of important work. It is hoped that provision will be made in the estimates for the ensuing fiscal year for the purchase of necessary machines.

The chemist has been kept constantly employed in testing materials and controlling the quality of the output during manufacture. Most valuable work has been performed, and it is felt that the high standard called for by the official specifications has been fully maintained.

A properly equipped draughting office in charge of a competent designer is much required. At the present time much work is done from rough sketches, made by the foreman or anyone who can spare the time. This method results in much unauthorized work being done and it is wasteful in the extreme. Alterations are being made in our system of book-keeping, with a view to assimilating our figures as closely as possible with those of the Royal Ordnance factories. It is considered of importance that the department should have accurate information as to the relative cost of manufacturing locally and of importing from abroad. It has been invariably found, when

the quantity of articles has been sufficiently large, that it is to the advantage of the government to manufacture locally.

Important extensions to the Arsenal are under consideration for next year, which will enable the department to spend for the benefit of our own work-people, money hitherto expended abroad, in addition to strengthening our military position by making us less dependent on outside sources of supply.

I take pleasure in expressing my appreciation of the fidelity and efficiency which has characterized the service of the staff during the year.

Following is a statement of ammunition manufactured during the year :

Caps, percussion, ·303″	3,000
Cartridges, S. A. ball, ·303″, gallery practice	1,000,000
" S. A. ball, ·303″, cordite, mark VI	8,143,300
" S. A. blank, ·303″, black powder, mark II., converted	156,000
" B. L. 15 or 12-pr. 1¼ lbs., blank, filling	2,000
" B. L. :5″ gun or howitzer, 3 lbs., blank, filling	220
" B. L. empty, 15 or 12-pr. 1¼ lbs., blank	5,000
" S. B. empty, 24-pr. 3 lbs., blank	3,000
" Q. F. 12-pr. 12-cwt. cases, empty, rectifying and cleaning	1,320
" B. L. filled 12-pr. 6 cwt., cordite mark II	7,480
Covers, cartridge, canvas, B. L. 12-pr. 6 cwt., mark I	3,200

In addition to ammunition manufactured as above, large numbers of ammunition boxes and other stores were manufactured, and many cartridges, limbers and other articles were altered or repaired.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant.

(Sgd.) F. M. GAUDET, Lt.-col.

Superintendent Dominion Arsenal.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS

1906

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT

OTTAWA
PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1906

[No. 35*a*—1906.]

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS

ASSEMBLED AT THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, KINGSTON, ONT., ON WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1906, AT 2.30 P.M.

PRESENT :

Major-General P. H. N. Lake, C.B., C.M.G. (Chairman), Chief of the General Staff.

Brigadier-General W. D. Otter, C.B., A.D.C., Commanding Western Ontario.

Major H. A. Panet, D.S.O., Royal Canadian Artillery, Assistant-Adjutant-General at Headquarters.

The Hon. Mr. Justice W. P. R. Street, LL.B., Member of Senate, Toronto University.

Monsignor O. E. Mathieu, C.M.G., Rector of Laval University.

Acting Secretary, Major C. F. Winter, 'The Governor General's Foot Guards.'

Lieutenant-Colonel E. T. Taylor, Commandant of the Royal Military College, in attendance.

ADMISSION TO THE COLLEGE AND COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

1. The board first proceeded to consider the conditions of admission to the college and the course of instruction thereat.

Lieut.-Colonel Taylor was requested to raise before the board any question in connection with either, which in his opinion might usefully be discussed.

ELIGIBILITY OF CANDIDATES.

2. In connection with the eligibility of candidates, he submitted to the board that paragraph 7, of the regulations for the Royal Military College, as now worded, tended to exclude candidates who, in his view, were in every way desirable; for, under that paragraph, the sons of graduates of the Royal Military College who were serving in the Imperial Army were often ineligible, they or their parents not having resided in Canada for the two years immediately preceding the date of examination. The board concurred and suggest the following for insertion as sub-paragraph 7 (a):

'In the case of applicants whose fathers are graduates of the college and are in the military service of the Empire, it shall not be necessary that the two years residence shall have immediately preceded the date of examination.'

PREFERENCE TO SONS OF MILITIA OFFICERS.

3. Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor then raised the question whether, in view of the military nature and origin of the Royal Military College and in order to maintain this

characteristic, some preference, in the form of a reduction in the fees of the college, either upon the entrance or during the course, might not be given to the sons of officers who had served in the militia.

The board recommend for the favourable consideration of the Honourable the Minister, that some reduction in the charges for tuition and maintenance might with advantage be made to candidates, the sons of officers of not less than twenty years' service in the militia. This term would ensure that any officer who claimed the privilege had rendered good service to the country.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION—MATHEMATICS.

4. In connection with the entrance examination, Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor suggested that the minimum number of marks required for qualification in mathematics might be amended. The subject of mathematics is divided into four sections, arithmetic, algebra, euclid and trigonometry, to each of which 750 marks are allotted, making a total of 3,000. Qualification in each section is not necessary; 750 marks, or 25 per cent of the total marks are sufficient. He pointed out that this arrangement enabled some candidates to ignore altogether one or more of the four subjects and yet to qualify. He recommended that the minimum qualification should be exacted for each separate section of the subject, instead of for the whole only, as at present. In this the board concur.

5. It was also agreed that the same principle ought to be applied to other subjects which are divided into sections, such as English, geography, history and French.

6. Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor expressed a doubt whether 25 per cent did not represent too low a standard of qualification in mathematics. The board, while concurring in this view, incline to the opinion that the range of subjects included in the syllabus of examination for mathematics is unnecessarily extensive, and tends to encourage candidates to present themselves with merely a smattering or 'cram' knowledge of the subject. The range of the examination is certainly wider than that usually required for matriculation at the majority of Canadian universities, although, by paragraph 14 of the Royal Military College Regulations, it is permissible for matriculants of one of these universities to be admitted without examination. The board consider that it would be preferable to confine the scope of the examination within the limits required for matriculation at the universities referred to, but at the same time to require a much more thorough grounding in those subjects and a much higher minimum of marks for qualification. They held the opinion that it would be easier to carry out the syllabus of mathematics laid down for the college course with candidates who were sound as regards elementary knowledge, than with those who had tried to learn more but were not so thoroughly grounded. Were this view accepted, they would recommend, for adoption, at least the qualifying minimum proposed by the commandant, of 33 per cent in each section of the subject and 40 per cent on the subject as a whole.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH.

7. The board and the Commandant were agreed in considering that the important subjects of English and French did not receive the attention which was desirable, but in view of the shortness of the college course, it appeared scarcely practicable to allot additional time to these two subjects during the course.

8. It was, however, thought that, as a correct knowledge of one's own language must be an essential element in any sound education, candidates at entrance might fairly be required to show a much more thorough acquaintance, each with his own language, in grammar, orthography and composition than was demanded at present, and that good handwriting should receive special marks. This principle should be applied equally to English and French-speaking candidates. The board recommend this proposal for adoption, without, however, suggesting any reduction of the time at present allotted to English and French during the course.

DURATION OF COURSE.

9. The Commandant represented that there was a very general feeling among the professors, which he himself shared, in favour of reverting to a four-years' course, instead of the three-years course adopted in 1896. The professors did not feel that they could do full justice in a three years course to the subjects which they were required to teach according to the syllabus. He himself had doubts whether sufficient time and attention were given to the military subjects, for instruction in which the college primarily existed, and yet he felt that if the present standard in the subjects of civil engineering and surveying was to be maintained, it was hardly possible to spare more time for military subjects, unless the course was extended. Closely allied with this preference for a four years course was, he admitted, the widespread desire of graduates and professors of the college that the course in civil engineering and surveying at the college should be such as to complete a graduate's education in those subjects, and to render it unnecessary for him to take a course therein at a university afterwards. The diploma of graduation would then, it was hoped, be accepted by the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers for admission to that body.

10. The board regard it as evident that a four years course could be made more thorough and satisfactory from all educational points of view than a three years course, but feel that there is some room for doubt as to the attitude of parents and guardians towards such a change. The main disadvantage of the four years course from their standpoint, no doubt, is the consequent postponement of the time at which the graduate could enter a profession. The expense of the additional year at the college is perhaps a matter of less importance now than it may have been when the change from four years to three was made. It would be well to try and ascertain the feelings of parents on this subject, by consulting those who now have sons at the College, before deciding upon any change. This the Commandant undertook to do. A subsidiary consideration is the probable attitude towards the proposal of existing universities. The college at present does not compete with them but with a four years' course it would probably do so. The Royal Military College moreover cannot hope to be so fully equipped for practical work as are the older universities, and it is not certain that the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers would be willing to recognize the college diploma as of equal value.

SYLLABUS OF INSTRUCTION.

ALLOTMENT OF TIME.

11. Proceeding to consider the syllabus of instruction and the hours allotted to each subject, the board remarked that the time given to mathematics throughout the course was by itself practically as great as the time allotted to all the military subjects put together. Surveying and civil engineering together get about the same amount of attention, with the result that little more than a quarter of the whole time available is given to purely military subjects. They were assured, however, that the amount of mathematics taught was only that necessary to enable Cadets to carry on satisfactorily the work of the syllabus in physics, surveying and civil engineering. If this be so, the time allotted to mathematics cannot be reduced without reducing the standard attained in those subjects. And yet, they feel that it is impossible to maintain that the present totals, of 72 hours devoted to tactics, of 36 hours to military administration, and 36 hours to military law, and those in the second year only, none being taught in the first or third years, can impart a satisfactory knowledge of these important subjects,—especially when it is remembered that a graduate's diploma is supposed to guarantee

his qualification for the command of a regiment or a position on the staff of the militia. It will be observed that this question is closely allied with that of a four years' course of instruction. It is perhaps right to add that the four years' course of instruction would, by reducing the number of cadets of each year, operate to allow more of that individual instruction which is a valuable feature in the college system.

SURVEYING.

12. It appeared to the board that the only method by which it might be feasible to allot more time to military subjects would be by treating all branches of surveying as a single subject, a reform which appeared to be desirable on other grounds also. The Professor of 'Civil' Surveying pointed out to them, and in this the board concurred, that to treat military topography and reconnaissance (as practised at the college) as entirely separate subjects from 'civil' surveying, tended to over-lapping of work and waste of power. Military topography is merely the adaptation of the science of surveying to particular conditions. It is a rough and ready method of surveying for military purposes. As regards reconnaissance, although a rough survey, or sketch, almost invariably accompanies a reconnaissance report, it is merely an adjunct to and not an essential part of such report. It may here be noted that 'civil' surveying is a misnomer. The proper name of the science is simply 'surveying' and it should be so designated.

13. They, therefore, have no hesitation in recommending that in future the subject of surveying should take the place of the present separate subjects of 'civil' surveying, military topography and the sketch portion of the subject of reconnaissance, the two latter being treated as sub-divisions of the general subject. This will entail a re-arrangement of subjects in the syllabus and a re-allotment of the hours of work, with the result, as they hope, of an appreciable increase in the time available for military subjects, without interfering with the study of other subjects, even if it be found impossible (which should be the subject of expert examination) to reduce the time allotted to mathematics.

14. However this may be, the board feel bound to admit that, even with a more considerable increase of the hours available for military subjects than at present seems to them probable under any feasible arrangement, it will be impossible to contend that the time available in a three years' course for military subjects is not too short to enable the college to fulfil the primary object of its existence, viz., the imparting a thorough instruction in the elements of the military profession.

INCREASE OF INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF.

15. Short of reversion to a four years' course which for the reasons above given, they hesitate to recommend, the only practical alternative appears to the board to be an increase in the staff of instructors, which will enable more individual attention to be given to students with correspondingly better progress.

16. Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor recommends this course upon other grounds also, viz., to meet the demands for military instruction made by the permanent force and active militia. The military professors, in addition to their college duties, undertake two courses of instruction for militia officers, of three months each, during the year, and to these they have recently agreed to add a special preparatory course for the British Staff College examination. The work thus done for the militia is of the highest value.

17. The Commandant believes that he can successfully cope with both classes of requirements by a rearrangement of, and small addition to, his present staff of professors and instructors. He has at present four military professors and two assistant instructors, whose work is concerned partly with civil, partly with military subjects. He proposes to dispense with one military professor, and to ask for four additional assistant instructors, whom he could allot to the assistance of the different professors,

both military and civil, according to the requirements of the moment. This will apparently involve an extra expenditure of about $3,000 per annum. The board recommend this proposal.

ALLOTMENT OF MARKS.

18. Lieutenant-colonel Taylor proposed reducing the marks now given for rifle practice, and allotting marks to cadet non-commissioned officers for performance of their duties.

The board considered that the Commandant should examine the whole question of the present allotment of marks. more especially with reference to the proportions allowed for theoretical studies as compared with practical work, and for theoretical civil studies as compared with military subjects. They were of the opinion that the 375 marks each now given for military administration and military law, and 750 allowed for tactics, were not sufficient to encourage study in those important subjects. They agree that too many marks, in proportion, are given to rifle practice, and that marks should be given to the cadets selected for non-commissioned officers for the performance of their duties.

OUTDOOR TRAINING AND CAMP.

19. Lieut.-colonel Taylor stated that this examination into the course of instruction, on assuming command at the college, had convinced him that more time ought to be devoted to practical out-door training, especially in engineering and surveying. With this end in view, he proposed to hold the summer examinations at such a date as would allow them to be completed by June 15, and he would then take the cadets into camp for practical training for one month. This would somewhat curtail the usual allowance of holidays, but the change of air would, to a large extent, be the equivalent of a vacation, as regards health. The board concur in his proposal.

PERSONNEL AND INTERIOR ADMINISTRATION.

20. The Board next inquired into the personnel and internal administration of the college.

CADETS.

Owing to the selection last June of a number of the cadets of the second (now first) class for commissions in the permanent force, the college is not full. It could easily accommodate 100 cadets, but only 89 are on the books at present.

The cadets were inspected on parade in winter uniform. The senior class were seen at equitation. All classes were also seen at exercises in the gymnasium and in their rooms. Their demeanor, address, and physique appeared to the Board to be highly satisfactory.

The physical records of the third, or junior class, after being three months at the college, showed the following averages :—

Age	17½ years.	
Height	5 feet 9¼ inches.	
Chest, fully expanded	37½ inches	average 35 inches.
Chest, not fully expanded	32½ inches	

Their health was reported by the medical officer to be very good.

The Board visited the class rooms during study hours and listened to the instruction given.

They also saw and questioned cadets representing the several classes.

They made inquiry from both officers and cadets as to whether any abuses took place under the name of 'recruiting.' So far as they could ascertain, from necessarily

limited opportunities for judging, no 'hazing,' 'fagging' or other improper practices were being carried on.

No complaints of a serious nature were made.

BOOTS.

22. Some complaint was made as to the price charged to cadets for boots ($6), which was thought too high for the quality of the article provided. The Board and the Commandant considered that there was some ground for the complaint and the latter stated that he was already making inquiry into the matter.

CLOTHING.

23. Some of the junior cadets reported that, although their measurements were supplied in detail before the examination for entrance in May, yet, on joining the college in September, they had to wait from two or three weeks before their uniform was ready.

The Board requested the Commandant to inquire into the matter and report to headquarters.

DISCIPLINE.

24. The Board inquired into the administration of discipline and award of punishment, and found both, as carried out at the college, satisfactory.

CADETS' MESSING.

25. The Board found the food supplied to the cadets to be, on the whole, good, well served, and sufficient in quantity. Certain suggestions for minor improvements, e.g., the daily supply of porridge and toast, charges for extras, &c., were referred to the Commandant for examination. They are not entirely satisfied that more articles, such as jam and toast, might not be included for the price charged for messing.

BEER.

26. Requests were made by the cadets that beer should be allowed at dinner. The Commandant stated that he was entirely opposed to the proposal. The Board take the same view, and advise that it should not be allowed, unless at the express desire of the majority of the parents or guardians.

WATER SUPPLY

27. The Board consider the quality of the water supply satisfactory.

The Commandant informed the Board that, there having recently been two or three cases of low fever among members of the staff and their families, he had had the water analyzed and the samples had been found satisfactory.

The quantity of the supply is however reported to be defective outside of the inner inclosure.

CADETS' RECREATION.

28. The Board found the recreation room accommodation for cadets in the main building to be sufficient, but they were impressed with the need for providing better means for the outdoor recreation and health of the cadets in winter. The gymnasium is made use of to its fullest extent, but it is not by iself sufficient. They recommend that a building should be provided which would fulfil the double purpose of a skating rink in winter and drill shed suitable for bad weather at other times. A drill shed is much needed.

WORKSHOP.

The Board visited the workshop and saw the cadets at work.

SUPERIOR STAFF.

30. The desirability for a rearrangement of the duties of the superior staff, together with the commandant's proposal for the reduction of one professor and the addition of four assistant instructors have been already considered. (See paragraph 17.)

Lieutenant-colonel Taylor represented strongly the necessity for the appointment of a quartermaster for the college. The duties of quartermaster are at present allotted to the adjutant, who has not the time to attend to them properly without neglecting his duties as adjutant; consequently they suffer. For example, there is no record of the equipment and material belonging to the college, and thus no adequate protection against loss. The commandant urged the importance of his being supplied at once with a proper equipment ledger, which the quartermaster would keep.

He proposed, for the appointment of quartermaster, Mr. Hennessy, the present superintending clerk, who was well fitted for the post. He should be replaced in the office by a junior clerk.

The board recommend the appointment of a quartermaster, and believe that the additional care and attention which such an officer would give to the equipment and material in charge of the college would considerably offset the extra cost involved.

SUBORDINATE STAFF.

31. As regards the subordinate staff, the only alteration asked for by the Commandant was that two buglers should be supplied. It was incongruous that in a military institution such as the college, parades and duties should be summoned by ringing a bell. If he could be allowed the services of two buglers he could dispense with one of the three soldier orderlies at present provided. He would use the buglers for fatigue work when they were not on duty, and he had ample work for an extra man in caring for the grounds within the inner enclosure alone.

The board are not aware how far it may be practicable to provide the buglers or employ them for fatigue work in the manner suggested, but they generally support the proposal of the Commandant. The buglers should be quartered with the riding establishment. (See paragraph 46.)

PENSIONS.

32. The attention of the board was drawn to the fact that although many of the staff, both superior and subordinate, have served for long periods at the college, yet it it doubtful whether they are by law entitled to pension. It is hardly necessary to point out how essential it is to the efficiency of such a staff that good and faithful service shall be rewarded by a pension as men get past their work. They recommend for the consideration of the Honourable the Minister that all military members of the staff should be borne upon the list of the permanent staff of the militia, and, if admissible under the Civil Service Act, that the civilian members should, for purposes of pension, be considered as members of the outside service.

MILITIA RANK.

33. In this connection it may be remarked that in the board's opinion it is highly desirable that the commandant of the Royal Military College and other officers of the British regular army serving at the college, should be granted militia commissions, in order to remove any possible doubt as to their right to exercise command over any portion of the militia. The subordinate military staff should belong to the militia.

PAY.

34. The board was requested by the commandant to represent to the Honourable the Minister his views upon the pay of the civil professors and instructors, as well as of the military professors and himself.

As regards the civil professors, the uniform rate is $2,500, except for the French and English professors, which is only $1,200 per annum. Instructors start at $1,000, rising to $1,500. The commandant recommends that the civil professors should get the equivalent of light and quarters, which are now allowed to the military professors. Compared with the rates now paid by our leading universities, it will be seen how much lower is the remuneration at the Royal Military College, although its yearly term of instruction is much longer. The rate of salary paid to the professors of French and English is altogether inadequate for the stamp of man required.

With regard to the military staff it is sufficient to mention that the rates of pay are the same as those fixed 30 years ago, within which time the pay of the militia of Canada, including the permanent force, has been raised all round, while the Royal Military College is the only institution which has not benefited by this recognition of the increased cost of living in the country. It is becoming increasingly difficult to get the right stamp of men as military professors or instructors for the remuneration offered.

COLLEGE GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS.

GROUNDS.

35. The board are of the opinion that in order to maintain the credit of the college in the eyes of the public, the proper care of the grounds should receive serious consideration. *Inter alia* the commandant laid before them proposals for the improvement of the shore to the east of the college, along Navy bay. Much of the work proposed appeared to be necessary on other grounds than those of appearance. Part of it must be carried out for the purpose of protecting the water supply pipe. The present boat houses are falling down, and it is now necessary to keep some of the boats out in the open through the winter rather than in the boat houses in their present condition. The board concurred in the commandant's proposals generally and recommend that they be carried out as soon as practicable. In this connection see also paragraph 31.

RIFLE RANGE.

36. The rifle range was reported satisfactory and safe.

BUILDINGS.

37. The board inspected the whole of the main buildings and found them generally in good condition.

DORMITORY.

38. The dormitory building was in good order and in a satisfactory state of sanitation, but the overlaying of the present floors by new hardwood floors, already in progress, should be completed.

MAIN BUILDING.

39. The main building was on the whole in good order. The board inspected the messman's quarters and the kitchen, and found both well looked after and in good

order, but they consider that better accommodation for the messman's stores of food is desirable in the interests of health.

GREASE TRAP.

40. Their attention was drawn to the present arrangements for intercepting the grease from the mess scullery and preventing it from getting into the drains. The intercepting tank is placed near the kitchen door, and complaint is made that it gives off an offensive odour. The board consider it advisable for sanitary reasons that some other interceptor should be fitted, outside the building if possible, but in any case away from the kitchen door.

LIGHTING.

41. The Commandant reported that he had under his consideration the question of lighting, with a view to better lighting for the class rooms without increasing the expense, beyond a small initial expenditure for installation. The board agree that an improvement in the lighting of the class rooms is desirable.

HOSPITAL.

The board found the hospital in a very satisfactory condition. There were no cases in hospital and the general health of the cadets was reported by the medical officer as being good. He had not recently had any serious case.

GYMNASIUM.

43. The gymnasium was visited. The building and equipment are thoroughly up to date and satisfactory, with the exception that the accommodation for shower bath and lavatories has been left unfinished for some unexplained reason. These should now be completed. The basement, they understand, was intended for a swimming bath for use in winter, and for a shooting gallery and bowling alley. The board consider the establishment of a swimming bath as originally contemplated in the basement to be desirable, but not of as urgent necessity as some other requirements.

GUN-SHED.

44. The board examined the gun-shed and armament provided for artillery drill. There could be no question that the armament supplied at present is neither complete nor up to date. They consider the course of instruction in such a rapidly developing subject as artillery should not cover too wide a field, but should embrace a thorough knowledge of one or two typical natures of guns, which guns should be provided completely equipped in every respect.

CIVIL SUBORDINATES QUARTERS.

45. The board inspected the civil subordinates' quarters on Cataraqui Bay. They understand that these quarters have been frequently condemned as unfit for habitation, and they have no hesitation in concurring in this view. They understand that plans for new buildings to replace these have been prepared and are under consideration. If not finally decided upon, they would suggest that buildings in the nature of 'flats' would be economical to construct and maintain, and would be suitable for the purpose. The college establishment already includes 13 or more civilian employees who ought to be lodged within the grounds. The board recommend, that to meet requirements at least 16 quarters should be provided. At the present moment 2 married non-commissioned officers reside in town at a distance of quite twenty-five minutes' walk from their duty, and in addition 2 married non-commissioned officers and 3 civilian servants for whom quarters are not available, also reside outside the college and

are paid lodging allowance. These should be quartered within the grounds. As the cadets' washing is done by the families of the civilian employees, it would be very advantageous to include a good washhouse among the new buildings.

STABLES.

46. The board inspected the new stables destined to accommodate the horses provided for riding instruction. While the stables are nearly ready for occupation, no steps have yet been taken to provide quarters for the detachment in charge. It is hardly necessary to point out that the men who take care of the horses must be quartered near the stables. The necessary buildings, including a cookhouse and other accessories should be taken in hand at once. Connected with this question is that of the completion of the main drain from the stables to the Cataraqui river, into which the drainage from the new civil subordinates' quarters and other buildings should eventually be conducted. At present the drains for the new stables, though constructed under the building itself, have not been completed outside. Until this drainage system is completed and the men's quarters built, the stables cannot be used. The present water supply is reported to be defective in amount both here and elsewhere outside the inner enclosure.

FIRE PROTECTION.

47. The board requested the Commandant to sound 'fire alarm' with a view to testing the fire protection arrangements of the college. With the exception that the wooden cover above the trap over the main valve, used for disconnecting the main for fire purposes from the college supply, was frozen to the ground, and required some few minutes to get free, the arrangements worked well, the cadets and college staff were acquainted with their fire duties, and the pressure of water was sufficient. The difficulty due to freezing of the cover referred to can easily be remedied, and the Commandant undertook to make one which would not be liable to this difficulty, in his own workshop.

48. The board desire to call attention to the fact that no arrangement has been made to provide hydrants, or other fire appliances, for the protection of the buildings outside the inner enclosure, viz., the commandant's house, married officers' quarters, civil subordinates' quarters, the new stables, and two non-commissioned officers' houses near the entrance gate to the grounds. In the event of fire at any of these places, the only means of combatting it would be the use of water buckets until the city fire brigade could arrive. The board consider that the expenditure necessary for providing fire hydrants within easy reach of these buildings would be amply repaid by the protection afforded. This work might be carried out at the same time as the provision of a suitable water supply for the new stables.

GENERAL.

VISITS TO OTTAWA, ETC.

49. The Commandant brought to the notice of the board the advisability of the cadets making an official visit to Ottawa, with a view to bringing the college and its course of instruction to the notice of members of parliament and other officials, during the session. He thought that ministers and members of parliament should be invited to visit the college and be shown over it during term time. He also suggested that an occasional visit by the cadets to some of the larger cities would operate to spread more widely the reputation of the college. The board concur.

COST OF THE COLLEGE.

50. Lieut.-Colonel Taylor further submitted, that, in annual militia estimates so far as they related to the Royal Military College, and in all statements concerning its cost to the country, full credit should, in justice to the college, be given for the revenue received by it on account of repayments made by cadets and their friends. This would largely reduce its apparent cost.

51. The country appears to the board to possess in the Royal Military College an institution of singular value for the training of youths, whether intended for military or civil life. While the college does not profess to offer to students the wide choice of subjects of education which an university affords, still, by teaching English, French, mathematics, surveying, physics, chemistry, and engineering, as well as military subjects, it embraces many of the most useful. The physical portion of the training, including the systematic and skilled instruction in gymnastics is unique, and the habits of discipline, punctuality and obedience, which are here learned, cannot fail to prove of great advantage to the graduates in after life.

CONCLUSION.

52. In conclusion the board desire to report that on the whole they found the college in a satisfactory state and one reflecting credit upon the Commandant and staff. While they have made recommendations on many points, which in their judgment might be improved, yet they are favourably impressed by the bearing, appearance and health of the cadets, the nature of the instruction given, the food and other supplies, the good condition of the more important buildings, and, lastly, by the keen interest displayed by the entire staff.

PERCY LAKE, Major-General,
Chief of the General Staff.

W. P. R. STREET.
O. E. MATHIEU, Ptre.

W. D. OTTER, Brigadier-General,
Commanding Western Ontario.

HENRY A. PANET, Major,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLES F. WINTER, Major,
Acting Secretary.

OTTAWA, February 21, 1906.

REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30

1905

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT

OTTAWA
PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1906

[No. 36—1906.]

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Albert Henry George, Earl Grey, Viscount Howick, Baron Grey of Howick, in the County of Northumberland, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, and a Baronet; Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, &c., &c., Governor General of Canada.

My Lord :

I have the honour to forward to Your Excellency the accompanying Report of the Department of Labour of the Dominion of Canada, for the year ending June 30, 1905, which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant.

A. B. AYLESWORTH,
Minister of Labour.

Department of Labour,
Ottawa, December 30, 1905.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30

1905

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
OTTAWA, September 1, 1905.

To the Honourable Sir WILLIAM MULOCK, K.C.M.G., M.P.,
Minister of Labour.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report on the work of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

During the past year the work of the department has greatly exceeded that of previous years. In fact it has been found impossible, with the present staff, to discharge with the efficiency which the work merits, the many duties which have come to be part of the recognized work of the department. The need of additional clerical assistance is imperative. Not only has the work of previous years been continued on a more thorough and extensive scale, but entirely new duties have been added. The administration of the Railway Labour Disputes Act, the work in connection with the Royal Commissions appointed to inquire into the employment of aliens by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, and by the Père Marquette Railway Company, and the Commission to inquire into the influx of Italians, the extended nature of the work undertaken by the department in the recording and classifying of strikes and lockouts, and industrial accidents occurring within the Dominion, the increased number of requests for information and inquiries on matters affecting industry and labour, the preparation of reference catalogues of labour legislation, labour publications, labour unions and employers' associations, all of which are referred to, in detail, in this report, will be sufficient evidence of the extended scope of the department's work.

The completed volume of the *Labour Gazette* shows an addition of 125 pages compared with the volume of the year preceding, 402 pages as compared with the volume of 1902-03, 624 as compared with 1901-02, and 804 as compared with 1900-01. This increase in the size of the *Gazette*, which has been occasioned by the additional information of a statistical and descriptive character published therein, indicates the increased amount of work required in the preparation of material for publication, as well as of additional work of a more or less mechanical kind, such as proof-reading, mailing, &c., which has been occasioned thereby.

The number of fair-wages schedules prepared by fair-wages officers of the department, has been larger than the number prepared in any previous year, and this, in turn, has necessitated a more frequent absence of these officers from the department than in previous years, and a larger amount of correspondence in connection with their work. In the matter alone of references of disputes under the Conciliation Act of 1900, has there been any diminution in the work of any branch of the department. This is to be accounted for by the fact that the industrial disputes were fewer in number and in importance during the fiscal year 1904-05 than in former years of the department's existence, a fact, no doubt, due in part, to the prosperity of the times, but also, in some measure, to the work of the department itself in supplying information of service to employers and employees, of creating a public opinion in the matter of trade disputes through the department's records in the *Labour Gazette*, and to the action of parliament in passing the Railway Labour Disputes Act, which has proved an effective means of averting strikes or lockouts upon railways. The work done by the Royal Commission appointed, on the recommendation of the Honourable the Minister of Labour, during the previous year, to inquire into industrial disputes in British Columbia, has also been a factor in preserving industrial peace. Taking the year as a whole, it would appear that the general movement of wages has been upward. The demand for labour has been greater, industry and business more prosperous, the number of strikes and lockouts fewer, and labour conditions in general better, during the past year, than in any years since the establishment of the department in 1900.

STAFF OF THE DEPARTMENT.

No changes were made in the inside staff of the department during the year, with the exception of the resignation of one of the third-class clerks, whose position has been temporarily filled, pending a permanent appointment. The staff of the correspondents to the *Labour Gazette*, which is supplementary to the staff of permanent clerks resident at Ottawa, numbered 37 at the end of the year. During the year Mr. Harry Peters was appointed correspondent to the *Labour Gazette* for Berlin, Ont., and district, this locality not having been previously represented on the staff of correspondents to the *Gazette*.

Changes were also made in the person of correspondents at several points, as follows:—

John Gillespie, correspondent for Calgary and district, during the month of October, to replace S. D. Milliken, resigned.

Victor Phaneuf, correspondent for St. Hyacinthe and district, during February, in place of N. Samson.

A. B. Docksteader, correspondent for the Kootenay District, during April, to replace Roland A. Laird, resigned.

J. A. Killingsworth, correspondent for St. Thomas and district, during May, replacing Albert Roberts.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE WORK.

The work of the department may be classified under the following heads, under which, in this report, a review is given in detail:—

I. The preparation and publication of the *Labour Gazette*.

II. The settlement of industrial disputes under the Conciliation Act, 1900.

III. The carrying out of the Fair Wages resolution of the House of Commons, of March, 1900.

IV. The administration of the Railway Labour Disputes Act.

V. The appointment, work and results of the Royal Commission to investigate the alleged employment of aliens by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company.

VI. The appointment, work and results of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the alleged employment of aliens by the Père Marquette Railway Company.

VII. The appointment, work and results of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the influx of Italian labourers to the city of Montreal, and the alleged fraudulent practices of employment agencies.

VIII. Strikes and lockouts in Canada during the fiscal year 1904-05.

IX. Industrial accidents in Canada during the fiscal year 1904-05.

X. The library of the Department of Labour.

XI. The circulation of the *Labour Gazette*.

XII. The distribution of the *Labour Gazette* and other publications of the department.

XIII. Inquiries, correspondence, and other work of the department.

XIV. Revenue and expenditure of the department.

I. THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The *Labour Gazette,* the official journal of the department, was published regularly each month throughout the year, and contained in each issue, as in previous years, a general summary of industrial and labour conditions in Canada with detailed reports relating to the condition of the labour market, furnished by correspondents of the department resident in the several cities of the Dominion. The *Gazette* also contained each month descriptive articles and statistical tables on trade disputes, industrial accidents, immigration and colonization, Canadian trade and revenue, labour organization, recent industrial inventions, and fair wages schedules embodied in government contracts. Reviews of official reports and government blue books of general interest to labour, published in Canada and other countries, and accounts of recent legal decisions in Canadian courts affecting labour, were also included as regular monthly features.

A considerable number of articles embodying the results of special investigations conducted by the department, or relating to current happenings of exceptional interest from the standpoint of labour, together with a number of special reviews, were also published from time to time.

MONTHLY REVIEW OF INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS.

The monthly review of industrial and labour conditions throughout Canada related in each case to conditions existing during the preceding month, the information being broadly presented in the form of a general summary, and in detail in reports of local correspondents. In the general summary a comprehensive review of the general condition and tendency of the labour market in Canada was given, with references to the more important happenings affecting employment and industrial activity thoughout the Dominion. In the preparation of the article extensive use was made of special as well as the regular reports supplied by local correspondents. Use was also made of material collected from the daily press of the Dominion through the agency of the clipping bureau established in the department, and of information obtained by the department through correspondence and in other ways. The clippings from the press were used in this connection as indicating sources from which information might be obtained, and were made the basis of official inquiries, through which authoritative information was secured prior to its publication in the *Gazette.* The correspondence conducted by the department was in this way materially increased, a very large number of communications having been sent out for the sole purpose of verifying and amplifying information for use in the general summary article.

The publication of this information in a concise and systematic form has been constantly aimed at, the order in which the different topics were treated being much

the same as in preceding years. The opening paragraph sets forth a brief but comprehensive statement of the main features of the labour market and the most recent tendencies in the general demand for labour, and the amount of employment available. This is followed by paragraphs in which the more important changes in wages and hours reported during the preceding month, and the chief variations in the prices of staple commodities affecting cost of living in any section of the Dominion are referred to. In a paragraph published under the heading of 'Interruptions to Industry,' reference is briefly made to the condition of the labour market from the standpoint of industrial unrest as compared with the preceding month and the corresponding period of the previous year. Reference is also made under this heading to unfavourable weather conditions and important shut-downs, if such had been reported, and to industrial establishments destroyed by fire, as reported in the press of the Dominion, statements being added where the information is obtainable, of the aggregate loss caused and the number of workpeople involved. Conditions in the several industries and trades are then dealt with in the following order: Agriculture, fishing, lumbering, mining, manufacturing, transport, building trades, metal trades, woodworking and furnishing trades, printing and allied trades, clothing trades, food and tobacco preparation trades, leather trades, miscellaneous trades and unskilled labor. In separate paragraphs, following these summaries, references are made to current movements and events, such as manual training, technical education, municipal ownership, meetings of associations, &c. The article concludes with a series of notes relating to different subjects which do not lend themselves readily to classification under the preceding headings.

The tabular statement, as first included in the general summary article of the December, 1903, *Gazette,* in which the condition of employment in the several trades and industries in the different cities is set forth, was continued during the past year, the terms employed indicating the degree to which conditions were favourable or unfavourable, as follows: (1) active, busy, very busy; (2) quiet, dull, very dull.

REPORTS OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

Following the plan adopted in 1902, the local correspondents to the *Labour Gazette* were required to send in their monthly reports on official forms supplied by the department, and which contain instructions with regard to the subject matter to be dealt with and the arrangement of the material. In this way a more comprehensive covering of the field of employment in each locality and a greater uniformity in the method of presenting information has been ensured. In the case of particular and exceptional happenings, additional and more detailed instructions were forwarded by letter to the correspondents individually as the occasion arose. In supplying this and other special information required by the department, as well as in the preparation of their monthly reports, it is a satisfaction to be able to state that the members of the outside staff of the department have, with one or two exceptions, shown an appreciable improvement in efficiency during the year, and have discharged their important duties in a prompt and capable manner.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

The method adopted by the department in 1903 in collecting information relating to changes in current rates of wages and hours of labour, and of presenting this information in the *Labour Gazette,* was continued during the past year.* Mention was made in brief form in the general summary article of the more important changes of the month immediately preceding. The detailed and revised statements of the department were presented in the form of quarterly articles appearing in the July, 1904, October, 1904, January, 1905, and May, 1905, issues of the *Gazette.* The division of the year into quarters for the purposes of these tables was made at first to correspond with the seasons, so as to indicate the changes occurring during the winter, spring, summer or autumn months; later, however, the division was made to coincide with the quarters of the calendar year. In these articles statistical tables were published, setting forth full details with regard to each change, as to the class of workpeople and number affected, the locality in which the change took place, the manner in which it was brought about, whether voluntarily by the employer or on demand of the workmen, and particulars as to the precise nature of the change and its effect upon total weekly earnings, or total number of hours worked. In the accompanying article a tabular analysis by industries and groups of trade, showing the aggregate effect of the changes, was presented, with a descriptive statement pointing out the nature of each change and the general result of the changes during each of the periods dealt with.

Some of the results disclosed in the articles published during the year may be briefly referred to. During the spring months of 1904, changes reported to the department would indicate that 40 increases in wages and 13 decreases in hours went into effect, together with 10 increases in wages in combination with decreases in hours, and one increase in hours. The result was an approximate increase of over $3,600 in the weekly wages bill, affecting 2,939 workpeople, with an approximate decrease in working hours amounting to over 5,500 per week and affecting 1,038 workpeople. During the summer months, 25 increases and one decrease in wages were recorded, with 8 increases in wages in combination with decreases in hours. The readjustment of lumbermen's wages in the Ottawa valley during this period caused a heavy decrease in aggregate wages, owing to the fact that 11,000 men were affected thereby; on the other hand farm hands throughout Canada, and unskilled and railway labourers in western Canada, received higher wages than ever before. The autumn changes included 17 increases in wages, 2 decreases in hours, 1 increase in hours and 2 increases in wages in conjunction with decreases in hours, resulting in an increase in the total rate of remuneration and a decrease in the hours of employment. A large number of employees of the Dominion government received higher wages during this period, the total amounting to $1,436, whereas the most important change affecting the condition of labour adversely took place at Nanaimo, B.C., where 500 miners had their hours increased, and certain concessions with regard to the supply of household coal withdrawn. During the months of December, January, February and March, the changes in wages

*A full description of this method, with copies of the circular letter and blank forms sent out by the department, was given in the annual report of the department for the year ended June 30, 1904, at page 15 .

and hours included 23 increases and 1 decrease in the former, and 6 decreases in the latter, the final result being of the nature of an increase in earnings and a decrease in working hours. The most important change during this period, from the standpoint of numbers affected, was the result of the passing of an early closing by-law in the city of Montreal by which the weekly hours of retail clerks were decreased by from 30,000 to 40,000. In the building trades over 400 men received improved conditions, involving an increase in weekly pay of approximately $327, and a decrease in hours of approximately 750 per week. Two hundred and sixty-three railway clerks in the employ of the Intercolonial Railway also received increases aggregating about $1,200 per month.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

A statistical table and article on strikes and lockouts was continued in each issue of the *Labour Gazette*, the general form and scope of the article being much the same as in previous years. A change considerably facilitating reference to the tables for details concerning any particular strike, was effected by introducing a classification of trade disputes in accordance with the trades and industries affected. In the descriptive article an account was given of the several disputes set forth in the table, also an analysis presenting aggregate statistics as to the number and magnitude of the disputes, the total loss of time in working days involved, and particulars as to the groups of trades affected by disputes, the causes, methods of settlement employed, the results of disputes, whether in favour of the employers or the employees, or in the nature of a compromise. The record for the month, from the standpoint of the number and magnitude of the disputes and the loss of time in working days involved, was compared in each case with that of the preceding month and the corresponding period of the previous year. In collecting and presenting the information embodied in this statement the utmost care was exercised by the department to ensure the returns being accurate and inclusive of all disputes involving over five employees occurring throughout the Dominion.

A comparison of labour disputes in Canada during 1904 and previous years was made in a special review published in the January, 1905, issue of the *Labour Gazette*, the method followed in presenting the information being the same as that adopted in previous articles of a similar kind published by the department. The year 1904 was shown to have been comparatively free from serious industrial disturbances, being marked by a large decrease in the number and magnitude of disputes as compared with the three preceding years. In 1903 and 1902 the total number of disputes reported has been respectively 160 and 123; in 1904, however, the total fell to 103, or one less than the number reported in 1901. By trades the record of the four years is set forth as follows:—

TABLE SHOWING INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BY TRADES IN CANADA IN 1901, 1902, 1903 and 1904.

Trades.	Number of Disputes.			
	1901	1902	1903	1904
Building	14	28	44	29
Metal	23	31	17	16
Woodworking	4	10	9	3
Textile	6	1	5	3
Clothing	10	9	11	12
Food and tobacco Preparation	9	10	6	11
Leather	1	3	4	1
Printing and book-binding	2	3	3	5
Transport	4	4	18	2
Longeshoremen	5	4	4	..
Mining	5	3	9	6
Fishing	2	1	1	2
Unskilled	11	6	9	3
Miscellaneous	8	10	20	10
Total	104	123	160	103

The comparative magnitude of the different strikes in the four years, from the standpoint of numbers involved, is shown in the following table:—

TABLE SHOWING MAGNITUDE OF TRADE DISPUTES ACCORDING TO NUMBERS OF WORK PEOPLE INVOLVED IN 1901, 1902, 1903 and 1904.

Magnitude.	Year.			
	1901	1902	1903	1904
2,000 and over	3	..	5	2
1,000 to 2,000	3	2	5	3
500 to 1000	5	1	10	2
300 to 500	5	8	9	9
200 to 300	1	7	18	2
100 to 200	4	15	23	10
50 to 100	14	21	19	15
25 to 50	24	28	34	23
Under 25	31	57	36	35
Unknown	11	4	1	2
Total	104	123	160	103

The strikes occurring in the four years, analyzed by months, causes, methods of settlement and results, is as follows:—

TABLE SHOWING TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA BY MONTHS DURING 1901, 1902, 1903 and 1904.

Months.	Number of Disputes.				
	1901	1902	1903	1904	Total.
January	7	8	6	9	30
February	3	5	12	5	25
March	13	12	22	9	56
April	12	20	23	20	75
May	7	27	29	23	86
June	23	18	23	9	73
July	11	7	15	6	42
August	5	6	11	6	28
September	5	9	7	3	24
October	5	4	6	8	23
November	7	7	3	2	19
December	3	.....	3	3	9
Total	104	123	160	103	190

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

TABLE SHOWING CAUSES OF TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA DURING 1901, 1902, 1903 and 1904.

Causes.	Number of Disputes.				
	1901	1902	1903	1904	Total.
For increase in wages	48	54	61	36	198
Against reduction in wages	10	7	7	7	31
For decrease in hours	1	....	8	3	12
For increase in wages & decrease in hours	5	14	18	8	45
Against employment of particular persons	13	8	13	16	50
Against conditinns of employment	.....	5	5	4	14
For recognition of unions	....	5	5	4	14
Sympathetic	....	9	10	3	22
Unclassified	16	12	29	21	78

TABLE SHOWING METHODS OF SETTLEMENT OF TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA DURING 1901, 1902, 1903 and 1904.

Method.	Number of Disputes.				
	1901	1902	1903	1904	Total.
Arbitration	5	6	6	4	21
Conciliation	6	5	14	5	30
Negotiations between parties concerned	55	73	77	37	242
Replacement of men	13	12	15	10	50
Return to work on employers' term	13	20	26	25	84
Demands of strikers granted without negotiations	.....	...	19	7	26
Indefinite or unsettled	12	5	12	13	42
Not reported	.. ..	....	1	2	3

TABLE SHOWING RESULTS OF TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA DURING 1901, 1902, 1903 and 1904.

Results.	Number of Disputes.				
	1901	1902	1903	1904	Total.
In favour of employers	40	35	46	34	155
In favour of employees	39	46	45	24	154
Settled by compromise	22	33	46	28	129
Terms unknown or not settled	....	1	10	9	23
Both sides partially successful	.. ..	....	.....	6	6

Special articles dealing with the strike of iron and steel workers at Sydney, N.S., which directly affected about 1,500 employees, and was settled by the intervention of the Department of Labour under the Conciliation Act, 1900, were published in the July and August issues of the *Labour Gazette*. A full statement of the cause and progress of the dispute was given, with copies of the correspondence conducted between the Sydney Board of Trade, the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, the Grand Secretary of the Provincial Workmen's Association and the department. The good offices of the department were accepted on July 17, and the strike was officially declared at an end on the 22nd, after having been in existence for over seven weeks. The articles contained also a full statement in regard to the terms of settlement, and the negotiations with the government arising out of the calling out of the militia in July.

A special review of the report of the Labour Department of the British Board of Trade on strikes and lock-outs occurring in the United Kingdom in 1903 was published in the August, 1904, *Gazette.*

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

Publication was begun in the November, 1903, issue of the *Labour Gazette* of a monthly statistical table and article relating to industrial accidents, in which account was taken of accidents sustained by workmen in the course of their employment resulting in the loss of life or limb, or other serious impairment of industrial efficiency.* The publication of these statistics was continued, the tables setting forth a record of the locality, date and nature of each accident, whether fatal or otherwise, classified according to trades and industries, and with a separate column for remarks describing the circumstances attending the accident. In the descriptive article the record of the month was set forth by trades and industries, and mention made under a separate heading of any serious disasters involving a large loss of life. A statement was also included in which the number of fatal and other accidents occurring each month was compared with the record for the previous month and the corresponding month of the previous year. In collecting material for this article, the department relied largely on the reports supplied by its correspondents situated in the different cities of the Dominion, upon official statements furnished by other government departments both of the Dominion and of the provinces, and on information collected by the clipping bureau from the press of the Dominion, the last being employed largely as a basis for securing detailed information by correspondence with individuals or companies concerned.

A special review of the industrial accidents occurring in Canada throughout the calendar year of 1904 was published in the January, 1905, issue of the *Labour Gazette,* and contained much interesting and valuable material illustrative of the danger involved in the several employments. It was shown that the number of workmen killed outright by accidents during 1904, while engaged in their regular employments, numbered 894. An analysis of the returns according to trades showed that the railway service was by far the most dangerous employment, no less than 273 workpeople having lost their lives in the operation of Canadian railways during the year. Next to the railway service, the agricultural industry, in which 110 were killed, and the mining industry, in which 106 were killed, were reported as having the largest number of fatalities. In the trades grouped under the heading of general transport 104 deaths occurred, in the metal trades 73 deaths, and in the lumbering and sawmilling industry 69 deaths. In the other industries comparatively few fatalities were reported.

The non-fatal accidents of the year totalled 2,095, of which the greatest number took place among workmen engaged in the metal trades, of whom 492 were injured; in the railway service there were 360, and in the general transport branches 169 men

* An explanation of the manner in which this matter was collected and presented by the department was given in the annual report for the year ended June 30, 1904, at page 11, a copy of the blank form used by the department in obtaining returns being printed on page 14.

injured. The other groups of trades ranked in the following order as regards the number of serious accidents: Woodworking, 154; building, 139; unskilled labour, 121: lumbering and sawmilling, 119; agriculture, 118.

The balance of the review was devoted to an exhaustive analysis by trades and industries of the causes of the fatal and non-fatal accidents reported throughout the year. By way of illustrating the manner in which these statistics were presented, the following tables relating to the railway service and the building trades are given:—

RAILWAY SERVICE.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.	Injured.
Struck by engines, etc.	53	35
Injured in collisions	33	77
Derailing of engines, cars, etc.	18	24
Injured when coupling	12	24
Falling from trains and cars	22	49
Fallling from trains and run over	26	3
Foot catching in frogs, etc., and run over	5	5
Run over by trains, etc., in other ways	47	23
Injured by boiler explosions	3	5
Injured by blasting, dynamite, etc.	24	12
Suffocated by coal gas	6	1
Crushed between cars, engines, etc.	10	16
Crushed in roundhouses and shops	2	5
Striking objects when on moving trains		2
Striking objects when on electric car		2
Injured by falling snow or rock	4	
Injured by electric shock	2	
Struck by falling freight	1	8
Struck by falling metal		5
Falling from ladders		2
Falling in other ways	4	13
Injured by tools		2
Injured by a saw		1
Injured by machinery, belting, etc.		1
Injured by an elevator		1
Unclassified	4	29

BUILDING TRADES.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.	Injured.
Falling from buildings	13	23
Falling from scaffolding, etc.	5	38
Falling through a floor	2	
Falling from stairs		2
Collapse of buildings and walls	2	10
Falling from a ladder		14
Falling from vehicles	1	1
Falling from a wall		2
Falling into an excavation		5
Falling in other ways		5
Railway accidents	4	2
Struck by falling stones and bricks	3	5
Struck by falling timber	1	13
Struck by derricks	2	1
Struck by falling metal		2
Struck by falling window sash		2
Struck by other objects	2	2
Injured by elevators and hoists	2	2
Injured by electric shock	3	1
Injured by tools		1
Drowned	2	
Injured when blasting		2
Unclassified	1	1

It will be seen from the above how valuable a series of statistical returns of this nature must prove when extended over a period of time sufficient to permit of practical deductions being made. The element of personal danger involved in any employment is one of importance both to the employer and the employee. The efficacy of protective legislation can be accurately tested and the need of additional legislation indicated only by means of statistical data. The department has had many proofs of the widespread interest of these statistics. Insurance companies, and particularly accident insurance companies, have signified that they have found the material very valuable, and in other connections the information has been of great practical utility.

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

Publication was continued of special articles dealing with immigration into the Dominion and with colonization operations carried on in western Canada and in the unsettled portions of Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. Returns for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, showed that the number of immigrants entered at Canadian ports was largely in excess of the previous season, which in turn had exceeded all pre-

vious years by a large margin. Particularly heavy were the arrivals during the winter and spring months of 1905, the movement from Europe having been fully two weeks earlier than in any previous year. The influx of settlers from the western States of the American Union into Canada, which had fallen off somewhat during the autumn months, also recommenced on a heavy scale, the general quality of the immigrants, both from Great Britain and the United States, comparing very favourably with former years. The effect upon conditions in the labour market, especially among agriculturists and the unskilled classes, was far-reaching. The monthly articles in which the prominent features of the movement were dealt with were presented according to the same general plan as previously adopted, being composed largely of statistical tables, accompanied by analyses and comments relating to the more salient developments of the preceding month. A considerable improvement, however, was made in the manner of presenting statistical data relating to immigrant arrivals, which were previously classified in totals according as reported from Great Britain, the continent of Europe and the United States. By special arrangement with the Immigration Branch of the Department of the Interior, a more detailed classification of arrivals was presented, the tables showing the extent of immigration by the several ocean ports, both for the month and for the fiscal year to date, in the case of arrivals from Europe, and by the ports of Montreal and Winnipeg in the case of arrivals from the United States. A table relating to British emigration returns was also included, based on information received monthly from the British Board of Trade. Tables relating to homestead entries, the nationality of homesteaders and of Dominion lands patented were published each month as in previous years. The department also secured the co-operation of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the Canada North-west Land Company, Limited, the Canada Land Company, the York Farmers' Colonization Company, and other land and colonization companies, in the furnishing of periodical returns with regard to land sales for publication in the *Labour Gazette*. In the articles accompanying and analysing the above returns, reference was made from month to month to developments of current interest, the following, among several other subjects, having been briefly dealt with: The operations of different immigration aid societies, the immigration employment bureau established by the Ontario government at Toronto, child immigration, immigration enterprises conducted by the Salvation Army, operations of the Montreal, Lake St. John and other colonization societies and the Western Immigration Association.

Two special articles dealing with the subject of immigration were published in the *Labour Gazette* in connection with certain fraudulent representations made in Great Britain to mechanics and other skilled workmen with a view of inducing emigration to Canada. The matter was discussed in the House of Commons in the month of June, 1904, and in March, 1905. The action taken by the Dominion government in this connection, as explained in the House of Commons, was described in these articles, and a brief report given of the proceedings taken to prevent a recurrence of the evil.*

* A reference will be found elsewhere in the present report to the proceedings of the special commissioner appointed on June 20 to enquire into the circumstances attending the heavy immigration of Italians into Montreal during 1904.

CANADIAN TRADE AND REVENUE.

The method adopted in 1904, of reporting briefly, in a separate article, current statistics relating to Canadian trade and revenue, as a supplementary index to the general condition of labour and industry, was continued, the statistical tables included in the article being published by courtesy of the Departments of Customs, Finance, and Trade and Commerce. Official returns relating to provincial revenues and expenditure were also obtained. The material of the articles was classified as in previous years according as it referred to foreign trade, Imperial trade, domestic trade, and Canadian revenue and expenditure. An analysis of conditions existing in the preceding month was given under each of these headings in so far as they affected or illustrated current conditions of employment. Under the headings of foreign and Imperial trade, for example, the review set forth the record of exports and imports, and the demands of the different foreign markets for Canadian produce as based upon periodical statements made by Canadian trade agents. In the paragraph dealing with domestic trade, in addition to a brief summary of market conditions during the preceding month, a *précis* of the annual reports of Canadian chartered banks and financial institutions was given, and references included to the current prices of Canadian securities, current loans and deposits of banks. In the preparation of this material, information supplied by local correspondents to the *Labour Gazette,* and financial and trade journals dealing with Canadian conditions, were extensively employed, verification of statistical and other data being obtained by the department from authoritative sources.

SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS CONDUCTED BY THE DEPARTMENT.

The results of a number of special investigations conducted by the department into subjects of interest and importance to labour were published in the *Labour Gazette* during the past year. Among the subjects dealt with in this way were, the rates and tendencies of wages and hours of labour in Canada, the investigation into which was begun in the previous year; the housing problem in Canada; the early closing movement during the summer of 1904; co-operative savings and credit societies in Canada; and the inspection of industrial establishments.

RATES AND TENDENCIES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN CANADA.

An extensive investigation into the subject of current rates and past tendencies of wages and hours of labour in Canada was comenced by the department during the month of May, 1904.* Much valuable information was collected, over 1,700 separate returns in the nature of forms filled in with statistical information having been received in reply to requests for information sent out by the department. Publication was begun in the November, 1904, issue of the *Labour Gazette* of a series of statistical

*A statement setting forth the method in which the investigation was conducted, with copies of the circular communications and blank forms employed in collecting the information, together with a table showing the number of communications sent out by the department and answers received thereto from the several groups of trades, were given in the annual report of the department for the year ended June 30, 1904, pages 22 to 27.

tables, based on this material, setting forth in detail the current wages and hours in the several groups of trades in a large number of localities, and a record of changes for a period of several years. Information collected from other sources was also embodied in these tables, such as the rates obtained by the fair wages officers of the department, during the past four years, in connection with their duties in supplying fair wage schedules for government contracts and changes in wages previously recorded in the *Gazette*. The tables published in Vols. I and II. of the *Gazette*, in which statistics of wages and hours in 1900 and 1901 were given, were also carefully compared and any change in rates, as indicated by more recent returns, recorded.

Care was taken with regard to the form in which the tables were published to present the information collected as much in detail and in as simple a manner as possible, columns being added to show the exact amount of every increase or decrease and its nature.

The tables published during the year related to the trades included under the heading of printing and allied trades, viz., hand and machine compositors, pressmen, bookbinders, electrotypers and stereotypers, (published in the November and December issues of the *Labour Gazette*,) and the different trades included under the heading of the building trades, viz., bricklayers, masons, carpenters, lathers, plasterers, painters, plumbers, stonecutters and builders' labourers (published in the February, March, April, May and June *Gazettes*).

In the article accompanying each of these tables an attempt was made, by the use of tabular analyses, to indicate their general significance and bearing. In the matter of current hours, for example, a tabular statement was prepared for each trade, showing the number of returns received by provinces of the ten-hour day, the nine-hour day, the eight-hour day, and the shorter working day on Saturdays. In this way, though no estimate of the numbers of employees affected by the individual returns was made, a fair idea was presented of the comparative extent to which the different working days prevailed throughout the several sections of the Dominion. With regard to current rates of wages also, certain general tendencies illustrated by the tables were pointed out. It was shown, for example, that in all the provinces and in every branch of trade wages were higher, other things being equal, in the larger centres of industry, instances to the contrary being for the most part limited to small villages into which workmen of the more skilled classes have to be brought from outside localities when work requiring their services has to be performed. It was shown also that as between the several provinces wages were considerably higher west of the great lakes, the highest point being reached in British Columbia, though the larger Ontario cities and towns situated in close proximity to large American cities on the international border reported high rates for several classes. The lowest rates of wages and longest working days were found to prevail in the province of Quebec.

The articles also contained a series of tabular analyses of the changes in wages and hours, of which a record was obtained among the several trades. In the case of wages the analysis showed in each trade the number of changes recorded by years and provinces, so that the extent of any movement in rates could be ascertained at a glance

from the standpoint both of time and of locality. In the case of hours the analysis was by years and according to the nature of the change, whether from a twelve to a ten-hour day, from a ten to a nine-hour day, from a nine to an eight-hour day, or for a shorter working day on Saturdays. A separate statement was also given for each trade, in which the number of changes in hours were set forth by provinces. In this way the department was enabled to indicate in some detail the main tendencies in the wages movement in Canada during the past fifteen years, and to record several changes of a much earlier date. The general result shown was that in every branch a very marked upward movement in wages had taken place in the period named, especially during the past five years and in the year 1903.

By way of illustrating more fully the extent of the upward tendency in wages during the past fifteen years, the statistical matter contained in the report of the Royal Commission on Capital and Labour issued in 1889, which contained several tables relating to wages and hours in a number of the leading centres of Ontario and the eastern provinces, was carefully collated and compared with the most recent returns obtained by the department for the same classes and localities. In every class the general result showed a material increase, amounting as a rule to from ten to thirty per cent. The returns relating to wages and hours contained in the census for Canada for 1870-71, 1880-81 and 1890-91 were also analysed, and the average earnings of the different classes during the three decades shown. On the whole the period between 1870 and 1880 witnessed, according to the census returns, a general decline in wages; in the succeeding decade, however, wages regained and in many cases largely exceeded their former level.

CO-OPERATIVE SAVINGS AND CREDIT SOCIETIES OF CANADA.

In the March, 1905, number of the *Gazette* the department published the result of an investigation into co-operative savings and credit societies in Canada, in which details were given as to the number and nature of the work of the existing co-operative savings societies in the Dominion. The origin of the societies was outlined, as well as their primary functions, method of administration and management, funds and resources, and present financial standing. An account was also given of the benefits derived by shareholders and the public from these institutions.

THE HOUSING PROBLEM IN CANADA.

During the spring and summer season of 1904 a scarcity in the supply of houses available for workingmen's families was reported at several points in the Dominion, more particularly in the larger centres of population and industry situated in the province of Ontario. In the city of Toronto the house famine was particularly severe, and led to active intervention by the Board of Associated Charities and other associations. In Manitoba and the Northwest Territories also the rapid development of the country and heavy influx of new population had occasioned considerable inconvenience and enhancement in property valuations and rentals. Owing to the general nature of these conditions and the importance of the question, as affecting not only the financial condition but the physical comfort and health of large numbers of the working classes,

a special investigation was conducted by the department during the month of July, in order that comprehensive and reliable information with regard to the matter for the whole of Canada might be obtained.

The investigation was conducted chiefly through the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette,* a special report having been prepared by each with specific information on the following points in regard to the cities in which they were resident:—

1. The supply of houses available for workingmen at the time, relative to the demand.
2. The class of house desired by the workingman and the rental which he found it necessary to pay for such a house.
3. The extent to which families had been obliged to live in boarding-houses, because of inability to secure individual houses.
4. The tendency of rents during the past few years, and the probable future tendency.
5. A general statement as to the cost of building; whether or not new houses were likely to be built in the near future; if not, why additional building will not take place.

From information received in reply to these communications, a tabular statement was prepared setting forth the more salient features of the situation in each city in brief and accessible form. Information of a particular or local character which did not lend itself to tabulation was added in an article accompanying this statement. A general analysis of the material collected was also given as to the supply of workpeople's dwellings throughout the several cities, the tendency of rentals, the extent to which boarding has been resorted to among workpeople, and the more general causes affecting the situation. It was found that a pronounced scarcity in the class of dwellings suitable for occupation by workpeople existed in 24 out of 30 cities from which detailed reports were received, conditions being most unfavourable in the cities included within a radius of 70 or 80 miles of Toronto. Rentals were found to have increased by from 15 to 40 per cent during the past five years, Sydney, N.S., being the only city from which a decline was reported. The practice of more than one family occupying the same house was reported as having considerably increased, and the number of workpeople boarding out was shown to be unusually large, lodging houses frequented by unmarried men being particularly crowded. These and other features were attributed by most of the correspondents to the general tendency on the part of capitalists during the past few years to regard investments in workingmen's houses with disfavour, as a result of the increased cost of building, both for material and for the labour required in construction. Building, it was estimated, had increased from 20 to 33⅓ per cent, according to locality. The general prosperity and extensive development of industry by increasing the number of workpeople, stimulating civic improvements, and thus causing increases in taxation was held to have affected the situation. As reflecting the general situation loan companies were reported to have diminished the percentage of advances on houses under construction, a procedure which particularly affected the working classes, who in building their homes proceed in a large proportion of cases on the instalment plan. Of the remedies proposed, municipal intervention, the extension of street car systems, the encourage-

ment of building societies, and the formation of co-operative associations were most frequently mentioned.

In addition to the immediate purpose served by the presentation of this material in tabular form, considerable light was thrown incidentally on the standard of living and comparative degree of comfort obtainable by the working classes in the several cities of the Dominion.

THE EARLY CLOSING MOVEMENT IN CANADA.

A second special investigation conducted by the department, chiefly through the correspondents to the *Labour Gazette*, had to do with the extent to which early closing movement arrangements were adopted in the several trades and industries during the summer season of 1904. The points on which particular information was requested for each city and district were as follows:—

1. The trades and callings chiefly affected.
2. The extent to which the movement prevailed as compared with previous years, noting in this connection any tendency towards an increase or decrease in the practice.
3. The approximate number of workpeople affected.
4. Information of a special nature on other points.

The information received was published in the *Labour Gazette* for October, 1904, in the form of a tabular statemnt under appropriate heads. Retail clerks were found to be the class particularly affected by early closing arrangements; barbers had also secured similar arrangements in most of the cities. Among factory employees a large number of instances were reported in which early closing arrangements on Saturdays were adopted, with or without longer hours in compensation on the other days of the week. The form of arrangement which chiefly recommended itself to the working people was the Saturday half holiday, where the nature of the employment permitted. Retail clerks took Wednesday or Monday afternoons instead of Saturdays. Thirteen correspondents reported the movement as increasing in public favour in their respective districts.

INSPECTION OF INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN CANADA.

A special article was published in the November, 1904, issue of the *Labour Gazette*, on the inspection of industrial establishments as carried out in the several provinces of the Dominion in which factory legislation has been enacted.

A brief statement was given, by way of introduction, relating to the different Acts passed by the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba and Nova Scotia, and the dates on which the work of inspection was begun in the first three provinces, no inspector having been appointed for the province of Nova Scotia. In Ontario and Quebec, the work of inspection has been continuous since the years 1887 and 1888 respectively; in Manitoba the first inspector was appointed in 1901. A brief *resumé* was also given of the portions of the several Acts relating particularly to the appointment and duties of

inspectors. The main portion of the article consisted of a concise topical review of the annual reports of the inspectors, numbering in all about 100, setting forth the results of their investigations and recommendations, and containing much valuable information as to the general condition of factory employment in the several provinces. In preparing this material the different comments of the several inspectors in regard to a large number of subjects were carefully collated and the results set forth in separate paragraphs. In this way details as to existing conditions and administration of the law during past years with regard to the following matters, were set forth: The guarding of the personal safety of employees in factories and their protection about machinery, including a reference to the number of accidents recorded from year to year; boiler inspection; the inspection of elevators; the protection of factory employees against fire, with much information relating to the most approved forms of fire escapes, means of extinguishing fires, &c.; the improvement of sanitary conditions in factories; the existence of the sweating evil; the employment of female or child labour in Canadian factories; hours of labour, and Sunday labour. Certain general features of factory life in Canada, such, for example, as the general tendency for conditions of employment to be on a better level in the larger establishments situated in important centres than in smaller factories in towns and cities, were illustrated. Much light was also thrown incidentally on industrial and trade conditions during the several years covered by the inspectors' reports and the effect of trade activity on such matters as wages, employment of female labour, number of accidents, length of the working day, &c. The number of inspectors appointed, the number of establishments visited, and the gradual extension in scope of the duties of the inspectors were also set forth. In the concluding paragraph of the article a list of the names, addresses and districts of the factory inspectors at present holding office in Canada was given.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS AND AGENCIES IN CANADA.

A special investigation was conducted by the department, during the summer of 1904, with regard to employment bureaus in Canada, with a view to ascertaining more particularly the number of agencies in existence, the manner in which they are conducted, and the nature and extent of the business which they carry on. An official communication was addressed to all the agencies classed as employment bureaus or agencies in the directories of the several cities or municipalities in Canada, with which was inclosed a blank form on which it was requested that a return as to the nature and extent of the business carried on and other particulars, should be made. The department also corresponded with the clerks of the chief municipalities with a view of securing additional statistical information. The result of the material thus collected was set forth in a tabular statement published in the September, 1904, issue of the *Labour Gazette*, in which the various agencies were classified according to locality, and information given with regard to such particulars as date of establishment, number of applications for work received, number of positions filled, charges made to applicants, classes of situations obtained, &c. In the accompanying article a reference was made to the farm labour employment bureau at Toronto, in charge of the Bureau of Colonization under the Department of Crown Lands of Ontario. Similar work carried on by the government of the Northwest Territories was also described. A statement with

regard to the employment bureaus assisted by municipal funds and to employment agencies established by trade unions, was included in the article, and a brief outline given of the legislation passed in the different provinces and the by-laws of several municipalities relating to employment agencies.

OTHER SPECIAL ARTICLES AND SUBJECTS OF CURRENT INTEREST.

Among other subjects dealt with in special articles in the *Labour Gazette* during the past year, the following may be mentioned:—

1. Legislation enacted during the year by the Dominion parliament and by the several legislatures affecting industrial and labour conditions. In this connection eleven articles in all were published during the year.

In the August and September, 1904, issues of the *Gazette,* Dominion legislation was briefly reviewed, the chief Acts affecting labour being those relating to the national transcontinental railway, the responsibilities of pilots, the prevention of accidents, the calling out of the militia, and the various measures granting assistance to different industries, enlarging banking facilities, &c.

The chief Act affecting labour passed by the Ontario legislature during 1904 was an important amendment to the Factories Act; other Acts referred to in the review were measures encouraging colonization, respecting weather insurance, taxation of railways, &c. A detailed review of important amendments to the Quebec Land Act affecting the status of colonists and the lumber industry, was reviewed in the August *Gazette.* The ordinances passed by the Northwest Territories affecting labour, during 1904, were reviewed in the November issue, while Manitoba legislation was dealt with in March, 1905. The British Columbia legislation of the year included measures affecting the hours of labour in coal mines, the protection of wages, the regulation of explosives, and the licensing of commercial travellers. In New Brunswick a Factories Act was introduced on the recommendation of a special commission; this was reviewed in the June, 1905, issue of the *Gazette,* in which reviews also appear on labour legislation passed in Quebec and by the Dominion parliament during a portion of the session of 1905. A series of regulations relating to coal mines in the Northwest Territories issued by the Department of Indian Affairs, Canada, were also reviewed.

2. The conventions of labour congresses, and unions, manufacturers' and employers' associations, municipal conferences, &c., held during the year.

The following were among the more important meetings thus reported: The union meeting of the Canadian divisions of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, held at Montreal in August; the twentieth annual convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, the second annual convention of the National Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, the fourth annual convention of the Union of Canadian Municipalities, the annual meeting of the Grand Council of the Provincial Workmens' Association of Nova Scotia, the thirty-third annual convention of the Manufacturers' Association, the annual convention of the Ontario Municipal Association, the annual

convention of the Canadian Conference of Charities and Correction, and the annual meeting of the Employers' Association of Toronto.

3. Other current happenings to which special reference was made were as follows: An increase by the Ontario government in the staff and jurisdiction of factory onspectors, an agreement concluded in June between the Toronto Railway Company and its employees, a report of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association on conditions of employment in Canada, a proposed pension fund for employees of the Michigau Central Railway Company, and the prosecution brought at Toronto against an alleged combine in restraint of trade in plumbing supplies.

SPECIAL REVIEWS.

A number of publications received at the department during the year were reviewed in special articles in the *Gazette* as being of particular interest to industry or labour. A list of the publications reviewed in this way during the year is as follows:—

1.—Volume I. of a report issued by a committee appointed by the Secretary of State for Home Affairs of Great Britain, to inquire into all amendments and extensions of the Workmen's Compensation Acts. The report contained an historical review of the different Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation Acts, passed in Great Britain, and set forth in detail a number of proposed amendments, the more important of which were referred to in the review published in the *Gazette*.

2.—Industrial betterment institutions in New Jersey manufacturing establishments—a review prepared for the Department of Social Economy of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition by the Bureau of Statistics of New Jersey in 1904. The report contained an account of the institutions existing in seventy-five factories, including the Celluloid Company, of Newark, N.J.; the Sherwin-Williams Company, Newark, N.J., and the Weston Electric Instrument Company, Waverly Park, N.J., whose institutions were most fully described.

3.—Volume II. of the Fourth Census of Canada, 1901, containing statistical tables relating to the natural industries of the Dominion, arranged under the general heads of agriculture, minerals and fisheries.

4.—The Fourth Annual Report of the Department of Labour, describing the work of the department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.

5.—The Report of the Inspector of Insurance and Registrar of Friendly Societies of Ontario, giving the transactions of these societies during the year 1903, and referring to certain insurance and benevolent features of Ontario labour organizations.

6.—The report of the Commissioner appointed to inquire into the alleged employment of aliens in connection with the Grand Trunk Pacific surveys.

7.—Report of the Commissioner appointed to inquire into the immigration of Italian labourers into Montreal during 1904. The reviews of this and of the preceding report were of considerable length and minuteness.

REVIEW OF BLUE BOOKS AND OFFICIAL REPORTS.

In addition to the above list of publications reviewed under a separate heading in the *Labour Gazette*, a large number of reviews, of important blue books and official reports received at the department, containing information in regard to labour and industrial conditions, were given in the *Labour Gazette*, as in previous years, under the heading of 'Reports of Departments and Bureaus.' These publications included 18 reports issued by the Dominion government, 19 reports issued by different provincial governments, 18 reports by the Government of Great Britain, 2 reports issued by the

Australian government, 1 report issued by the Government of New Zealand, 30 reports issued by United States governments, 4 reports issued by the Belgian and French governments, respectively, and 1 German report. A complete list of these reports, classified according to the governments issuing them, is as follows:—

CANADA.

1. Reports of Experimental Farms, Canada, 1903.
2. Report of Superintendent of Forestry for year ended June 30, 1903.
3. Report of the Commission appointed to investigate the different electro-thermic processes for the smelting of iron ores and the making of steel in operation in Europe.
4. Report of the Superintendent of Insurance of the Dominion of Canada for the year ended December 31, 1903.
5. Report of the Postmaster General for year ended June 30, 1904.
6. Tables of the trade and navigation of the Dominion of Canada for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.
7. Returns and statistics of the Inland Revenues of the Dominion of Canada for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.
8. Report of the Fourth Annual Convention of the Union of Canadian Municipalities held at London, Ont., September 20, 21 and 22, 1904.
9. Annual report of the Department of the Interior for the year 1903-04.
10. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.
11. Report of the Minister of Justice as to penitentiaries of Canada for the year ended June 30, 1904.
12. Public Accounts of Canada for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.
13. Report of the Minister of Public Works for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.
14. Thirty-seventh annual report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, 1904.
15. Annual report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ended June 30, 1904.
16. Report of the Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion of Canada for the year ended October 31, 1904.
17. Summary by the Geological Survey of Canada of the mineral production of Canada for 1904.
18. Annual report of the Department of Railways and Canals for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.

Nova Scotia—

1. Report of the Department of Mines, Nova Scotia, for the year ended September 30, 1904.

Quebec—

1. Inspection of industrial establishments and public buildings of the province of Quebec—abstracts from the general report of the Minister of Colonization and Public Works for 1904.

Ontario—

1. Mineral production of Ontario during 1903; bulletin No. 6, Ontario Bureau of Mines.
2. Annual report of the Dairymen's Associations of the province of Ontario, 1903.
3. Sixteenth annual report of the Inspectors of Factories for the province of Ontario.
4. Annual report of the Beekeepers' Association of Ontario, 1903.

5. Thirty-fifth annual report of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario, 1903.

6. Official statements made by building societies, loan companies, lending land companies and trust companies for the year ended December 31, 1903.

7. Report of the Bureau of Mines of Ontario, 1904; part I.

8. Laws affecting children, both from the Dominion and Ontario statutes.

9. Twenty-second annual report of the Provincial Board of Health of the province of Ontario for the year 1903.

10. Report of the Farmers' Institutes of the province of Ontario, 1904; Part II. —Women's institutes.

11. Annual reports of the Live Stock associations for the province of Ontario, 1903.

12. Annual report of the Bureau of Industries for the province of Ontario, 1903.

13. Tenth annual report of the Farmers' Institutes, Ontario, for 1904; Part I.— Farmers' institutes.

14. Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands of the province of Ontario for the year 1904.

15. Nineteenth annual report of the Commissioners for the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park, 1904.

Manitoba—

1. Report of the Department of Public Works for the year ended December 31, 1903.

British Columbia—

1. Report of the Commissioner of Fisheries for British Columbia for the year 1904.

GREAT BRITAIN.

1. Copy of statistical tables relating to emigration from and into the United Kingdom in 1903, and report of the Board of Trade thereon.

2. General report and statistics of British mines and collieries for 1902; Part IV.—Colonial and foreign statistics.

3. Supplement to the annual report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops for the year 1902—returns of persons employed.

4. Returns of cases of lead poisoning reported in china and earthenware works from 1899 to 1903.

5. Twenty-eighth annual report of His Majesty's Inspectors of Explosives, 1903.

6. Reports of changes in rates of wages and hours of labour in the United Kingdom in 1903, with comparative statistics for 1894-1902.

7. Annual report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops for year 1903; Part I.

8. Charts illustrating statistics of trade, employment and conditions of labour in the United Kingdom, prepared for the St. Louis Exposition by the Commercial, Labour and Statistical Department of the Board of Trade.

9. Statistical abstract for the principal countries of the world in the years from 1892 to 1901.

10. General report of statistics of mines and collieries for 1903; Part XI.— Labour.

11. Report of the President of the Local Government Board on methods of dealing with vagrancy in Switzerland.

12. Return relating to technical education during the year 1902-03.

13. Statistical abstract for the several British colonies, possessions and protectorates in each year from 1889 to 1903.

14. Second series of memoranda—tables and charts prepared by the Board of Trade with reference to matters bearing on British and foreign trade and industrial conditions.

15. Second report of Mr. Wilson Fox on the wages, earnings and conditions of employment of agricultural labourers in the United Kingdom, with statistical tables and charts.

16. Reports of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year ended December 31, 1903.

17. Returns of accidents and casualties reported to the Board of Trade by the several railway companies in the United Kingdom during the three months ended September 30, 1904.

18. Tenth abstract of labour statistics of the United Kingdom, 1902-1904.

AUSTRALIA.

1. Report by the Superintendent of the Government Labour Bureau of West Australia for the year ended December 31, 1903.

2. Industrial arbitration, reports and records in New South Wales, 1904; Vol.

NEW ZEALAND.

1. Report of the Department of Labour, New Zealand, for 1904.

UNITED STATES.

1. Seventh annual report of the Department of Inspection of the State of Indiana, 1903.

2. Report of the Bureau of Statistics of Labour for the State of Louisiana for 1902-03.

3. Fifth annual report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics of the Illinois Free Employment Offices for the year ended October 1, 1903.

4. Sixth annual report of the Bureau of Labour and Industrial Statistics for the State of Virginia, 1903.

5. Annual report of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the year ended December 31, 1903.

6. Articles on wages and cost of living in the United States, published in Bulletin No. 53 of the Bureau of Labour, Washington. D.C.

7. Report of New York State Department of Labour on the growth of industry in New York.

8. Statistics of manufactures, 1902-03, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

9. Labour and industrial chronology of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, for the year ended September 30, 1903.

10. Annual report of the Secretary of Internal Affairs of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania—industrial statistics, 1903.

11. Exhibit of the Bureau of Labour at the St. Louis Purchase Exposition—bulletin of the Bureau of Labour, No. 54.

12. Eighth biennial report of the Bureau of Labour of West Virginia, 1903-04.

13. Fifth biennial report of the Bureau of Labour of the State of New Hampshire, 1904.

14. Seventh annual report of the Bureau of Labour and Industrial Statistics of the State of Virginia, 1904.

15. Eleventh biennial report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics of the State of California, 1904.

16. First biennial report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics and Inspector of Factories and Workshops of the State of Oregon, 1903-04.

17. Ninth biennial report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics of the State of Colorado, 1903-04.

18. Eighteenth annual report of the Bureau of Labour and Industrial Statistics for the State of Maine, 1904.

19. Twentieth annual report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics of Connecticut for the year ended November 30, 1904.

20. Twenty-seventh annual report of the Bureau of Statistics of Labour and Industries of New Jersey for the year ended October 31, 1904.

21. Labour and Industrial Chronology of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for the year ended September 30, 1904.

22. Tenth biennial report of the Indiana Department of Statistics for the year 1903-04.

23. Foreign commerce and navigation of the United States for the year ended June 30, 1904—Department of Commerce and Labour Bureau of Statistics.

24. Thirteenth annual report of the Bureau of Statistics and Information of Maryland.

25. Ninth biennial report of the Bureau of Labour of the State of Minnesota, 1903-04.

26. Thirty-fifth annual report of the Bureau of Statistics of Labour of Massachusetts.

27. Twenty-eighth annual report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics of the State of Ohio, 1904.

28. Biennial report of the Bureau of Immigration, Labour and Statistics of Idaho for the year 1903-04.

29. Resources of Nebraska—bulletin of the State Bureau of Labour and Industrial Statistics, No. 4, October, 1904.

30. Eighteenth annual report of the Bureau of Labour and Printing of the State of North Carolina, for the year 1904.

BELGIUM.

1. Rapports annuels de l'inspection du travail, 1903.

2. Rapport relatif à l'execution de la loi du 31 mars 1898, sur les unions professionelles pendant les années 1898-1901, presenté aux chambres legislatives par le ministre de l'Industrie et du Travail.

3. Les salaires dans l'industrie Gantois; l'Industrie de la filature du lin.

4. Belgium, its institutions, industries and commerce; E. Roesel, 1904.

FRANCE.

1. Statistique annuelle du movement de la population en France, année 1902.

2. Statistique des grèves et des recours à la conciliation ou à l'arbitrage, survenues pendant l'année 1903.

3. Annuaire statistique du Ministre du Commerce, de l'Industrie, des Postes et des Télégraphes, 1903.

4. Les associations professionelles ouvrières; tôme IV., 1904.

GERMANY.

1. German Workmen's Insurance as a social institution—guide to the workmen's insurance of the German Empire, and other pamphlets.

LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR.

Brief accounts of the more important decisions affecting labour rendered in Canadian courts have been published from month to month, as in previous years, under the

heading 'Recent legal decisions affecting labour.' Reference was made in this connection during the year to over sixty decisions, the name of the prosecutor and defendant, the court in which the case was tried, the name of the presiding judge and the time and place of decision being generally cited. Certain of the more important decisions of the English and United States courts, of general interest to labour, were also briefly described. Among the subjects dealt with in the decisions reported this way during the year, the following may be mentioned:—

Contributory negligence of employees, contraventions of the alien labour law, employment of Chinese in mines, rights of workmen's associations, accidents caused by defective construction, breaches of contract, intimidation, the rights of apprentices, breach of the Factories Act, breach of the Insurance Act by a non-registered union doing insurance business, actions against unions, employment of children, employees voluntarily accepting risk, liability for displaying wrong railway signals, liability of employers for accident, liability of employers for acts of employees, wrongful abandonment of employment, uncovered shafting, Sunday street cars, defective appliances, meaning of the word railway under the Workmen's Compensation Act, sale of workmen's tickets by street railway company, Drunkenness of Railway Employees, definition of term labourer or servant, conspiracy by a union, conspiracy of employers, defective railway ties, defective elevators, constitutionality of eight-hour day in the United States, equipment of railway cars, leaving of employment without stipulated notice, picketting, workmen's compensation, wrongful dismissal, employment of nonexperienced men on dangerous work, Sabbath observance legislation, dismissal for disobedience, joint responsibility of workman and employer, enforcement of regulations, liability of directors of companies, mechanics lien for wages, validity of a Dominion Act preventing railway companies from being relieved from liability for damages for personal injuries to employees.

OTHER FEATURES.

A regular monthly review of recent industrial inventions was continued, and some improvements made over previous years in the manner in which the information was presented, in the way of classifying the inventions more completely according to the trades and industries to which they related.

The *Gazette* also contained a list of the fair wages schedules included in government contracts, signed during the fiscal year; the total number of schedules published in this way being 133.

A record of new unions formed was given each month. A special article reviewing the progress of labour organization in Canada during 1904 appeared in the February issue. Tables were included in this article in which a record of the unions formed and dissolved during the year was presented. These were accompanied by a number of smaller tables in which returns were analysed in detail from different points of view. In all, the number of unions formed amounted to 152, and unions dissolved to 104, leaving a net increase of 48 for the year. A comparison of these returns with the corresponding statistics for the year 1903 was added, the number of unions formed in the latter year being 275. By groups of trades, the largest number of unions formed was shown to have been in the building, metal and transport trades.

II.—CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION.

The intervention of the Department of Labour under the Conciliation Act, 1900, was requested on only one occasion during the year 1904-05. This was in the case of a strike of the employees of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company at Sydney, C.B., which strike was the largest and most serious in the Dominion during the year.

As shown elsewhere in this report, the number of industrial disturbances was less during 1904-05, in both number and importance, than in the years immediately preceding. In fact, with the exception of the strike at Sydney, in regard to which the department's intervention was requested, a strike of fishermen on the Skeena river in British Columbia during the first three weeks in July, 1904, and a strike in the building trades in Toronto during August and September, 1904, there were no industrial disputes comparable with the large disputes in regard to which the department's intervention had been requested in previous years.

In all, the friendly intervention of the Department of Labour had at the close of the fiscal year 1904-05 been requested on 37 occasions since the passing of the Act in July, 1900.

SETTLEMENT OF STRIKE OF DOMINION IRON AND STEEL COMPANY'S EMPLOYEES AT SYDNEY, C.B.

The strike of the employees of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, at Sydney, C.B., commenced on June 1, 1904, and affected between 1,500 and 2,000 employees. For some time after the strike commenced, work on the company's plant was all but completely suspended. During the month of July the militia were called in by the local authorities, and stationed near the company's works from July 4 until the settlement of the dispute on the 22nd, the force on the latter date numbering between 150 and 200 men.

According to the statement of the secretary of the Provincial Workingmen's Association, the cause of the dispute was the refusal of the company to grant a demand of its employees for a restoration of the scale of wages paid prior to December 1, 1903, on which date their wages were reduced. A demand for the restoration of the former scale was made by the Provincial Workingmen's Association, to which the men belonged, in the month of April, but was refused by the company. A strike was threatened during the month of May if the rates were not restored, and, the company having refused to concede the demands, the strike took effect on June 1.

The company claimed that the wages paid their employees compared favourably with wages for similar classes of work elsewhere, and stated that they were prepared to arbitrate this point. The company also urged that on account of the condition of the steel industry it was impossible to give more. The men claimed that wages were higher in the United States and in the mining districts of Cape Breton, and that,

owing to the cost of living in Sydney, their earnings were not sufficient for the support of their families. They were unwilling, however, to submit to an arbitration restricted to particular points.

In reply to the request of the Sydney Board of Trade, the Honourable the Minister of Labour communicated with the parties, extending the friendly offices of the department under the Conciliation Act in the event of the same being acceptable to the parties. The company, in acknowledging the receipt of the minister's communication, set forth its view of the difficulties which had arisen, but was non-commital in its attitude towards government intervention under the Act. The agent of the men replied as follows: 'We prefer to be left to settle this dispute ourselves in our own way; thanks for kind offer.' Upon receipt of these replies, copies were forwarded by the Minister of Labour to the Sydney Board of Trade, and regret was expressed at the apparent unwillingness of the parties to accept government intervention. In the same communication the minister stated it was possible the immediate intervention of any third party might not be desired, but that later on a different attitude might be taken, in which event the minister would be pleased to lend the friendly offices of the department. Further efforts were made by the Sydney Board of Trade to effect a settlement of the dispute, but without avail, and on July 4 the situation was further complicated by the bringing in of the militia for the alleged purpose of preventing violence and rioting.

A somewhat lengthy correspondence between the men and the government took place during the first two weeks of July. Finally, on the 16th of the month, the men decided to accept the friendly offices of the department, and Mr. King, Deputy Minister of Labour, left Ottawa on the day following, to act as intermediary, arriving in Sydney on the evening of the 19th.

On the following morning the deputy minister met the committee acting on behalf of the strikers, and had a lengthy interview with them, followed in the afternoon by a lengthy interview with the president and other officials of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company. These interviews were followed by others on the evening of the same day and the day following, with the result that he was in a position to inform the men and the company as to the attitude of the parties towards each other, and to give certain definite assurances as to what would be done in the event of the strike being declared off.

Negotiations up to this point having justified the belief that a satisfactory settlement could be forthwith effected, a meeting of the sub-council of the Provincial Workmen's Association was called for the day following, July 22, in order that the committee representing the strikers might make known to the sub-council the results of the negotiations conducted by the deputy minister between the parties, and that the sub-council might give a final decision in the matter.

After the sub-council had convened on the morning of the 22nd, the committee of the strikers notified Mr. King in writing that the sub-council of the Provincial Workmen's Association was prepared to call the strike off in the event of the assurances given the committee being made to the sub-council in a form which they might regard as satisfactory. Mr. King thereupon wrote the company, setting forth what he under-

stood the company's attitude would be, and asked for a written assurance as to the correctness of his view of their representations. Having received from the president of the company a reply confirming his understanding of the company's position, he informed the grand secretary in writing of the assurances given him by the company. The written statement sent by Mr. King corresponding with the verbal assurances given to the committee of the strikers, the sub-council of the Provincial Workmen's Association declared the strike at an end, and an official communication to that effect was given to Mr. King by the grand secretary, Mr. Moffatt.

The assurances given by the company to its employees, through the deputy minister, were to the effect that the company would (1) reinstate employees in their former positions in so far as their positions might have remained unfilled up to the conclusion of the strike—this, however, without prejudice to the right of the company to decline to re-employ men who, prior to June 1, had been deemed inefficient or ineligible because of misconduct; (2) give employment to as many men as possible by operating the plant to the fulllest extent to which it was profitable to run it. In this connection the company stated that they could not hold out much hope of getting the coke ovens and blast furnaces at work for some little time, but that it would be the company's policy, as far as possible, to give employment at other work at the wages paid for such work to men temporarily deprived of their regular employment; (3) not discriminate against any man because of his being a member of the Provincial Workmen's Association, or for the reason solely of his having been a participant in the strike; (4) express to the local magistrates, who had called out the militia, the opinion that they would be justified in procuring the immediate recall of the troops stationed on or near the company's works.

No increases in wages were granted, and it was understood that in future the company would receive only committees of the company's own employees in connection with any questions arising on the plant, this being a policy which the company announced shortly after the strike commenced.

The presence of the militia at Sydney in connection with this strike is a matter which calls for more than passing reference, inasmuch as the whole question of the interposition of the military power in industrial disputes is one which is liable to be misunderstood and grossly misrepresented. Interested parties have not hesitated to make use of the presence of the militia as a means of fomenting in the minds of workingmen a feeling of hostiliy towards the government, or towards the employers with whom at the time they might be contending. As a matter of fact, under the law as it stands, the responsibility of calling out the militia in such cases is one which must be placed in the first instance upon the local magistrates or justices of the peace. The function of the militia in connection with a strike is simply one of assisting the local authorities to maintain law and order, where those responsible for its maintenance are of opinion that the means which the community itself provides is insufficient. Inasmuch, however, as the calling in of the militia adds a very serious factor to relations already sufficiently strained, and is certain to arouse prejudice and even bitterness in the minds of the workingmen towards their employers, as well as towards the state, and the militia itself, it is desirable in the interests of the truest patriotism, no less than for reasons connecting themselves with any existing industrial dispute, that

this step should be taken with the greatest caution, and certainly only under imperative necessity. In this connection the facts relating to the presence of the militia during the strike at Sydney and the representations made in reference thereto at the time, are not without special interest.

There were at Sydney practically no disturbances of a threatening kind during the month of June. When, however, the company made efforts early in July to recommence operations under the protection of the local police force, the police commissioners reported that the circumstances were such as to render the local police inadequate to give the protection required. At the request of three local magistrates, made to the district officer commanding, the local militia were called out, in accordance with authority given by statute, to assist in maintaining peace and order. On the following day the authorities asked for reinforcements, and about 200 additional troops were despatched from Halifax, arriving at Sydney early on the morning of the 6th. On July 12, on representation being made that the troops might be required for some time, the local militia were replaced by regulars from Quebec, so that the members of the militia would not be obliged to be absent from their customary employments for any length of time.

The replacing of the local militia by members of the permanent force, gave rise to the impression in some quarters that the government would meet the expenses of their maintenance while in Sydney, whereas the Act requires the municipality calling out the militia in aid of the civil authorities to bear all expenses in connection therewith. To prevent any misconception on this point, the Deputy Minister, while in Sydney, wired to Ottawa for exact information, so as to remove any misunderstanding which might exist, and received a reply from the Honourable the Minister of Militia stating that all expenses in connection with the troops, whether members of the local militia or permanent force, would have to be borne by the municipality. The telegram received by the Deputy Minister of Labour from the Honourable the Minister of Militia and Defence was as follows:—

OTTAWA, ONT., July 21, 1904.

To W. L. MACKENZIE KING,
Sydney, N.S.

There is no understanding of any kind exempting the municipality from payment of any part of expenses connected with attendance of local militia and permanent force at Sydney. Consequently, municipality must, in compliance with the law, pay all expenses, such as pay of men, subsistence and transportation of both local militia and permanent force.

(Sgd.) F. W. BORDEN,
Minister of Militia.

Before the settlement of the dispute the Deputy Minister of Labour received assurances from the company that the company would use its influence to have the troops immediately withdrawn in the event of the strike being declared at an end, and assurance was also given by the local magistrates that they would authorize the immediate withdrawal of the troops in the event of the strike being declared at an end. The strike was declared off at half-past six on the evening of Friday, July 22, and at 7 o'clock the following morning the regulars returned to Quebec.

The Dominion Iron and Steel Works being one of the most important industries of the maritime provinces, the strike of its employees and subsequent shut-down of the works had a depressing effect upon conditions generally. Among industries seriously affected were the iron ore mines at Wabana, the quarries at Marble mountain and Georges river and the works of the Dolomite quarry and of the Dominion Tar and Chemical Company. The municipality of Sydney suffered heavily in consequence of the strike, which also brought an immediate financial loss of many thousands of dollars to the company, and a similar loss in wages to the employees. Had the strike not been terminated when it was it is difficult to say what depression in business and hardships to individuals might not have followed in its wake.

The following table, which is similar in form to the tables published in the reports of previous years, indicates the number and nature of the disputes in regard to which the friendly intervention of the department was requested under the Conciliation Act during 1904-05, together with particulars as to the nature of their settlement or disposition:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, V. A. R. No. 1.

TABLE SHOWING INTERVENTION OF DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR IN THE SETTLEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, UNDER CONCILIATION ACT, 1900, DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

Locality.	Trades or Industries affected.	Cause of Dispute.	Numbers affected.	Date of commencement of strike or lock-out.	Date of termination of depart-ment.	Date of settlement effected.	Disposition.
Sydney, C.B.	Employees of Ironand Steel Co.	Refusal of Company to grant demand of its employees for a restoration of scale of wages paid prior to Dec. 1, 1903, on which date their wages were reduced.	1,500	June 1, 1904.	July 16, 1904.	July 22, 1904.	Company agreed to reinstate employees in their former positions in so far as their positions might have remained unfilled up to conclusion of strike; to give employment to as many men as possible by operating plant to fullest possible extent; not to discriminate against any man because of his being a member of the P. W. A. or for having been a striker. Militia withdrawn.

III. FAIR WAGES ON PUBLIC CONTRACT WORK.

During the year the fair wages officers of the department prepared fair wages schedules for insertion in 248 separate contracts, awarded by or to be awarded by the different departments of the government. To some of these contracts there were several schedules attached. As, for example, where, in connection with construction, a railroad was to pass through several localities and the rates of wages current in the different localities varied, separate schedules governing particular areas were required in connection with the one contract. The total number of schedules prepared was thus considerably greater than is indicated by the number of contracts in which these schedules were inserted. The total number of schedules prepared was greater than in any previous year, the number being 248 in the fiscal year 1904-05, as compared with 223 in the year 1903-04, 73 in the year 1902-03, and 31 for the year 1901-02.

In most cases the rates of wages were ascertained by a personal visit of the fair wages officer to the localities in which the work was to be undertaken, and after consultation with both contractors and men. Section 205 of the Railway Act, 1903 (3 Edward VII., c. 58), requiring the payment to mechanics, labourers or others performing labour in the work of construction, of such wages as are generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed in every case in which the parliament of Canada votes financial aid by way of subsidy or guarantee towards the cost of railway construction, occasioned the preparation of a larger number of schedules for the Department of Railways and Canals than were required in previous years, requests having been received for schedules in connection with 155 contracts or subsidy agreements by that department. Schedules for insertion in contracts for public buildings and public works were prepared to the number of 72 for the Public Works Department, and 21 schedules were prepared for insertion in contracts by the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

In addition to schedules prepared for insertion in contracts, the Department of Labour was frequently consulted during the year by other departments of the government in connection with expenditures incurred by these departments in the carrying out of special work by officers immediately in their own employ. Accounts for services rendered by local tradesmen in localities where the work was not of a sufficiently important nature to justify the calling for tenders with a view to awarding a contract, were referred before payment to the department, that opportunity might be given of certifying, where labour had been charged for, that the rates specified were correct. The greatest number of references of this kind were made by the Department of Militia and Defence. The Department of Labour also investigated and certified as to the fairness of rates of wages being paid by firms furnishing supplies or performing work under contract to the Post Office Department.

To facilitate the answering of inquiries as to the current rates of wages and hours, the fair wage officers collected information for a very large number of localities. This information has been classified in such a way as to enable the department to have at hand an immediate source of reference. As rates in particular localities are subject to considerable change where a number of trades are concerned, it has been necessary, in order to make the data collected in previous years of service in this connection, to subject the whole to constant revision. Work of this kind has claimed much of the time and attention of the fair wages officers, when not engaged in the preparation of schedules for specific contracts. Inquiries as to rates of wages and hours of employment have been received, not only from departments of the government and public bodies, but from individuals in Canada and foreign countries; in some cases from workingmen desirous of commencing work in a particular locality, and in other cases from manufacturing establishments or persons interested in industrial undertakings in this country.

The following tables show the number of schedules prepared by the fair wages officers during the fiscal year 1904-05, by provinces, and as compared with previous years:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, V. A. R. No. 2.

STATISTICAL TABLE SHOWING BY PROVINCES THE 'FAIR WAGES' SCHEDULES PREPARED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR FOR OTHER DEPARTMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905.

Department of Government.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	P. E. Island.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	N. W. Territories.	British Columbia.	Yukon.	Total.
Public Works..	15	7	3	8	32	3	3	1	.....	72
Railways and Canals..	17	18	14	48	23	.....	.....	2	1	153
Marine and Fisheries..	12	1	2	1	3	1	.....	1	.....	21
Agriculture	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Interior.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Totals..	75	26	19	57	59	4	3	4	1	248

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, V. A. R.. No. 3.

STATISTICAL TABLE OF 'FAIR WAGES' SCHEDULES PREPARED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR FOR OTHER DEPARTMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT, DURING THE YEARS JULY, 1900 TO JUNE, 1905, INCLUSIVE.

	1900-01	1901-02.	1902-03	1903-04.	1904-05.	Totals.
Department of Public Works...	63	13	11	116	72	275
" Marine and Fisheries		17	12	18	21	68
" Railways and Canals..		1	50	89	153	293
Other Departments..					2	2
	63	31	73	223	248	638

LABOUR CONDITIONS INSERTED IN PUBLIC CONTRACTS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

The following conditions, framed in pursuance of the Fair-Wages Resolution of the House of Commons, of March, 1900, were incorporated in and formed part of each of the several contracts hereinafter mentioned as having been awarded by the Department of Public Works, for the year ended June 30, 1905:—

1. The contractor shall not assign or sub-let this contract, or any part or parts thereof, for the execution of all or any portion of the work included in said contract, and no pretended assignment or sub-contract will be recognized or in any way affect any of the following conditions or other provisions of the said contract.

2. All workmen employed upon the work comprehended in and to be executed pursuant to the said contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the minister is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that emergencies or other special circumstances exist which would render it contrary to public interest to enforce the foregoing condition in respect of the employment of resident Canadian workmen.

3. No workman employed upon the said work shall at any time be paid less than the minimum rate of wages set forth in the fair wages schedule following.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

TRADE OR CLASS OF LABOUR.	RATE OF WAGES. Not less than the following rate per
(Here set forth a complete list of different classes of workmen to be employed on the work.)	

4. The foregoing schedule is intended to include all the classes of labour required for the performance of the work, but if any labour is required which is not provided for by any of the items in the above schedule, the minister, or other officer authorized by him, whenever and as often as the occasion shall arise, shall have the power to fix the minimum rate of wages payable in respect of any such labour, which minimum rate shall not be less than the rate of wages generally accepted as current in each trade or class of labour for competent workmen in the district where the work is being carried out.

5. The contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of the said contract in respect of work and labour performed in the execution of the said contract, unless and until he shall have filed in the office of the minister in support of his claim for payment a statement showing the names, rate of wages, amounts paid and amounts (if any) due and unpaid for wages for work and labour done by any foreman, workman, labourer or team, employed upon the said work, and such statement shall be attested by the statutory declaration of the said contractor, or of such other person or persons as the minister may indicate or require; and the contractor shall from time to time furnish to the minister such further detailed information and evidence as the minister may deem necessary, in order to satisfy him that the conditions herein contained to secure the payment of fair wages have been complied with, and that the workmen so employed as aforesaid upon the portions of the work in respect of which payment is demanded have been paid in full.

6. In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any foreman, workman or labourer, employed on the said work, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the minister, and proof thereof satisfactory to

the minister is furnished, the said minister may pay such claim out of the moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract, and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the contractor.

7. No portion of the work shall be done by piece-work.

8. The number of working hours in the day or week shall be determined by the custom of the trade in the dictrict where the work is performed for each of the different classes of labour employed upon the work.

9. The workmen employed in the performance of the said contract shall not be required to work for longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is carried on, except for the protection of life or property, or in case of other emergencies.

10. These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payment for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like rights in respect of moneys so owing them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

11. The contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any of the money which otherwise would be payable under the terms of the said contract in respect of any goods or materials supplied, unless and until he shall have filed in the office of the minister, in support of his claim for payment, a statement showing the prices and quantities of all the goods and materials supplied for the performance of the work, and the amounts paid and amounts (if any) due and unpaid for such goods and materials, the names and addresses of the vendors, and such other detailed information and evidence attested by a statutory declaration of the said contractor, or of such other person or persons as the minister may indicate or require, or may deem necessary in order to satisfy him that the conditions herein contained have been complied with, and that the goods and materials supplied for the portion of the work in respect of which payment is demanded have been paid for in full.

12. In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of goods and materials supplied for the work in the execution of the said contract, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the minister, and proof of such claim satisfactory to the minister is furnished, the minister may, out of the moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract, pay, or cause to be paid, such claim, and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the contractor.

During the fiscal year 1904-05 the department received 72 requests for fair wages schedules from the Department of Public Works for insertion in contracts to be awarded and all of which schedules were supplied. The following is a list of the contracts in question, taken from the records of the department, giving the nature of the work being contracted for, the locality where it was to be carried on, and the date at which the schedule requested was supplied :—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, V. A.R., No. 4.

LIST OF CONTRACTS FOR WHICH FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES WERE REQUESTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND PREPARED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905.

Nature of Work.	Locality.	Date of Supplying Schedule.
		1904-5
Military magazine	Toronto, Ont	August 4
" "	London, Ont	" 4
" "	Winnipeg, Man.	July 11
Public building	Moose Jaw, N.W.T.	August 22
" "	Prince Albert, N.W.T	Sept. 21
" "	Levis, Que.	August 8
Military magazine	Winnipeg, Man	July 11
Armoury	Woodstock, N.B.	" 8
Victoria memorial museum	Ottawa, Ont.	" 15
Dominion archives	"	" 11
Armoury	Chatham, Ont.	Sept. 15
"	Guelph, Ont.	" 16
"	Fredericton, N.B	" 14
Mint	Ottawa, Ont.	" 8
Pile and crib work	Port Greville, N.S	" 24
" "	Wallace Harbour, N.S.	" 24
" "	Apple River, N.S.	" 24
" "	Freeport, N.S.	" 24
" "	Bear River, N.S.	" 24
" "	Devil's Island, N.S	" 24
" "	Newport Landing, N.S.	" 24
" "	Habitant River, N.S	" 24
" "	West Arichat, N.S	" 24
" "	Jersey Cove, N.S.	October 5
" "	Bay St. Lawrence, N.S.	Sept. 24
" "	Baddeck, N.S.	" 24
" "	St. Peter's Bay, P.E.I.	" 24
" "	McPherson Cove, P.E.I.	" 24
" "	Man's Bay, N.B.	" 24
" "	Quaco Harbour, N.B.	" 24
" "	Shippegan Harbour, N.B.	" 24
" "	Richibucto Harbour, N.B.	" 24
" "	Durham Harbour, N.B.	" 24
" "	Stokes Bay, Ont	October 6
" "	Port Stanley, Ont.	Sept. 30
" "	Hamilton Bay, Ont.	October 5
" "	Rondeau, Ont.	" 3
" "	Port Dover, Ont.	Sept. 30
" "	Toronto, Ont.	October 12
" "	Petewawa, Ont	" 18
" "	Echo Bay, Ont.	" 15
Armoury building	Woodstock, Ont.	" 13
" "	Stratford, Ont.	" 14
Drill hall	St Hyacinthe, Que	" 29
Public building	Hawkesbury, Ont.	" 28
Military stable	Kingston, Ont.	Nov. 24
Addition to London post office	London, Ont.	" 24
Public building	Antigonish, N.S.	" 16
"	St. Johns, Que.	" 24
Postal store building	Montreal, Que.	" 24
Extension to western block	Ottawa, Ont.	January 25
Drill hall	Three Rivers, Que.	Febry. 1
Public building	Chicoutimi, Que.	" 1
"	Sandwich, Ont	March 3
"	Antigonish, N.S	January 27
Military store	Winnipeg, Man.	Febry. 1
Military building	London, Ont.	March 3
Addition to printing bureau	Ottawa, Ont	Febry. 20
Transit house, Dominion observatory	"	" 20
Addition to drill hall	Toronto, Ont	" 20
Construction of dredges	"	March 9
Wiring, &c., printing bureau	Ottawa, Ont.	" 7
Construction of quarters for married non-commissioned officers and men at Fort Osborne	Winnipeg, Man.	" 13
Construction of new public building	St. Johns, Que	" 23
" public building	Vancouver, B.C	April 1
" new post office	Toronto, Ont.	March 22
" public building	Souris, P.E.I	April 25
" "	Canso, N.S.	" 25
" sub-post office postal station	Toronto, Ont	" 19
Pneumatic station building	Montreal, Que.	May 17
Addition to custom house	Toronto, Ont.	" 3
Extension to post office	Calgary, Alta.	June 9
Addition to government house	Ottawa, Ont.	August 30

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The following statement, prepared by the Department of Public Works, shows the number of contracts awarded by the department during the year 1904-05, which contained fair wages schedules supplied by the Department of Labour, together, in the case of each contract, with the locality of the work, the date at which the contract was entered into, and the amount of the contract. In many cases the schedules inserted in these contracts were published in the *Labour Gazette* after the contract had been awarded. Where such has been the case, reference is made to the page of the *Gazette* at which these schedules appeared.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES. V. A. R. No. 5.

LIST OF CONTRACTS LET BY THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS OF CANADA, FROM JUNE 30, 1901, TO JUNE 30, 1905, CONTAINING "FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE," OR LABOUR CONDITIONS AS TO WAGES TO BE PAID.

Nature of Work.	Locality.	Date of Contract.	Amount of Contract.	Issue of Labour Gazette in which Fair Wages Schedule published.	
		1904.	$ cts.	Volume.	Page.
Landing wharf	New Richmond, P.Q.	July 8	14,400 00	V	411
Wharf	St. Gedeon les Iles, P.Q	" 13	8,990 00	V	411
Wharf of crib work, etc	Thessalon, Ont	" 14	19,000 00	V	411
Boat landing wharf	Breton Cove, N.S.	" 18	5,885 00	V	411
Deep water wharf	Dalhousie, N.B.	Aug. 1	12,000 00	V	412
Breakwater	Goderich, Ont.	" 8	71,000 00 (l.c.)		
Landing pier	Repentigny, Que.	" 10	10,975 00	V	412
Post Office building	St. Louis du Mile End, P.Q	" 23	18,790 00	V	413
Breakwater	Meaford, Ont.	" 23	59,800 00	V	413
Immigration building	Winnipeg, Man.	" 22	117,000 00	V	412
Hospital Quarantine Station	Partridge Island, St. John, N.B.	" 26	5,868 00	V	414
Two detention buildings	" "	" 26	16,935 00	V	413
Post Office, etc., building	Oshawa, Ont	Sept. 2	20,500 00	V	414
Armoury	Burford, Ont.	" 19	9,900 00 (l.c.)		
Breakwater	Dipper Harbour, N.B	" 21	45,385 00		
Landing pier	St. Jean des Chaillons, P.Q	" 21	33,233 00	V	414
Wharf	Chambord, P.Q.	" 22	9,250 00	V	512
Public building	Longueuil, P.Q	" 28	10,500 00	V	415
Archives building	Ottawa, Ont.	" 29	49,857 00	V	415
Public building	Campbellton, N.B	" 30	16,600 00	V	416
Wharf	North Gut, St. Anns, N.S.	" 29	1,850 00	V	415
Post Office building	Sydney Mines, C.B., N.S	" 29	16,750 00	V	416
Public building	Bridgeburg, Ont.	Oct. 3	15,115 00	V	416
Deep water wharf	Campbellton, N.B.	" 11	35,300 00	V	513
Crib wharf	Bracebridge, Ont.	" 31	8,200 00	V	512
Drill Hall	Woodstock, N.B	" 25	31,980 00	V	631
Approach to isolated crib	St. Simeon, P.Q.	" 28	19,062 67	V	631
Close faced timber wharf	St. Fidele, P.Q	" 26	15,266 00	V	513
Extension to pier	Perce, P.Q	" 31	19,141 20	V	631
Post Office building	Terrebonne, P.Q	Nov. 25	11,550 00	V	632
Excavation for Post Office bl'dg.	Winnipeg, Man	" 22	1,903 00	V	768
Wharf and road approach	Stokes Bay, Ont.	" 29	8,500 00 (l.c.)		
Armoury	Woodstock, Ont	" 25	49,935 00	V	770
"	Stratford, Ont.	" 25	47,793 00	V	771
Drill Hall	Fredericton, N.B	Dec. 7	12,955 00	V	769
Dredging	Amherstburg, Ont.	" 9	27,000 00	V	768
Extension to breakwater	Port Greville, N.S	" 12	11,460 00	V	767
Pile wharf	Echo Bay, Ont.	" 14	17,476 00 (l.c.)		
Magazine	Winnipeg, Man	" 14	4,000 00	V	768
Armoury	Virden, Man	" 14	6,449 00		
Pile wharf and approach	Petewawa, Ont.	" 26	6,197 00 (l.c.)		
Immigration building	Halifax, N.S	" 22	15,000 00	V	769
Royal Victoria Museum	Ottawa, Ont	" 28	959,600 00	V	770
Landing pier	Deschambault, P.Q.	" 16	15,840 00 (l.c.)		
Extension to wharf	Grand River, P.E.I.	" 27	3,155 00 (l.c.)		
Wharf	McPherson's Cove, P.E.I	" 28	8,999 00	V	767
		1905.			
Mint	Ottawa, Ont	Jan. 5	263,191 00	V	908
Channel protection works	Skinner's Cove N.S	" 5	10,965 00	V	907
Wharf	St. Alexis, P.Q	" 1	17,485 00 (l.c.)		
Public building	Moose Jaw, N.W.T.	" 13	22,913 00	V	908
"	Hawkesbury, Ont.	" 18	11,500 00	V	908
"	Prince Albert, N.W.T.	" 21	79,725 00	V	909
Drill Hall	Chatham, Ont	" 30	50,905 00	V	1018
Post Office building	Levis, Que.	Feb. 3	22,000 00	V	1019
" "	Winnipeg, Man.	" 24	529,485 00	V	1019
Wharf	Grondines, P.Q	Mar. 1	14,500 00 (l.c.)		
Steel stone lifter	For Public Works Department	" 25	36,985 00	V	1149
Drill Hall	St. Hyacinthe, P.Q	" 25	50,000 00	V	1148

LIST OF CONTRACTS LET BY THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.- *Con.*

Nature of Work.	Locality.	Date of Contract	Amount of Contract.	Issue of Labour Gazette in which Fair Wages Schedule published.	
Concrete piers and abutments	Battleford, N.W.T	April 4	38 426 00 (l.c.)		
Additions to West Block	Ottawa, Ont	" 10	75,000 00	V	1285
Stable for "B" Battery	Kingston, Ont	" 8	5,980 00	V	1285
Alterations to Post Office	London, Ont	" 11	27,290 00	V	1285
Pile wharf	Parry Sound, Ont	" 17	8,925 00	V	1285
Drill Hall	Three Rivers, P.Q	May 1	52,500 00	V	1295
Extension to breakwater	Gabarus, N.S	" 4	19,009 00 (l.c.)		
Alterations to wing of Pub. bl'g.	Yarmouth, N.	" 2	3,978 00 (l.c.)		
Stable for Royal Military College	Kingston, Ont	" 9	6,990 00	V	1305
Additional story, Printing Bur.	Ottawa, Ont	" 12	43,200 00	V	1305
Transit House	"	" 25	14,789 00	V	1305
Military Store building.	Winnipeg, Man	" 16	23,925 00		
Post Office building.	Sandwich, Ont	June 12	11,484 00		
" "	Antigonish, N.S	" 15	11,990 00		
Breakwater	Devils Island, N.S	" 19	5,980 00		
Wharf	Durham, N.B	" 20	17,700 00		
Breakwater	Freeport, N.S	" 22	13,740 00 (l.c.)		

* Prepared by Department of Public Works.

l.c. Stands for "labour conditions" where schedule was not included.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

The following conditions, framed in pursuance of the Fair Wages Resolution of the House of Commons (1900), and Chap. 58, section 205, 3 Edward VII., concerning the payment of current wages to mechanics, labourers, or other persons performing labour in connection with work of construction under subsidy or guarantee, were incorporated in and formed part of the several contracts hereinafter mentioned as having been awarded by the Department of Railways and Canals during the year ended June 30, 1905:—

20. No labourers shall be employed on or about the works hereby contracted for who are not citizens or residents of Canada, but the minister may in writing waive the provisions of this clause, either in general or to a limited extent, should he deem it expedient so to do.

21. The minimum rate of wages to be paid by the contractor for the labour of any employee, or the minimum rate of hire for any team employed in or about the works, shall be the rate specified in the fair wages schedule (being schedule 'A' attached to and forming part of this contract), for the same or similar class of labour as that in which such employee is engaged or for the hire of teams, respectively.

22. The number of working hours for employees in the day or week shall be in accordance with the custom for the same or similar trades or classes of labour in the district where the work is being carried on—to be determined in case of dispute by the minister; and no employee shall be required to work for longer hours except for the protection of life or property, or, in case of other emergencies, when the necessity therefor is confirmed by the engineer.

23. In case any labour is required in or about the works for which, in the opinion of the engineer, no rate is fixed in the said schedule, the engineer, or other officer authorized by him, may fix the minimum rate of wages payable in respect thereof, which shall not be less than the rate of wages generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the same or similar trades or classes of labour in the district where the work is being carried on.

24. The contractor shall not be entitled to any payments under this contract in respect of work and labour performed until he has filed in the office of the engineer a statement, in duplicate, showing the rates of wages by him paid for the various classes of labour, and the hire of teams employed in or about the work, and, if any amounts should then be due and unpaid in respect of such wages or hire, showing in detail the names of the unpaid employees, the class of employment, rates of wages, and the amounts due to each; nor shall the contractor be entitled to any payments under this contract in respect of materials or other things supplied for use in or upon the works until he has filed in the office of the engineer a statement, in duplicate, showing the prices and quantities of all such materials or things, and, if any amounts should then be due and unpaid in respect thereof, showing in detail the names of the unpaid vendors, the quantities, prices, and the amounts due to each. Such statements shall be attested, in duplicate, by the statutory declaration of the contractor, or of such other persons as the minister may approve.

25. The minister, or the engineer, may, as a further condition to such payment, at any time require the contractor to furnish such further or other detailed information as may be necessary to establish to his satisfaction the compliance by the contractor with the conditions of this contract.

26. Should the contractor fail to adhere in every particular to the fair wages schedule hereto annexed, or permit any wages or amounts payable for the hire of teams to become or remain in arrear and unpaid, or fail to pay any accounts for materials or other things supplied for the works, the engineer may give notice in writing requiring the contractor to adhere to such schedule, or to pay such wages, or for such hire of teams, or for such materials or other things, as the case may be. Should the contractor fail for the period of forty-eight hours after the giving of such notice to comply with the terms thereof, the minister may make such payments as shall be sufficient to effect an adherence with such schedule, or the settlement or discharge of such arrears, or indebtedness for hire or materials or things supplied, and the contractor in the event of any such payments being made after notice and default as aforesaid shall be estopped from setting up, as against His Majesty, the accuracy of any amounts so paid or the existence or extent of any such indebtedness, and all amounts so paid shall be repaid, at once, by the contractor, or may be deducted from any amounts then or thereafter due by His Majesty to the contractor.

27. The minister or the engineer may, in his discretion, at any time require proof, with such formalities or to such extent as he may deem requisite, of any claim under the said fair wages schedule, or for wages or hire of teams in arrears, or of accounts for materials, or other things, unpaid.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE.

The following is the minimum rate of wages to be paid respectively for the several classes of labour mentioned, or for the hire of teams, in accordance with the provisions of the fair wages clauses :—

CLASS OF LABOUR.	MINIMUM RATE.

During the fiscal year 1904-05, the Department of Labour received from the Department of Railways and Canals 153 requests for fair wages schedules to be inserted in contracts or subsidy agreements to be entered into by that department.

The following is a list taken from the records of the Department of Labour of the several contracts or subsidy agreements to which the fair wages schedules requested were intended to apply, the localities of the work, and the dates at which the several schedules were supplied by the Department of Labour:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, V. A. R.—No. 6.

LIST OF CONTRACTS FOR WHICH FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES WERE REQUESTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS, AND PREPARED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905.

Nature of Work.	Locality.	Date of Supplying Schedule.
		1904-05.
Raising part of new St. Gabriel Shed	Lachine Canal, Que.	July 16
Pipe-laying at certain stations	P. E. I. Railway, P. E. I.	" 25
Construction of I. C. R. station, and converting of present station into freight shed	Bayfield Road, N. S.	" 13
Induced draft apparatus for I. C. R. boiler-room	Lévis, Que.	" 25
Construction of a creosoted pile wharf	Halifax, N. S.	" 13
Erection of brick building for stores and offices for I. C. R.	St. John, N. B.	August 3
Erection of freight shed for I. C. R.	St. Moise, Que.	" 5
Erection of station and dwelling for I. C. R.	Salmon Lake, Que.	" 3
Erection of freight shed for I. C. R.	Chatham Junction, N. B.	" 17
Erection of repair shop building for the St. Lawrence canals	Cornwall, Ont.	" 22
Erection of an office building for the St. Lawrence canals	"	" 22
Supply of pipes, fittings, valves, &c., and labour in connection with I. C. R. engine house	St. John, N. B.	" 23
Erection of engine house on I. C. R.	Pirate Harbour, N. S.	Sept. 12
Erection of station	Alberton, P. E. I.	August 23
I. C. R. office and stores building	Pirate Harbour, N. S.	Sept. 12
I. C. R. station and baggage-room	Stellarton, N. S.	" 1
Constructing crib work protection	Point Tupper, N. S.	" 12
Pipes, fittings, valves and labour in placing same, I. C. R. engine house	Chaudiere Junction, Que.	August 29
	Ste. Flavie, Que.	" 29
	Rivière du Loup, Que.	" 29
Erection of coal-house with hoisting machinery for I. C. R.	Sydney, N. S.	Sept. 1
Rebuilding wharf, upper entrance of Grenville canal	Grenville, Que.	" 13
Changes and additions to the electric installation at North street, Halifax, N.S., in connection with I. C. R.	Halifax, N. S.	" 1
Concrete substructures for the proposed swing bridges over the Welland canal	Marlatt's Crossing and Allanburg, Ont.	" 14
Improvement of channel west of upper entrance to canal	Cornwall, Ont.	" 10
Construction of concrete dam	Poonamalie Lock, Rideau canal, Ont.	October 10
Construction of concrete retaining wall at Basin No. 1	Lachine Canal, Que.	" 5
Construction of quay wall of crib-work for I. C. R.	Halifax, N. S.	" 5
Fan system of heating for the I. C. R. engine-houses	Rivière du Loup & Ste. Flavie, Que.	" 5
Construction of railway from Bracebridge to a point at or near Baysville, Ont.	Bracebridge, Ont.	" 7
Construction of railway from a point on Joggins railway near the River Herbert railway to village of Minudie	Minudie, N. S.	" 13
Erection by Chateauguay & Nortbern Railway Co. of railway bridge	Bout de L'Isle, Que.	" 13
Construction of railway from Bruce Mines Junction to Bruce Mines	Bruce Mines, Ont.	" 7
Enlarging regulating weir at Lock No. 17	Cornwall Canal, Ont.	" 13
Construction of railway station, I. C. R.	Maccan, N. S.	" 6
Combined station and freight shed for I. C. R.	Belledune Church Road, N. S.	" 6
Erection of freight shed for I. C. R.	St. Cyrille, Que.	" 6
" " "	Mulgrave, N. S.	" 6
Construcion of freight sheds for I. C. R.	Charlotte, St. George and St. Edward, N.B.	" 11
Installation of converting outfit	St. Lawrence Canals, Cornwall, Ont.	" 13
Widening and deepening channel between east end of revetment wall and west end of old lock No. 17	Cornwall Canal, Ont.	" 13
Crib-work and broken stone	Chambly Canal, Que.	" 11
Construction of extension to freight shed and covering over platform for I. C. R.	St. André, Que.	" 12
Extending the culvert under Canal street	Welland, Ont.	" 11
Construction of foreman's office and store buildings on I. C. R.	Ste. Flavie, Que.	" 13
Construction of railway under subsidy	Lardo, towards Upper Arrow Lake, B. C.	Nov. 15
Construction of freight-shed for I. C. R. on Pier No. 8.	Halifax, N. S.	" 28
Construction of freight-shed on I. C. R.	Debert, N. S.	October 18
Eight 25,000-gallon water tanks on P. E. I. railway	P. E. I. Railway, P. E. I.	" 29
Transfer shed on I. C. R.	Moncton, N. B.	" 31
Addition to station and building of freight sheds for I. C. R.	Hilden, N. S.	" 9
Landing wharf and freight shed on Chambly canal	St. Johns, Que.	" 31
Extending south entrance pier of canal	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	" 24
Work of dredging and widening entrance of canal	" "	" 26
Erection of station buildings for I. C. R.	Woodburn, N. S.	Nov. 2
	Lorne "	" 2
	Union "	" 2
Construction of timber and concrete substructure for new railway bridge over Welland canal, between lock 24 and lock 25 Welland canal branch G. T. R.	Welland Canal, Ont.	October 21
Construction of freight shed and platform for I. C. R.	Laurier, Que.	Nov. 2

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LIST OF CONTRACTS FOR WHICH FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES WERE REQUESTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.—*Con.*

Nature of Work.	Locality.	Date of Supplying Schedule.
Erection of station building for I. C. R	Villeray Junction, Que.	" 2
" " "	Sydney, C. B., N. S.	" 14
Freight shed and platform on I. C. R	North Sydney, C. B., N. S.	" 14
Station " "	Piusville, P. E. I.	" 16
Dwellings on P. E. I. railway	Bloomfield & Miscouche, P.E.I.	" 28
Enlarging, widening and extending freight houses on P. E. I. railway wharf	Summerside, P. E. I	" 21
Two 80,000-gallon water tanks on I. C. R	Ste. Flavie & Chaudiere Junction, Que.	" 21
Reconstruction S. wall of supply weir, Beauharnois canal	Valleyfield, Que	" 21
Construction of brick and stone station for I. C. R	Antigonish, N. S	" 22
Construction of combined station and freight shed for I. C. R	Grandoo, N. S.	
Construction of a station building on I. C. R	Pictou, N. S.	" 15
Construction of engine house I. C. R	Truro, N. S	" 22
Heating I. C. R. car shops	Moncton, N. B.	" 24
Construction of addition to station on I. C. R	Cbarlo, N. B	" 24
Buildings for passengers and freight I. C. R.	South Uniacke, N. S.	" 24
Repairing and re-building portions of Government dry dock west end of Basin No. 2	Lachine Canal, Que	" 24
Construction of passenger station and freight shed	Kensington, P. E. I	" 22
Work of stopping leaks in	Galops Canal, Ont.	Dec. 1
Construction of dwelling, baggage-room building, remodelling I. C. R. station, &c.	Riviere Ouelle, Que	" 1
Construction of single track diversion, I. C. R.	St. Leonard Junction, Que.	" 1
Construction of single track diversion, I. C. R.	Mitchell, Que.	" 1
Construction of crib-work on Courtney Bay branch of I. C. R.	St. John, N.B.	" 5
Erection of bridges on I. C. R. at	Bedford, N.S	" 28
	Mitchell, Que.	" 28
	St. Leonard Junction, Que	" 31
	Morell River, P. E. I.	" 31
	Sutherland, N.S.	" 29
	Sackville, N.S.	" 29
	La Planche, N.B.	" 29
	Salmon River, N.S	" 29
Construction of crib-work protection I. C. R. bridge	Grand Narrows, N.S.	" 29
New station and improving I. C. R. freight house at	Memramcook, N.B.	" 29
Enlargement of I. C. R. station and providing freight shed	Ste. Helene, Que.	" 28
Construction of loading platform, I. C. R.	St. Pacôme, Que.	" 31
Double tracking I. C. R. between	Stellarton and N. Glasgow, N.S.	" 28
Re-modelling of I. C. R. station building and completion of freight shed		1905
	Montmagny, Que.	" 28
Line construction	Welland Canal, Ont	" 3
Sub-structure of bridge to be erected over Welland Canal, Niagara street	St. Catharines, Ont.	January 4
Re-modelling and enlarging I. C. R. station building	Canaan, N.S	Dec. 31
Construction branch line of P. E. I. R	Vernon River Bridge, P.E.I.	January 3
Erection of com. station and dwelling, I. C. R.	Alton, N.S	" 16
Construction of sub-structure of a swing bridge	Lachine Canal, Atwater Ave., Sorel, Que.	" 3
Extension of freight shed, I. C. R	Oxford, N.S.	" 16
Construction of branch line of P. E. I. R	Cardigan to Montague Bridge, P.E.I	" 16
Fourteen roof trusses with supporting columns and monitor and gallery members for I. C. R. car shops	Moncton, N.B	" 16
Erection of coal shed for I. C. R	Ste. Louise, Que	" 25
Double tracking I. C. R. between	Rockingham and Bedford Bridge, N.S	" 25
Construction of brick and stone station, I. C. R.	Drummondville, Que.	" 25
Construction of addition to I. C. R. freight shed	Bathurst, N.B	" 27
Construction of railway	Bruce Mines Junction, Ont	
Wiring umbrella sheds, I. C. R	Levis, Que	" 27
Construction of stores and office building, I. C. R	Stellarton, N.S	" 27
Construction of line of railway	Dawson to Stewart River, Yuk	
Construction of hydraulic lock	Kirkfield, Trent Canal, Ont	February 7
Connection between main line of P. E. I. railway and Hillsboro bridge	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	" 27
Construction of line of railway	Paspebiac to Gaspe, Que	" 27
Construction of foundation of elevator on Welland Canal	Port Colborne, Ont.	March 6
Repairing foundations of locks 12, 15 and 16	Welland, Ont.	" 6
Construction of bridge for I. C. R. over E. River	New Glasgow, N.S.	" 1
Removal of centre piers of Allanburg and Marlatt's bridges	Welland Canal, Ont	" 6
Extension of I. C. R. ice-house	Riviere du Loup, Que.	Febr'y 27
Construction of I. C. R. engine house	Amherst, N.S.	" 27
Rebuilding slope walls	Lachine Canal, Que.	" 25
Construction of line of railway from Eastman, Que., to town line between township of Bolton and the east part of the township of Potton, 12 miles		" 27
Repairs to certain crib-work on I. C. R	Between Levis and Levis Station, Quebec	" 27
Extension to I. C. R. station building	Nash's Creek, N.B	March 16
Addition to I. C. R. station and for a baggage room	Hagersville, N. B.	" 22
Toilet accommodation in I. C. R. freight shed	Campbellton, N.B	" 22

LIST OF CONTRACTS FOR WHICH FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES WERE REQUESTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.—*Con.*

Nature of Work.	Locality.	Date of Supplying Schedule.
Concrete retaining wall and under-pinning the old wall at Basin No. 2	Lachine Canal, Que	" 22
Enlarging and improving I. C. R. station	Ste. Anne, Que.	" 28
Erection of a station	St. Teresa, P.E.I	" 29
Addition to I. C. R. station	St. Alexis, Que.	April 22
Erection of station, I. C. R.	Windsor, N.S	" 25
Construction of railway between	Laurenceville and Eastman to Lake Boncella, Que.	" 25
Construction of railway between	Kingsbury and Windsor Mills, Que.	" 26
Construction of pile wharf and addition to P. E. I. railway freight shed at	Georgetown, P.E.I	" 25
Construction of an addition to and re-modelling of I. C. R. stations	St. Charles, Que	" 22
Construction of addition to I. C. R. freight shed and extension to platform	Sussex, N.B.	" 26
Construction of addition to I. C. R. freight shed	Moncton, N. B.	" 26
Excavation between elevator and Cornwallis street	Halifax, N.S	" 26
Construction of line of railway from a point at or near	Spence's Bridge, on C. P. R., to Nicola Lake, B. C.	
Construction of railway between	Edmundston and a point on the St. John River between Grand Falls and Edmundston, N.B.	
Re-modelling, erection and completion of addition to I. C. R. station	L'Islet, Quebec.	May 17
Double track to diversion of I. C. R	Birch Cove, N.S	June 13
Addition to I. C. R. freight shed, &c.	Shubenacadie, N.S	" 13
Addition to baggage room and conversion of old freight rooms into kitchens, I. C. R.	River John, N.S	" 13
Addition to freight shed, platform, loading platform and moving of cattle pen.	Truro, N.S	" 13
Electrical wiring, I. C. R. freight shed	Halifax, N.S	" 13
Construction of new railway station for I. C. R., and conversion of present one to dwelling	St. Moise, Que	July 23
Erection of lock and bridge houses on	Lachine Canal, Que.	
Construction of eight-section tool-houses at different points I. C. R. bridge	Murray Harbour B'ch, P.E.I.R.	June 27
	Mitchell, Que	
Docking along the old West Pier at entrance to Welland Canal	Port Colborne, Ont.	" 27
Stone protection to the banks of the Welland Canal between	Thorold and Pt. Colborne, Ont.	" 10
Construction of station, I. C. R	McKay's Siding, N.S.	" 10
Supply and erection of "T" beams and hand railing for the 28 landing wharfs, above and below	St. Ours Lock, Que.	10

The following statement prepared by the Department of Railways and Canals shows the number of contracts awarded by that department during the year 1904-05 which contained fair wages schedules supplied by the Department of Labour, together with the localities, the work, the dates at which the several contracts were entered into, and the amounts of these contracts.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES V. A. R., No. 7

CONTRACTS ENTERED INTO BY THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905, CONTAINING FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES AND OTHER CONDITIONS FOR PROTECTION OF LABOUR.*

Date.	Locality.	Nature of Work.	Amount.
1904			$
Aug. 10	Intercolonial Railway	Dwelling at Eel River, N.B.	1,594 85
July 14	"	Addition to station at Brookfield	300 00
Sept. 8	"	Store and office building at St. John, N.B.	5,700 00
" 8	"	Move freight shed at Levis, Que	1,100 00
" 29	"	Coal house with hoisting machinery at Sydney, N.S.	Schedule rates.
" 29	"	Provide and erect pipes, fitting valves, &c., in connection with engine house at St. John, N.B.	4,932 00
" 29	"	Addition to freight shed at St. Moise, Que.	575 00
" 2	"	Freight shed and platform at Chatham Jct., N.B	1,550 00
" 29	"	Station and dwelling at St. Leonard Junction	4,000 00

* Supplied by the Department of Railways and Canals.

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CONTRACTS ENTERED INTO BY THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.—*Con.*

Date.	Locality.	Nature of Work.	Amount.
1905			$ cts.
Oct. 12.	Intercolonial Railway.	Protection Pier at Pt. Tupper, N.S.	30,491 00
" 20.	"	Station and Baggage room at Stellarton, N.S.	15,066 00
" 20.	"	Engine house at Pirate Harbour, N.S.	Schedule rates.
" 19.	"	Office and stores building at Pirate Harbour, N.S.	1,700 00
Nov. 10.	"	Station at Macean, N.S.	6,795 00
" 10.	"	Station, &c., at Bayfield Road, N.S.	1,100 00
" 19.	"	Extension to freight shed and platform, &c., at St. André, Que.	850 00
" 19.	"	Quay wall of cribwork at Halifax, N.S.	107,700 00
" 25.	"	Station and freight shed at Belleduoe church road.	895 00
" 26.	"	Freight shed and platform at DeBert.	550 00
" 25.	"	" " St Cyrille	850 00
" 19.	"	" " Charlotte, St. George and St. Edward	500 00 each.
Dec. 20.	"	Station at Antigonish, N.S.	10,975 00
" 20.	"	Changes and additions to electric installation at I. C. R. station at Halifax, N.S.	1,800 00
" 20.	"	Station and freight shed at Grandon, N.S.	1,130 00
" 20.	"	Addition to station, &c., at Hilden, N.S.	800 00
" 20.	"	Station at Villeroy Jct., Que.	2,000 00
" 20.	"	Freight shed and platform at North Sydney, N.S.	5,900 00
" 20.	"	Freight shed and platform at Laurier, Que.	600 00
" 20.	"	Station at Sydney, N.S.	56,923 00
1905			
Jan. 19.	"	Engine house, etc., at Truro, N.S.	Schedule rates.
1904			
Dec. 15.	"	Transfer shed at Moncton, N.B.	6,060 00
" 20.	"	Eighty thousand gallon water tank at St. Flavie and at Chaudiere Jct., Que.	$4,470.00 per tank
" 5.	"	Building for passengers and freight at Uniacke, N.S.	550 00
Nov. 10.	"	Fan system heating for two car shop extensions at Moncton, N.B.	9,890 00
" 10.	"	Fan system heating for engine house at Ste. Flavie and River du Loup, Que.	5,915 00
Oct. 20.	"	Pipes, fittings, etc., in connection with engine houses at Ste. Flavie, Chaudiere Jct. and River du Loup, Que.	20,525 00
1905			
Jan. 9.	"	Station at Picton, N.S.	32,900 00
" 16.	"	Creosoted pile wharf at Halifax, N.S.	Schedule rates.
" 20.	"	Office and stores building at Ste. Flavie, Que.	2,200 00
" 27.	"	Remodel station at St. Paçome, Que.	779 00
" 20.	"	Repair cribwork on Courtney Bay branch.	Schedule rates.
Feb. 8.	"	Freight shed, etc., at Mulgrave, N.S.	550 00
" 14.	"	Double-tracking between Stellarton and New Glasgow	14,700 00
" 14.	"	Remodel station at Montmagny, Que.	2,387 00
" 22.	"	Cribwork protection to bridge at Grand Narrows, N.S.	29,500 00
" 22.	"	Station at Alton, N.S.	1,890 00
March 3.	"	Widen roadbed between Rockingham and Bedford bridge	76,000 00
" 1.	"	Station and freight shed at Ste. Helene, Que.	1,850 00
" 3.	"	Buildings at Rivière Ouelle, Que.	2,875 00
Feb. 22.	"	Station at Drummondville, Que.	9,942 00
" 22.	"	Addition to station at Charlo, N.B.	1,293 00
" 22.	"	Freight shed and platform and remodel station at Canaan, N.B.	1,200 00
March 3.	"	Addition to freight shed at Bathurst, N.B.	593 00
April 1.	"	Stores and office building at Stellarton, N.S.	3,975 00
March 24.	"	Station and improve freight shed at Memramcook, N.B.	1,978 00
" 24.	"	Repair cribwork west of station at Lévis.	Schedule rates.
April 15.	"	Engine house at Amherst, N.S.	1,395 00
" 15.	"	Induced draft plant in boiler room of new baggage room at Levis, Que.	595 00
" 5.	"	Coal shed and remodel station at Ste. Louise, Que.	450 00
May 1.	"	Track diversion at Mitchell, Que.	Schedule rates.
" 1.	"	" St. Leonard, Que.	"
" 13.	"	Addition to station, Ste. Anne, Que.	1,565 00
" 15.	"	Ice house at River du Loup, Que.	775 00
April 28.	"	Addition to station, St. Alexis, Que.	450 00
Feb. 1.	"	Roof trusses for car shop, Moncton.	0·0261 per lb.
May 13.	"	Addition to station, St. Charles Jct.	500 00
" 13.	"	Addition to freight shed, &c., Moncton, N.B.	1,241 00
" 13.	"	" " Sussex, N.B.	1,250 00
April 15.	"	Station and dwelling at Salmon Lake, Que.	2,750 00
June 12.	"	Station at Windsor, N.S.	11,126 00
May 17.	"	Excavation for extending yard at Halifax, N.S.	Schedule rates.
" 13.	"	Freight shed at Oxford, N.S.	891 98
" 13.	"	Freight shed on pier No. 8, Halifax.	20,922 04
April 3.	"	Addition to station at Nash's Creek, N.B.	630 00

CONTRACTS ENTERED INTO BY THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.—*Con.*

Date.	Locality.	Nature of Work.	Amount.
			$ cts.
April 15	Intercolonial Railway..	Freight shed and toilet accommodation at Campbellton, N.B.	450 00
" 15	"	Baggage room and addition to station at Rogersville, N.B.	1,081 00
1904			
July 11	Prince Edward Island Ry....	Straighten main line at Curtis Creek	Schedule rates.
Sept. 22	" ..	Station at Alberton	2,945 00
Dec. 20	" ..	Eight water tanks	16,681 00
1905			
Jan. 9	" ..	Station at Pinsville, and addition to York station	Schedule rates.
" 9	" ..	Station at Kensington	4,266 55
" 9	" ..	Stations at Bloomfield and Miscouche	Schedule rates.
Jan. 20	Prince Edward Island Ry..	Extend freight houses on railway wharf and railway yard at Summerside	$1,850 00
Feb. 6	"	Railway from Murray Harbour line to Vernon River bridge	Schedule rates.
" 14	" ..	Branch line, Cardigan to Montague bridge	Schedule rates.
March 11	"	Connection between main line and Hillsborough River bridge	Schedule rates.
May 2	"	Station at St. Teresa	$533 00
" 13	"	Stations, water tanks, etc.	Schedule rates.
1904			
Dec. 20	Beauharnois Canal	Reconstruct south wall of supply weir at Valleyfield, Que.	Schedule rates.
Nov. 28	Chambly Canal	Wharf and freight shed at St. John	$4,700 00
" 7	Cornwall Canal.	Widen and deepen channel between east end of revetment wall and old lock No. 17	Schedule rates.
" 10	"	Widen and enlarge regulating weir at old lock No. 17	Schedule rates.
" 28	"	Installation of concreting outfit	Schedule rates.
" 26	"	Improve channel west of upper entrance	Schedule rates.
Dec. 15	"	Office building at Cornwall, Ont.	$6,094 00
July 14	Farran's Point Canal.	Acetylene gas lighting system	$6,552 83
Dec. 20	Galops Canal	Stopping of leakage through south bank, near end of Iroquois section	Schedule rates.
" 20	Grenville Canal	Rebuild wharf at upper entrance	Schedule rates
July 25	Lachine Canal	Raising part of New St. Gabriel shed No. 1	$966 00
Nov. 19	"	Concrete retaining wall, etc., north side basin No. 1.	Schedule rates.
Dec. 20	"	Repair parts of Government dry dock, west end of basin No. 2	Schedule rates.
1905			
March 3	Lachine Canal	Sub-tructure of Atwater Avenue bridge	Schedule rates.
April 1	"	Rebuild slope walls of canal	Schedule rates.
May 1	"	Concrete retaining wall and underpinning old wall, basin No. 2	Schedule rates.
1904			
Oct. 20	Rideau Canal.	Concrete dam at Poonamalie lock station	Schedule rates.
Nov. 25	Sault Ste. Marie Canal.	Extension to south mooring pier of upper entrance	Schedule rates.
1905			
May 3	Sault Ste. Marie Canal.	Deepen and widen channel-way of upper entrance.	$1.74 per cu. yd.
Feb. 15	Trent Canal.	Hydraulic lock, near Lakefield	$297,300 00
1904			
Sept. 29	Welland Canal.	Substructures of Allanburg and Marlatts bridges	Schedule rates.
Dec. 15	"	Substructure of bridge No. 11	Schedule rates.
1905			
Jan. 2	Welland Canal.	Substructure of Niagara st. bridge, St. Catharines.	Schedule rates.
Feb. 20	"	Electrical transmission system	Schedule rates.
March 18	"	Remove centre pier work of Allanburg and Marlatts bridges	$3.00 per cu. yd.
" 20	"	Repair foundations locks No. 12, 15 and 16	Schedule rates.
May 13	"	Foundation for grain elevator at Port Colborne, Ont	Schedule rates.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, V. A. R. No. 8.

SUBSIDY AGREEMENTS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS ENTERED INTO BY THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905, CONTAINING FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES AND OTHER CONDITIONS FOR PROTECTION OF LABOUR*

Date.	Line of Railway to be Constructed.	Amount of Subsidy.	
		Per Mile.	Not exceeding.
1905			
Feb. 25	From Paspebiac to Gaspe, Que.	$3,200	$6,400
1901			
Oct. 7	From Bracebridge, in Muskoka, to point near Baysville, Ont.	3,200	6,400
" 21	From Gordon Lake Station to Rock lake	3,200	6,400
1905			
Jan. 28	From Bruce Mines Junction to town of Bruce Mines	3,200	6,400
1904			
Oct. 5	From St. Peters to Louisburg	3,200	6,400
Nov. 12	Balance of subsidy for bridge from Bout de L'Ile to Charlemagne		51,000
" 12	Additional grant for Bout de L'Ile bridge		50,000
1905			
May 13	From western end of 10 miles towards a point on St. John river between Grand Falls and Edmundston, and addition to and extension of the above	3,200	6,400
1901			
Sept. 8	From Toronto to Sudbury	3,200	6,400
Oct. 20	From Lardo towards Upper Arrow Lake, B.C.	3,200	6,400
1905			
Feb. 1	From Dawson to Stewart river.	3,200	6,400
1904			
Oct. 28	From point on Joggins Railway to village of Minudie	3,200	6,400
1905			
April 27	From Spence's bridge, on C.P.R., to Nicola lake	3,200	6,400
March 9	From Eastmao to town line between township of Bolton, east part, and township of Potton	3,200	6,400
June 12	From Kingsbury to Windsor Mills	3,200	6,400
" 23	From point on main line between Lawrenceville and Eastman to Lake Bonella	3,200	6,400
1904			
Oct. 12	From La Tuque, on St. Maurice river, to point near River Jeannotte	3,200	6,400

* Supplied by Department of Railways and Canals.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES.

The following conditions, framed in pursuance of the Fair Wages Resolution, were incorporated in and formed part of each of the several contracts hereinafter mentioned as having been awarded by the Department of Public Works for the year ended June 30, 1905:—

'The wages to be paid in the execution of this contract shall be those generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried on. If this condition is violated the said party of the second part may can-

cel the contract and refuse to accept any work done thereunder. No workman employed upon said work shall at any time be paid less than the minimum rate of wages set forth in the fair wages schedule attached, provided the schedule fairly represents the current rate of wages in the locality where the work is being carried on.'

During the fiscal year 1904-05 the department received 21 requests for fair wages schedules from the Department of Marine and Fisheries, and schedules for all were supplied by the department. The following is a list taken from the records of the department, giving the nature of the work being contracted for, the locality of the work, and the date at which the schedule requested was supplied by the Department of Labour:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, V. A. R.—No. 9.

LIST OF CONTRACTS FOR WHICH FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES WERE REQUESTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES AND PREPARED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905.

Nature of Work.	Locality.	Date of Supplying Schedule.
		1904.
Construction of wooden lighthouse	Douglas Island, Dalhousie, N.B.	July 12
" public work	Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont.	August 3
" lighthouse tower	Pilot-Bay, Kootenay Lake, B.C.	" 26
Erection of fish drier	Souris, P.E.I.	" 9
Construction of two lighthouse towers	Sydney, N.S.	" 29
Lighthouse and keeper's dwelling	Cape Tryon, P.E.I.	" 29
Construction of lighthouse	Bear River Entrance, Annapolis Basin, N.S.	Sept. 14
" " tower	McMillan Point, Gut of Canso, N.S.	October 5
Construction of wooden lighthouse tower and keeper's dwelling	Thrumcap Island, N.S.	" 5
Construction of lighthouse tower	Munroe Point, St. Ann's Harbour, N.S.	" 15
" wooden lighthouse tower	Troop's Point, N.S.	Nov. 24
Two range-light towers	Wilson Channel, Algoma, Ont.	" 28
Wooden lighthouse tower	Shulie Harbour, N.S.	" 22
" "	Shippegan Island, N.S.	Dec. 31
		1905.
Steel and concrete beacon	Beaujeu Bank, Que.	Febr. 10
Wooden lighthouse tower	Denison Island Muskoka, Ont.	April 10
Lighthouse and keeper's dwelling	Guysboro Harbour, N.S.	" 25
Two dwellings for light-keepers	Brier Island, N.S.	" 26
Wooden lighthouse.	Fisherman's Harbour, Guysboro Co., N.S.	June 13
Lighthouse tower	Bridget Island, St. Mary's river, N.S.	" 13
Construction of lighthouse and dwelling	Cox Reef, Lake Winnipeg, Man.	" 28

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The following statement, prepared by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, shows the number of contracts awarded by that department during the year 1904-05, which contained fair wages schedules supplied by the Department of Labour, together with the localities, the work, the dates at which the several contracts were entered into, and the amounts of these contracts:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES. V. A. R. No. 10.

CONTRACTS AWARDED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905, CONTAINING FAIR WAGES CLAUSES ABOVE CITED, AND FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES PREPARED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR.*

Date.	Locality.	Nature of Contract.	Amount.
1904.			
July 6	Douglas Island, N.B	Construction of lighthouse tower	$1,642 00
" 6	Montreal, P.Q	" Swift Current buoys (3)	945 00
Aug. 23	Sydney, N.S	" two lighthouse towers	2,124 00
" 23	Cape Tryon, P.E.I	" lighthouse tower and keeper's dwelling	1,590 00
July 22	Kootenay Lake, B.C	" lighthouse tower	800 00
Sept. 17	Bear River, N.S	" "	494 00
" 20	McMillan Point, N.S	" "	545 00
Oct. 3	Marie Joseph, N.S	" keeper's dwelling	1,800 00
" 18	Munroe Point, N.S	" lighthouse tower	710 00
Nov. 15	Shulie Harbour, N.S	" "	1,275 00
" 11	Troop's Point, N.S	" "	450 00
" 12	Wilson Channel, Ont	" two wooden lighthouse towers	1,348 00
1905.			
Jan. 11	Sorel, P.Q	New boiler for steamer "Shamrock"	4,200 00
Feb. 7	Beaujeu Bank, P.Q	Construction of steel and concrete beacon	25,000 00
March 27	Shippegan Island, N.B	" lighthouse tower	1,500 00
April 12	Gravenhurst, Ont	" "	650 00
May 3	Brier Island	Two dwellings for lighthouse keepers	3,150 00
June 28	Halifax, N.S	Construction of 10 steel buoys	1,200 00
		Total	$49,423 00

* Prepared by the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

During the fiscal year 1904-05, the only contract awarded by the Post Office Department was a contract given for a period of four years, dating from February 25, 1905, for 16-ounce letter scales and weights. This contract was awarded under the conditions for the protection of labour set forth in the regulations regarding the sweating system, which have been inserted in contracts given by the Post Office Department during recent years.

The following is a copy of these regulations:—

Regulations Regarding the 'Sweating' System.

With a view to suppressing the 'sweating' system and securing payment to the working men and working women of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions, the contract for.....
.....shall be subject to the following regulations, and strict compliance with the true spirit and intent of the various provisions herein contained will be required:—

* Clause 1.—Except with the written permission of the Postmaster General, all.....included in the said contract shall be done in the contractor's own factory, and no portion of the work of.....shall be done at the houses of the workpeople. The contract shall not, nor shall any portion thereof, be transferred without the written permission of the Postmaster General, and sub-letting of the contract or of any of the work to be performed under the contract, is hereby prohibited. Any infringement of the provisions of this clause, or any of them, if proved to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council, shall render the contractor liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars for each offence, which may be deducted from any moneys payable to.....under the contract, and if the amount earned by the contractor under the contract and still in the hands of the government be insufficient to meet the amount of such fines, then the government may apply the sum in its hands towards payment of the amount of such fines, and may recover the deficiency from the contractor in any action, suit or proceeding by way of information in any court of competent jurisdiction as a debt due by the contractor to the Crown as a liquidated amount, and any Order in Council fixing the amount of such deficiency shall be conclusive proof of the amount of such deficiency in any such action, suit or proceeding.

Clause 2.—If the contractor violates the condition herein mentioned against sub-letting,.....shall not be entitled to receive any payment under the contract for work done by the sub-contractor, and the Postmaster-General may refuse to accept any work performed by a sub-contractor in violation of the prohibition herein contained against sub-letting.

Clause 3.—The wages to be paid in the execution of this contract shall be those which in the opinion of the Postmaster General are generally accepted as current in each trade for competent working men and working women in the district where the work is carried out. If there be no such current rate of wages then the contractor shall pay wages at such rate as the Postmaster General shall in writing declare to be just and reasonable, and if either of these conditions is violated, the Postmaster General may cancel said contract and refuse to accept any work thereunder.

Clause 4.—All working men and working women employed upon the work comprehended in and to be executed pursuant to the said contract shall be residents of Canada.

Clause 5.—The contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of the contract in respect of work and labour performed in the execution thereof, unless and until..... shall have filed in the office of the Postmaster General in support of.....claim for payment a statement showing the classes of labour, rates of wages, hours per day, amounts paid, and, amounts (if any) due and unpaid for wages for work and labour done by any foremen, working men or working women employed upon the said work, and such statement shall be attested by the statutory declaration of the said contractor or of such other person or persons as the Minister may indicate or require, and the contractor shall from time to time furnish to the Postmaster General such further detailed information and evidence as the Postmaster General may deem necessary, in order to satisfy him that the conditions herein contained to secure the payment of fair wages have been complied with, and that the working men or working women so employed as aforesaid upon the portion of the work in respect of which payment is demanded have been paid in full.

* In these cases the written permission of the Postmaster General will be granted only where it is the custom of the trade in the locality where the contract is being executed to have the work performed on premises other than the contractor's own factory, or where the customary method of working is by the piece. The facts to be ascertained if necessary by investigation by the officers of the Department of Labour.

Clause 6.—In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any foremen, working men or working women employed on the said work, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Postmaster General and proof thereof satisfactory to the Postmaster-General is furnished, the said Postmaster General may pay such claim out of any moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under said contract, and the amount so paid shall be deemed payments to the contractor.

*Clause 7.—Except with the written permission of the Postmaster General, no portion of the work shall be done by piece-work.

Clause 9.—The working men and the working women employed in the performance by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is performed for each of the different classes of labour employed upon the work.

Clause 9.—The workingmen and the working women employed in the performance of the said contract shall not be required to work for longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is carried on, except for the protection of life or property, or in case of other emergencies.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CANADA,
OTTAWA.

Not only in work performed under contract for the Post Office Department, but in the matter of all supplies furnished to the department the persons furnishing such supplies have been obliged to submit to the Post Office Department, for approval by the Department f Labour, a statement of the rates of wages paid to their employees, and the hours of labour required to be worked by them. On furnishing supplies they have been obliged to submit with their accounts a declaration affirming that they have strictly complied with the conditions as proposed.

During the fiscal year 1904-05 articles have been supplied to the Post Office Department under contracts executed in previous years. These contracts contained the same regulations for the suppression of sweating as the contracts entered into during the fiscal year 1903-04.

The following is a list of supplies furnished the Post Office Department during the fiscal year 1904-05, under contract or otherwise, all of which have been furnished under conditions for the protection of labour employed, approved of by the Department of Labour:—

Nature of Order.	Amount of Order.	
	$	cts.
Making and repairing metal dating and other stamps and type and brass crown seals..	5,585	45
Making and repairing rubber dating and other hand stamps and type	287	55
Supplying stamping material, inclusive of making and repairing pads, also wooden boxes and post marking and cancelling ink..	7,168	89
Making and repairing post office seals	1,813	22
Supplying mail bags	11,459	80
Repairing mail bags	11,894	90
Repairing mail locks and supplying mail bag fittings	4,121	53
Supplying portable letter boxes and repairing parcel receptacles, portable tin boxes and railway mail clerks' tin boxes	6,493	55
Miscellaneous orders for making and repairing postal stores	367	85
Making up and supplying articles of official uniform..	18,069	00

DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

No contracts for manufactured goods requiring the insertion of Fair Wages clauses were made by the department of the North-west Mounted Police during the fiscal year 1904-05. The supplies for that department were purchased during the year under old contracts which had been running for three years. These contracts contained the following clause for the protection of labour:—

Eight.—With a view to suppressing the sweating system and securing payment to the workmen of fair wages, and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions, this contract shall be subject to the following regulations, and strict compliance with the true spirit and intent of the various provisions herein contained is required:—

Sec. 1.—All articles included in this contract shall be made up in the contractor's own factory, and no portion of the work of making up such articles shall be done at the houses of the workpeople. The contract shall not, nor shall any part thereof, be transferred without the permission of the.....
.....and sub-letting of the contract, other than that which may be customary in the trades concerned, is hereby prohibited. Any infringement of the provisions of this clause, or any of them, if proved to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council, shall render the contractor liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars for each offence, which may be deducted from any moneys payable to him under this contract, and if the amount earned by the contractor under this contract and still in the hands of the government be insufficient to meet the amount of such fines, then the government may apply the sum in their hands towards payment of the amount of such fines, and may recover the deficiency from the contractor in any action, suit or proceeding by way of information in any court of competent jurisdiction as a debt due by the contractor to the Crown as a liquidated amount, and any Order in Council fixing the amount of such deficiency in any such action, suit or proceeding, shall be conclusive proof of the amount of such deficiency in any such action, suit or proceeding.

Sec. 2.—If the contractor violates the condition herein mentioned against sub-letting, he shall not be entitled to receive any payment under the contract for work done by the sub-contractor, and the.....may refuse to accept any work performed by a sub-contractor in violation of the prohibition herein contained against sub-letting.

Sec. 3.—The wages to be paid in the execution of this contract shall be those generally accepted as current in such trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried on. If this condition is violated the.....
may cancel the contract and refuse to accept any work done thereunder, and the contractor will thereafter not be allowed to undertake any work for the North-west Mounted Police.

Sec. 4.—The factory, and the work there being performed under this contract, shall at all reasonable times be open to inspection by persons therefor authorized in writing by the.....

Sec. 5.—Before being entitled to payment of any moneys which the contractor may from time to time claim to be due him under this contract, he shall file with the.....in support of such claim, a solemn statutory declaration of himself and of such others as the.....indicate, testifying to the rates of wages paid in execution of this contract, and to the manner in all other respects in which the provisions of this contract have been observed and the work performed, and generally setting forth such information as the.....
may require, and as will enable him to determine whether and, if so, in what respects any of the provisions of this contract may have been violated. In the case of the

contractor's absence from the country, his extreme illness, or death, but under no other circumstance, may such statutory declaration by the contractor personally be dispensed with; but nevertheless, such other statutory declaration as aforesaid as the .....may call for, shall be so filed.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE.

The following conditions, framed in pursuance of the Fair Wages resolution, were incorporated in and formed part of each of the several contracts hereinafter mentioned as having been awarded by the Department of Militia and Defence during the year ended June 30, 1904.

Eighth.—With a view of suppressing the sweating system and securing payment to the workmen of fair wages and the performance of the work under proper sanitary conditions, this contract shall be subject to the following regulations, and strict compliance with the true spirit and intent of the various provisions herein contained is required.

Sec. 1.—All articles included in this contract shall be made up in the contractor's own factory, and no portion of the work of making up such articles shall be done at the houses of the workpeople. The contract shall not, nor shall any portion thereof, be transferred without the written permission of the Minister of Militia and Defence, and sub-letting of the contract or any of the work to be performed under the contract, other than that which may be customary in the trades concerned, is hereby prohibited. Any infringement of the provisions of this clause, or any of them, if proved to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council, shall render the contractor liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars for each offence, which may be deducted from any moneys payable to him under this contract, and if the amount earned by the contractor under this contract and still in the hands of the government be insufficient to meet the amount of such fines, then the government may apply the sum in their hands towards payment of the amount of such fines, and may recover the deficiency from the contractor in any action, suit or proceeding by way of information in any court of competent jurisdiction as a debt due by the contractor to the Crown as a liquidated amount, and any Order in Council fixing the amount of such deficiency shall be conclusive proof of the amount of such deficiency in any such action, suit or proceeding.

Sec. 2.—If the contractors violate the condition herein mentioned against sub-letting, they shall not be entitled to receive any payment under the contract for work done by the sub-contractor, and the Minister of Militia and Defence may refuse to accept any work performed by a sub-contractor in violation of the prohibition herein contained against sub-letting.

Sec. 3.—The wages to be paid in the execution of this contract shall be those generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried on. If this condition is violated the Minister of Militia and Defence may cancel the contract and refuse to accept any work done thereunder, and the contractors will thereafter not be allowed to undertake any work for the Department of Militia and Defence.

Sec. 4.—The factory, and the work there being performed under this contract, shall at all reasonable times be open to inspection by persons therefor authorized in writing by the Minister of Militia and Defence.

Sec. 5.—Before being entitled to payment of any money which the contractors may from time to time claim to be due them under this contract, they shall file with the Minister of Militia and Defence in support of such claim a solemn statutory declaration of themselves and of such others as the Minister of Militia and Defence may indicate, testifying to the rates of wages paid in execution of this contract, and to the manner

in all other respects in which the provisions of this contract have been observed and the work performed, and generally setting forth such information as the Minister of Militia and Defence may require, and as will enable him to determine whether, and if so, in what respects any of the provisions of this contract may have been violated. In the case of the contractors' absence from the country, their extreme illness, or death, but under no other circumstance, may such statutory declaration by the contractors personally be dispensed with; but nevertheless, such other statutory declarations as aforesaid as the Minister of Militia and Defence may call for, shall be so filed.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, V. A.R. No. 11.

CONTRACTS AWARDED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905, CONTAINING THE FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE AND OTHER CONDITIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF LABOUR.

Date.	Locality.	Nature of Contract.
1904.		
July 2nd	Hamilton	2,350 Frocks, serge, scarlet, Cavalry
"	"	2,000 " " blue "
"	"	500 " " " Artillery
"	"	500 " " scarlet, Engineers
"	"	13,000 " " " Infantry
"	"	3,000 " " rifle green, Rifles
"	"	400 " " blue, Army Service Corps
"	"	1,000 " " " " Medical "
"	"	70 " " " " Ordnance Store "
"	"	2,200 " tartan
"	"	750 prs. Pantaloons, serge, Cavalry
"	"	250 " " cloth, Artillery
"	"	600 " " serge
"	"	250 " Trousers, cloth, Infantry
"	"	250 " " serge, Cavalry
"	"	500 " " " Infantry
"	"	300 " " " Army Service Corps
"	"	900 " " tartan
"	"	300 Tunics, cloth, scarlet, Cavalry
"	"	500 " " blue, Artillery
"	"	1,500 " " scarlet, Infantry
"	"	1,000 " " rifle-green, Rifles
"	"	100 " " blue, Army Service Corps
"	"	70 " " " Ordnance Store Corps
"	Montreal	500 Cloaks, gray
"	"	1,000 Frocks, serge, rifle-green, Rifles
"	"	900 " tartan
"	"	8,000 Great Coats, gray
"	"	1,000 " tartan
"	"	1,500 prs. Pantaloons, Bedford Cord
"	"	1,500 " " serge, Cavalry
"	"	100 " Trousers, cloth "
"	"	200 " " serge "
"	"	10,500 " " " Infantry
"	"	3,000 " " " Rifles
"	"	500 " " " Army Service Corps
"	"	1,000 " " tartan
"	Toronto	1,000 sets Colonial saddles and bridles, complete
"	Montreal	1,000 " " " "

INVESTIGATION OF COMPLAINTS AS TO NON-PAYMENT OF CURRENT RATES OF WAGES, AND NON-PERFORMANCE OF CONDITIONS IN GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

During the fiscal year 1904-05, 14 special investigations were made by the Fair Wages officers of the Department of Labour into complaints received at the department from workmen to the effect that contractors were not complying with the conditions for the protection of labour inserted in their contracts with the government. With three exceptions all of these complaints had reference to the alleged non-payment of the proper rates of wages, two complaints were in regard to alleged excessive hours, and one had to do with alleged non-payment for work done and materials

supplied. The results of the investigations went to show that, except in 5 cases, the complaints were not well founded. In some instances the workmen were endeavouring to compel compliance with the union rate, which differed from the current rate payable in the locality at the time the contract was awarded, whereas the current rate was the one fixed in the schedule as the minimum below which contractors were not allowed by the terms of the Fair Wages schedule to go. In other cases the workmen were unable to produce evidence in support of the complaints alleged.

In the case of the construction of the post office for the Public Works Department at Moosejaw in the North-west Territories, the department was informed that the contractor was paying only $1.50 per day to labourers engaged on the work of excavation, whereas the current rate in the locality, which was fixed in the schedule attached to the contract, as the minimum rate he was required to pay, was $2. One of the Fair Wages officers of the department was immediately sent to the locality and investigated the complaint upon the spot. He found that the contractor had been violating the terms of his contract, and recommended that he should be required to make good the difference between the amounts he had paid to the labourers and those which would have been paid them in the event of payment having been made in accordance with the terms of the contract. The claims were thereupon immediately adjusted by the contractor, who also undertook to see that the conditions of the contract for the protection of labour were not violated in the future. The earnings of some six labourers engaged on this work were increased as a result of this investigation.

In connection with the building of a Royal Observatory for the government at Ottawa, a complaint was received at the department to the effect that $783.66 was due by the contractor for work done and materials supplied. On this complaint being investigated and the attention of the Department of Public Works drawn to the same, the latter department deducted from the final estimate to be paid the contractor for the work the sum of $3,000 until proof was given that the claim had been satisfactorily settled.

In the construction of a lighthouse at Jeannette's Creek, in Ontario, the Department of Marine and Fisheries undertook, at the instance of the Department of Labour, to see that the contractor who had been awarded the contract for this building adjusted, without delay, a claim of $172.50 for wages due to workmen who had been engaged upon the work, and who had made known to the Department of Labour the fact that this amount was still due to them on account of wages for work performed.

Similarly, the Department of Railways and Canals undertook to see that the contractors for the Niagara street bridge over the Welland canal adhered strictly to the rates of wages set forth in the schedule attached to their contract, which the Department of Labour had been informed they had not been strictly adhering to.

The workmen employed on the fortifications at Quebec complained during the year to the Department of Labour that they were receiving only 12½ cents per hour per day of 10 hours, instead of 15 cents per hour per day of 9 hours, as had formerly

been paid them. The attention of the Department of Militia and Defence having been drawn to this complaint by the Department of Labour, the former department gave instructions requiring the restoration of the former rate of wages as requested.

Inasmuch as the Fair Wages policy of the government has come to be pretty generally known, both by employers and workmen throughout the Dominion, it is to be assumed, from the few complaints which have been received at the Department of Labour, that contractors have complied pretty faithfully with the conditions inserted in their contracts for the protection of labour. This is no doubt due in large measure to the publicity given to these terms by the publication in the *Labour Gazette* of the Fair Wages schedules attached to contracts and also to the knowledge of the existence and terms of these schedules gained through the presence of one of the Fair Wages officers of the department in the locality at the time the schedule is prepared. Inasmuch, moreover, as the Fair Wages officers consult with both contractors and workmen in preparing schedules, each party is made aware at the outset of the conditions which are to govern the work, and as each is given in this way some opportunity of making representations as to what the current rates and hours actually are, the possibility of disputes arising after a contract has been signed is considerably minimized.

The Fair Wages officers of the department are of the opinion that the possibility of contractors evading the terms of their contracts, would be still further minimized, and the likelihood of complaints proportionately reduced, if contractors were compelled to post in a conspicuous place on the public works under construction the terms and conditions of the contract framed for the protection of those in their employ; also, were contractors obliged to keep a record in books kept for the purpose of payments made to workmen in their employ, such books to be open for inspection by the Fair Wages officers of the government at any time that it might seem expedient to any Minister of the Crown, and in particular the Minister of Labour, to have the same inspected. If these recommendations, as well as the recommendations made in the report of the Deputy Minister of Labour for the year ended June 30, 1904, were adopted, it is believed that the fullest effect would be given to the Fair Wages resolution of the House of Commons of March, 1900, in furtherance of which resolution these conditions have been framed.

The following table will show the nature of the investigations which have been made by the Fair Wages Officers of the Department of Labour during the year ended June 30, 1905, into complaints received by the department, nature of claims presented, the department of the government affected, and disposition made of these claims :—

TABLE SHOWING NATURE AND RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS MADE BY FAIR WAGES OFFICERS DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905.

Date received.	Locality and Public Work.	Department affected.	Subject of Investigation.	Action taken by Department of Labour.	Disposition.
Aug. 3, '04.	Rossland, B.C. (Drill Hall).	Public Works.	Hours work alleged to be in excess of current hours in locality.	Complaint investigated by Department's officer, who found that hours required to be worked exceeded time schedule inserted in contract prepared, and was current at that time.	Aug. 24. Substance of officer's report communicated to complainants, who afterwards expressed satisfaction with explanation.
Nov. 11 '04.	Winnipeg, Man. (Immigration Building)	" ..	That upon the construction of new Immigration Building current minimum wage for carpenters, as provided in schedule in contract, not being paid.	Complaint investigated by Department's officer who reported that no positive evidence afforded of correctness of charges, with exception of one case which was adjusted.	June 3. Department of Public Works advised that further action unnecessary.
Dec. 5, '04.	St. Johns, N.B. (Hospital).	" ..	That contractors for detention building and hospital at Partridge Island not paying schedule rates to builders' labourers.	Complaint investigated by Department's officer, who reported complaint unfounded.	Jan. 22. Department Public Works advised further action unnecessary.
Dec. 9, '04.	Ottawa, Ont. (Royal Observatory).	" ..	That balance amounting to $783.66 was due for work done and material supplied for Observatory.	Department of Public Works communicated with in regard to complaint.	Dec. 21. Department Public Works deducted from final estimate a sum of $3,000 pending proof of settlement of claim.
Feb. 13, '05.	Halifax, N.S. (Immigration Building).	" ..	That rate for painters on Immigration Building in schedule furnished by Department incorrect owing to an advance in rates for painters.	Complaint investigated by Department's officer, who found rates fixed to be fair minimum rates at time schedule prepared.	Feb 13. Complainant advised that rates constituted a fair minimum.
Feb. 20, '05.	Halifax, N.S. (Immigration Shed).	" ..	That carpenters working on extension to Immigration Shed receiving only 17½c. per hour instead of $2 per day.	Feb. 23. Department communicated with complainant requesting particulars, but no particulars supplied.	Further action unnecessary.
May 1, 05.	Moose Jaw, N. W. T. (P. O. Building).	" ..	That contractors for P. O. building paying only $1.50 per day to labourers on excavations, when current rate $2.	Complaint investigated by officer of Department, who found 6 men had been underpaid.	June 3. Upon report of officer being brought to contractor's attention, he immediately adjusted the claims, paying amounts due in accordance with schedule rates.
Dec. 5, '04.	Jeannette's Creek, Ont. (Lighthouse)	Marine and Fisheries.	Claim for wages due, $172.50.	Dec. 5. Attention of Department of Marine and Fisheries directed to complaint.	Dec. 12. Department Marine and Fisheries undertook to have contractor adjust matter at once.
Mar. 21, '05.	St. Catharines (Bridge over Welland Canal).	Railways and Canals.	That contractors for Niagara St. bridge over Welland Canal not paying schedule rates.	Attention of Department Railways and Canals drawn to matter.	April 6. Department Railways and Canals communicated with contractors in reference to payment of schedule rates.
Apr. 18, '05.	Port Colborne, Ont. (Harbour Improvements).	" ..	That a number of carpenters on harbour improvements not getting union wages, and asking Department to try and have these paid.	Complainant advised of conditions in contract, calling for payment of current rates, which current rates would be enforced, but that terms of a contract once signed could not be changed to suit union rate.	Further action unnecessary.
May 11, '05.	Montreal, Que. (Bridge).	" ..	That contractors for Attwater Bridge over Lachine Canal not paying labourers the rate called for by Fair Wages Schedule in contract.	Attention of Department Railways and Canals drawn to complaint. Investigated by Fair Wage officer who reported that complainants unable to prove charges.	Further action unnecessary.

TABLE SHOWING NATURE AND RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS MADE BY FAIR WAGES OFFICERS DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905 *Continued.*

Date received,	Locality and Public Work.	Department affected.	Subject of Investigation.	Action taken by Department of Labour.	Disposition.
Aug. 16, '04.	Montreal, Que. (Clothing contract).	Militia and Defence.	That employees on Government clothing contracts working excessive hours.	Department communicated with complainant asking for particulars, but no particulars received.	Further action unnecessary.
Sept. 29, '04.	Quebec, Que. (Fortifications).	"	That workmen employed on Quebec fortifications should receive 15 cents per hour for 9 hours, instead of 12½ cents for 10 hours.	Attention of Department of Militia and Defence drawn to complaint.	Oct. 17. Department Militia and Defence state instructions given to pay rate asked by men.
Nov. 11, '04.	Winnipeg, Man. (Property at Fort Osborne).	"	That on alterations to property of Government at Fort Osborne, Fair Wages Resolution not being observed, less than current rates to carpenters being paid.	Attention of Department of Militia and Defence directed to complaint.	May 11. Department Militia and Defence explained that work not done by contract but through agent at Winnipeg.

IV. THE RAILWAY LABOUR DISPUTES ACT.*

When the Railway Labour Disputes Act was enacted on July 12, 1903, it was believed that the measure, providing, as it did, the machinery whereby a public inquiry might be made under oath as to the causes underlying any difference between a railway company and any of its employees, with a view to bringing about an adjustment of these differences, the mere existence of the measure would of itself be a means of averting strikes and lockouts on the railways of the Dominion. That the expectation of parliament in this regard has been thus far realized is well evidenced from the fact that since the passing of the Act (now two years ago) there has not been a single strike on any of the railroads of the Dominion of such a nature as to seriously affect transportation. There has, moreover, been occasion to apply the Act only in the case of one dispute, and in this case its efficacy as a means of preventing strikes and lockouts has been well proven, inasmuch as but for the reference a serious strike among an important class of employees would have taken place over the greater part of the systems of one of the largest railway companies in Canada. Not only was a strike averted, but the differences themselves, in the opinion of the parties who had requested the application of the Act, were adjusted as a direct consequence of the reference. The success of the measure as a means of preserving industrial peace has, therefore, been shown by the prevention of a strike in the only case thus far referred under its provisions, and in the absence of the necessity for reference in any other cases.

REFERENCE OF DISPUTE BETWEEN GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY AND TELEGRAPHERS.

The dispute referred during the year 1904-05, under the Railway Labour Disputes Act, (*a*) was that between the Grand Trunk Railway Company and certain of its telegraphers, which had arisen through demands for the payment of Sunday work, the allowance of an annual vacation without loss of time, and an increase in minimum salaries, which the Grand Trunk had refused to concede to the telegraphers in its employ. The difficulties between the company and its employees in regard to these matters originated in May, 1903, and in April, 1904, an appeal was made to the Honourable the Minister of Labour for a reference of these difficulties to a Board of Arbitration under the Act. Before applying the provisions of the Act the Honourable the Minister of Labour arranged a further conference between the parties, in the hope that the difficulties might be amicably adjusted between them. The parties failing, however, to come to any settlement, and the department being assured that a strike would take place forthwith on the lines of the company unless some adjustment were brought about, the Minister of Labour took steps to contitute a conciliation committee under the Act. The action of the Minister was taken under the section of the Act†

* For an account of the steps leading up to the passing of this Act, as well as for an account of its nature and provisions, see Annual Report of the Department of Labour for the year ended June 30, 1903, p. 58, and Annual Report of Department of Labour for the year ended June 30, 1904, p. 71.

(*a*.) Statutes of Canada, 3 Edw. VII., Chap, 55.

† Sec. 3.

which provides that whenever a difference exists between a railway company and its employees, and it appears to the Minister that a strike is likely to occur with consequent loss or danger to the public or employees of the railway, the Minister may cause an inquiry to be made into the difference and the cause of it by a committee of conciliation, mediation and investigation. The committee is to be composed of three members, one each being named by the employers and the employees who are parties to the difference, and the third, who is to act as chairman, by the two so nominated, or by the parties themselves if they can agree, the Minister being empowered to appoint the third or other members of the committee, in case the parties themselves fail to agree or appoint. The duty of the committee is, briefly, to assist in bringing about an amicable settlement to the satisfaction of both parties, and to report its proceedings to the Minister of Labour, the latter being empowered, in case of the failure of the committee, to further refer the difference to arbitration under terms set forth in the Act.§

REFERENCE UNDER THE ACT.

The Minister of Labour, in ordering the establishment of a committee of conciliation for the settlement of a railway labour dispute, is required to notify each party to the difference in writing to name a member of this committee, fixing a time in the notice not later than five days after its receipt within which the appointment is to be made.* In the present case notice was served on the Grand Trunk Railway Company and on the telegraphers on July 21, and July 26 was named as the date prior to which the appointments had to be made. The full text of the notice served was as follows:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
OTTAWA, July 21, 1904.

Notice is hereby given to the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, hereinafter called 'the Company,' and to certain telegraphers employed by the said company, hereinafter called 'the Telegraphers,' and hereinafter more particularly referred to;

That it has been made to appear to me that a difference exists between the said company and the said telegraphers, being the employees of the said company;

That the said company and the said telegraphers are unable satisfactorily to adjust the said difference;

That by reason of such difference remaining unadjusted a strike on the line of railway of the said company is likely to be caused, or that the regular and safe transportation of mails, passengers or freight may be interrupted, or that the safety of any person or persons employed on any train or car of the company is likely to be endangered;

That application has been made to me on behalf of the said telegraphers to cause an inquiry to be made into the said difference and the cause thereof, and for that purpose to establish a committee of conciliation, mediation and investigation, to be composed of three persons to be named in the manner provided by the Railway Labour Disputes Act, 1903;

That I have decided to cause such inquiry to be made into the said difference, and the cause thereof, and for that purpose to establish such committee.

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§ Secs. 4 and 5.

* 3 Edward VII., chap. 55, sec. 3.

I, therefore, hereby notify the Grand Trunk Railway Company to name to me a member of the said committee on or before the 26th day of July, 1904.

And I also hereby notify the telegraphers to name to me a member of the said committee on or before the 26th day of July, 1904.

(Sgd) WILLIAM MULOCK,
Minister of Labour.

Two copies of the above notice were sent to representatives of the company and of the telegraphers, with a request in each case that one copy be returned to the Department of Labour endorsed with the acceptance of the party on whom it had been served, the duplicate original being retained. In both cases the service in question was duly accepted.

A communication was received from the telegraphers on July 22, notifying the department that they had appointed Mr. J. H. Hall, Ottawa, Ont., as their representative on the conciliation committee, and the company on July 26 named Mr. Geo. F. Shepley, K.C., Toronto, as its representative.

Notices were sent by the department to both of the persons named, informing them of the appointments to the committee, and requesting that they should meet at the Department of Labour, Ottawa, on Friday, July 29, for the purpose of appointing the third member of the committee. The parties to the dispute themselves were also notified on the same day to a like effect.

Some delay was caused, through the absence of one of the parties, in arranging for the appointment of a third member of the Conciliation Committee. On August 8, however, at a joint meeting at Toronto, the representatives appointed by the Grand Trunk Railway Company and telegraphers, respectively, as members of the Conciliation Committee, agreed upon the Honourable Mr. Justice Teetzel, of Hamilton, as the third member and chairman of the Conciliation Committee.

Judge Teetzel was absent at the time in British Columbia, but being communicated with by wire by the department, accepted the appointment and arranged to meet with the other members of the Conciliation Committee at Toronto, on Monday, August 22.

On August 22 and 23 the committee met at Toronto, and endeavoured to arrange an amicable settlement of the differences, through representatives of the parties to the dispute who appeared before the committee. The committee conducted its proceedings in private, but were unable to effect a settlement. The committee thereupon submitted the following report to the Honourable the Minister of Labour:—

TORONTO, August 24, 1904.

To the Honourable Sir WILLIAM MULOCK,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

HONOURABEE SIR,—In the matter of the Railway Labour Disputes Act, 1903, and in the matter of the reference of certain differences between the Grand Trunk Railway Company and its telegraphers, to the undersigned, as a conciliation committee under the provisions of the said Act,

Your committee respectfully begs to report that on the 22nd and 23rd days of August, instant, in the presence of F. H. McGuigan, manager of the said railway; W. W. Pope, solicitors' clerk ; George C. Jones, superintendent Midland division, representing said railway company; and D. Campbell, third vice-president of the Order of Railway Telegraphers; D. M. Kennedy and W. Faskin, telegraphers, representing the telegraphers in the employment of the said railway company, your committee endeavoured by conciliation and mediation to assist in bringing about an amicable settlement of said differences to the satisfaction of both parties, but your committee was unable to effect such a settlement.

Your obedient servants,

(Sgd) J. V. TEETZEL,
Chairman of Conciliation Committee.

(Sgd) J. H. HALL,
Member named by Telegraphers, Employees of said Company.

(Sgd) GEO. F. SHEPLEY,
Member named by Grand Trunk Railway Company.

Having been notified by the Conciliation Committee of its inability to effect an amicable settlement of the differences between the Grand Trunk Railway Company and its telegraphers, the Honourable the Minister of Labour decided to refer these differences to a board of arbitrators under the Act, and the parties were requested to signify whether or not they were willing to accept as representatives on a board of arbitration the persons who had been their representatives on the Conciliation Committee; also as to whether or not the chairman of the Conciliation Committee would be mutually acceptable as chairman of a board of arbitrators.

Each of the parties having expressed a desire to have their representatives on the Conciliation Committee act as their representatives on the Board of Arbitrators, and having agreed to the chairman of the Conciliation Committee being the chairman of the Board of Arbitration, the Minister of Labour, by an order of August 27, established the board to be composed of His Honour J. V. Teetzel, J. H. Hall, Esq., and George F. Shepley, Esq., K.C., with all powers and duties conferred upon the board by the Railway Labour Disputes' Act, 1903, in reference to the differences as referred to them.

The order establishing the Board of Arbitrators was as follows:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.

In the matter of the Railway Labour Disputes Act, 1903, and in the matter of certain differences between the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada and certain of its telegraphers.

Whereas under the provisions of the said Act the said differences were referred to a committee of conciliation, mediation and investigation, composed of the Honourable Mr. Justice Teetzel, J. H. Hall, Esq., and George F. Shepley, Esq., K.C., and that the committee was unable to effect an amicable settlement, and that, therefore, the Honourable William Mulock, Minister of Labour, decided to refer said differences to arbitration under the provisions of the said Act ;

And whereas the telegraphers have named J. H. Hall, Esq., to be a member of the said Board of Arbitrators, and the said company have named the said George F. Shepley, Esq., K.C., to be a member of the said Board of Arbitrators, and the said telegraphers and the said company have agreed in naming the Honourable Mr. Justice Teetzel to be the third member of such board:

Now, therefore, it is witnessed that the said minister hereby establishes the said Board of Arbitrators to be composed of the said J. H. Hall, George F. Shepley, and the Honourable J. V. Teetzel, the last named to be the third member of the said board and chairman thereof, with all the powers and duties of the said Act conferred upon them in respect of the differences so referred to them.

In witness whereof the said minister hath hereunto set his hand and seal of office this 27th day of August, A.D. 1904.

(Sgd.) W. MULOCK.

(Seal) *Minister of Labour.*

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD.

Immediately after the establishment of the board, the parties to the difference were notified of its establishment, and it was expected that the board would immediately enter upon its duties.

The section of the Railway Labour Disputes' Act setting forth the duties of the board is as follows:—

10. Forthwith after the appointment of the board the chairman shall promptly convene the same, and the board shall in such manner as it thinks advisable make thorough, careful and expeditious inquiry into all the facts and circumstances connected with the difference and the cause thereof, and shall consider what would be reasonable and proper to be done by both or either of the parties with a view to putting an end to the difference, and to preventing its recurrence, and shall with all reasonable speed make to the minister a written report setting forth the various proceedings and steps taken by the board for the purpose of fully and correctly ascertaining all the facts and circumstances, and also setting forth said facts and circumstances, and its findings therefrom, including the cause of the difference and the board's recommendations, with a view to its removal and the prevention of its recurrence.

Other sections of the Railway Labour Disputes Act which are of interest as referring to the powers of the board and the manner of proceedings are as follows:—

13. For the purpose of such inquiry the board shall have all the power of summoning before it any witnesses, and of requiring them to give evidence on oath, or on solemn affirmation, if they are persons entitled to affirm in civil matters, and produce such documents and things as the board deems requisite to the full investigation of the matters into which it is inquiring, and shall have the same power to enforce the attendance of witnesses and to compel them to give evidence as is vested in any court of record in civil cases; but no such witness shall be compelled to answer any question by his answer to which he might render himself liable to a criminal prosecution.

19. No counsel or solicitor shall be entitled to appear before the board except with the consent of all parties to the difference, and, notwithstanding such consent, the board may, if it deems it advisable, decline to allow counsel or solicitors to appear before it. The parties to the difference may appear in person or by agents.

21. Where the difference which is being inquired into affects a class of employees, it shall not be necessary for them all to take part in the inquiry, but the class may be represented by a limited number chosen by a majority, or by agents other than counsel or solicitor.

22. If, in any proceedings before the board, any person wilfully insults any member of the board, or wilfully interrupts the proceedings, or without good cause refuses to give evidence, or is guilty in any manner of any unlawful contempt in the face of the board, it shall be lawful for any other member of the board or constable to take the

person offending into custody, and remove him from the precincts of the board and retain him in custody until the rising of the board.

23. It shall be in the discretion of the board to conduct its proceedings in public or in private.

The board of arbitration held its opening meeting at Toronto, on September 19, delay in commencing the taking of evidence having been agreed to by the parties, owing to the engagement of His Honour Judge Teetzel, chairman of the board.

At the opening meeting a question was raised as to whether counsel should be permitted to represent the parties to the arbitration before the board. Objection was taken by the representatives of the telegraphers, and the chairman, under section 19 of the Act, which provides that 'No counsel shall be entitled to appear before the board except with the consent of the parties to the difference,' sustained the objection.

The question of fixing a date from which the decision of the board should take effect was discussed, but was left in abeyance.

The procedure to be followed in presenting the evidence was also discussed. The board then adjourned to convene again at the call of the chairman.

On September 23 an informal meeting of the board was held, but owing to the absence of the company's agents the sitting was adjourned until the following day, when proceedings were resumed at the city hall, Toronto.

It was decided by the chairman that the meetings should be open to the public.

Mr. D. Campbell, third vice-president of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, submitted a statement of claims on behalf of the telegraphers, addressing the board in this connection.

The board then adjourned until October 13.

CLAIMS OF TELEGRAPHERS.

The statement setting for the claims of the telegraphers was in the form of twenty-five proposed rules and rates of pay to govern the telegraphers employed on the Grand Trunk Railway system. Briefly stated the more important demands of the telegraphers as therein presented were as follows:—

The term 'telegrapher' to include any employee performing telegraph duties of any character by assignment of proper authority.

Telegraphers not to be suspended or discharged without just cause; any charges to be in writing and to be duly tried within fifteen days. If found guilty suspension to commence at the time the employee was relieved for trial; if discharged the reasons to be clearly stated in writing and no loss of time to be incurred by the employee.

No discrimination to be made against members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers. Free transportation to be allowed telegraphers over their division and time allowed in which to attend meetings in as far as consistent with good service.

A letter stating term and efficiency of service to be given to telegraphers leaving the service.

Promotion to be governed by merit and ability, seniority having the preference where ability is sufficient, and senior telegraphers to be retained in the case of a reduction in staff.

Free transportation for family and household goods to be granted in case of transfer.

Telegraphers called from duty at the request of the company to receive the same compensation as if on duty.

Regular wages to be paid telegraphers performing duty at wrecks or in other emergencies.

Certain classes of employment, such as conveying mails, teaching telegraphy, cleaning stations, &c., not to be required of telegraphers.

Four dollars per month to be paid telegraphers who are required to attend six or less switches or semaphores lights, with fifty cents per month for each additional light.

Telegraphers not to be required to work on Sundays or legal holidays except when absolutely necessary to the company's interest, pay in such cases to be at overtime rates.

Telegraphers handling express business to receive the usual commission.

Not more than twelve consecutive hours, including meal hours, to constitute a day's work. Nine consecutive hours to constitute a day's work at certain specified stations.

Overtime in no case to be paid less than twenty-five cents per hour. Emergency calls to be paid at fifty cents per hour. Employees to have eight consecutive hours off duty in each twenty-four.

All branch line telegraphers required to be on duty beyond twelve consecutive hours to be compensated for the inconvenience at a fixed scale.

After four years' service two weeks leave of absence to be granted annually with full pay and free transportation for themselves and families to any point on the system.

The following minimum salaries to be paid:

	East of Detroit and St. Clair Rivers.		West of Detroit and St. Clair Rivers.	
	M. Lines.	B. Lines.	M. Lines.	B. Lines.
Agents with dwelling fuel and light	$ 50 00	$ 47 00	$ 55 00	$ 52 00
Agent without dwelling, fuel and light	58 00	55 00	63 00	60 00
Telegraph operators	50 00	47 00	55 00	52 00
Relieving agents or telegraphers relieving agents fifty cents per day extra for expenses	60 00	60 00	65 00	65 00

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF ARBITRATORS.

Sittings of the Board of Arbitrators were continued during October in the city hall, Toronto, on the 14th, 15th, 21st and 22nd of the month.

At the meeting of the board held on October 14 it was decided that proceedings should not be conducted in public, the statement made by His Honour Judge Teetzel on the opening of the session being as follows:—

Section 16 of the Railway Labour Disputes Act expressly prohibits the making public of any books, papers and other documents used by this board or any information obtained therefrom. As a good deal of this inquiry will involve the use of books, papers

and documents prohibited by this section from being made public, and for other reasons, the majority of the board have decided that, under the provisions of the Act and the prohibitory section as to a certain portion of the information being kept private, it is better to have all private, so that reporters will please not join with us. When the award is made it will be complete and consist of all the necessary facts from which the public will be able to judge whether the award is reasonable or not, and the information will be given in a more concrete form and permanent way than it would be otherwise.

The scope of the arbitration was then taken into consideration, and it was decided that only sections 13, 22 and 23 in the schedule of demands presented by the telegraphers would be dealt with, it having been intimated that the other sections of the schedule had been so amended as to be acceptable to both parties. Article No. 13 was to the effect that telegraphers be not required to work on Sundays and the following legal holidays, namely, New Year's Day, Dominion Day in Canada, 4th of July in the United States, Labour Day or Christmas Day, except when absolutely necessary to protect the company's interests. Sunday labour to be paid at overtime rates. Article 22 was to the effect that two consecutive weeks' leave of absence annually with full pay and free transportation be given to telegraphers for themselves and families to any point on the system. Article 23 related to minimum salaries.

In proceeding upon this basis the right was reserved by the telegraphers to present later an argument with regard to their demands as a whole.

The remaining sessions of the board during October were devoted to the examination of witnesses produced by the telegraphers, the filing of exhibits, &c.

During November sittings were held in the city hall, Toronto, on the 16th, 17th and 24th of the month.

At the session of the board held on November 16 and 17, the examination of witnesses called by the telegraphers was concluded. A conference between the Honourable the Minister of Labour and the arbitrators took place on the latter date, with reference to the scope of the inquiry to be conducted by the board. It had been decided by the board, at the session of October 14, to deal only with the questions of minimum wages, annual leave and Sunday labour, as set forth in sections 13, 22 and 23 of the schedule of grievances presented by the telegraphers, on the ground that it had been admitted by the telegraphers that the remaining sections had been already dealt with. The Minister of Labour was of the opinion that all sections of the telegraphers' schedule of grievances should be taken into consideration by the arbitrators. At the conclusion of the conference it was announced that the scope of the inquiry would be limited as at first determined, and that the discussion would not be regarded as forming a part of the proceedings of the board, the chairman stating that he would file with the evidence later his reasons in full for adhering to his original decision in the matter.

At the session of November 24 the presentation of evidence by the company was begun, the first witness called being the master of transportation for the middle division of the Grand Trunk Railway system.

On December 28, and on the three remaining days of that month, morning and afternoon sessions of the board were held. The witnesses called were chiefly officials in the employ of the company. The examination of various books and papers of the company was an important feature of the proceedings.

Sessions for the taking of evidence were held on the 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th of January. The examination of different witnesses called by the company occupied the attention of the board on the first three of the dates named, the case for the company being concluded on January 5. On the following day a number of witnesses called by the telegraphers in rebuttal of the evidence produced by the company were examined. The argument, as presented by Mr. D. Campbell, on behalf of the telegraphers, and Mr. W. W. Pope, on behalf of the company, was listened to by the board on the 7th of the month, on which date the final adjournment of the sessions for taking evidence was announced.

AWARD OF THE BOARD OF ARBITRATORS.

The award of the Board of Arbitrators was given out on February 20, 1905.* It was signed by Mr. Justice Teetzel, the chairman of the board, and Mr. Harvey Hall, the representative of the telegraphers. Mr. Shepley, K.C., the representative of the company, presented a minority report.

Section 12 of the Railway Labour Disputes, referring to the award of a Board of Arbitrators Act, is as follows :—

12. For the information of parliament and the public, the report shall without delay be published in the *Labour Gazette,* and be included in the annual report of the Department of Labour to the Governor General.

The following is a copy of the award, published in pursuance of the above section:

In the matter of the Railway Labour Disputes Act, 1903, and in the matter of certain differences between the Grand Trunk Railway Company and certain of its telegraphers.

To all to whom these Presents may come, Greeling:

Whereas, under the provisions of the said Act, the said differences were referred to a Committee of Conciliation, composed of Hon. J. V. Teetzel, J. H. Hall, Esq., and George F. Shepley, Esq., K.C., which committee being unable to effect an amicable settlement, the Hon. Sir William Mulock, Minister of Labour, referred the said differences to arbitration, under the provisions of the said Act; and whereas, the telegraphers having named J. H. Hall, Esq., to be a member of the said Board of Arbitration, and the said company having named the said George F. Shepley, Esq., K.C., to be a member of the said board, and the said telegraphers and the said company having agreed in

* An account of the origin of the dispute and of its reference by the Hon. the Minister of Labour, under The Railway Labour Disputes Act, 1903, was published in the *Labour Gazette* for August, 1904, at page 168. The proceedings of the Conciliation Committee appointed under the Act, and the appointment and proceedings of the Board of Arbitrators during August, were reported in the *Labour Gazette* for September, 1904, at page 266. Subsequent proceedings of the board during September, October, November and December, 1904, and January, 1905, were reported in the October, November, December, January and February issues of the *Gazette* at pages 366, 500, 627, 747 and 869 respectively.

naming the said Hon. J. V. Teetzel to be the third member of the said board, the said Hon. Minister of Labour on August 27, 1904, established the said Board of Arbitrators, to be composed of the said three parties, with all the powers and duties by the said Act conferred upon them in respect of the said differences so referred to them.

Now know ye, that the said arbitrators having taken upon themselves the burden of the said reference, were attended by the said parties and their witnesses, and proceeded to make a thorough and careful inquiry into all the facts and circumstances connected with the differences and the cause thereof, and having considered what would be reasonable and proper to be done by both or either of the said parties with a view to putting an end to the said differences and to preventing their recurrence.

Therefore we, J. V. Teetzel and J. H. Hall, being a majority of the said Board of Arbitrators, hereby respectfully report to the Hon. the Minister of Labour, pursuant to the provisions of section 10 of the said Act, as follows:—

(1.) At several meetings of the board between September 19, 1904, and January 7, 1905, fourteen witnesses were examined under oath on behalf of the telegraphers, and eleven on behalf of the company, and the evidence of such witnesses and the exhibits produced accompany this report.

(2.) From such evidence and exhibits we find the following material facts and circumstances bearing upon the said differences and our findings thereupon, namely: that there are continuously in the employment of the said company an average of about seven hundred and fifty telegraphers, whose rights, duties and minimum pay were revised and actually agreed upon by representatives of the telegraphers and the company in May, 1902, as appears by the schedule of rules and rates of pay which took effect on May 1, 1902, being Exhibit 17 in the evidence.

That during the latter part of 1903, negotiations were begun between the representatives of the telegraphers and the company for the alteration and revision of the said schedule, which negotiations continued until July, 1904, and resulted in an agreement upon all but three of the items in the proposed new schedule, and that it was the refusal of the company to accede to the request of the telegraphers in reference to these three items that was the cause of the difference, for the adjustment of which the Conciliation Committee and the said Board of Arbitrators were appointed. The said items as presented by the telegrahpers for acceptance are as follows:—

ITEM 1.

'Day operators and agents acting as day operators required to work on Sundays, except attending to regular passenger trains, will be paid extra, *pro rata*, on schedule of salary for such services, based on thirty days per month (any portion of an hour less than thirty minutes not to count, any portion of an hour thirty minutes or over to count as one hour), with a minimum compensation of twenty-five cents for each call for which one hour's service shall, if required, be rendered. All telegraphers are to report for duty on Sundays at their regular hours without extra compensation, when, if not required for work, other than to attend to regular passenger trains, they will be excused by proper authority.'

ITEM 2.

'Telegraphers who have been in the employ of the company four or more consecutive years will be allowed two weeks' leave of absence each year with full pay. If the company find it inconvenient to grant leave of absence during the year to a telegrapher entitled to it under the above rule, the telegrapher shall, at his option, receive either compensation at his regular salary for the period, or in the next year additional leave of absence for a like period.'

ITEM 3.

'The minimum salary shall be as follows: Agent and operator with dwelling, fuel and light on main line, $45; branch lines, $43 per month. Agent and operator without dwelling, fuel and light, on main line, $50; on branch lines, $45 per month. Telegraph operators, main line, $45; branch lines, $43 per month.'

ITEM 1.

With reference to Sunday work, a provision for many years has been in effect that telegraphers were not required to work on Sundays except when necessary to protect the company's interests. On the main lines a great proportion of the telegraphers do considerable work beyond attending to regular passenger trains, but, except at periods of the year when grain is being shipped, comparatively little Sunday work is done on the branch lines. All telegraphers are paid by a monthly salary, and while some allowance has been made by the company on account of Sunday work, in fixing the rates of pay, we do not think such allowance is adequate. The schedules of pay fixed by the Michigan Central Railway Company and on the Intercolonial Railway allow extra pay for Sunday work by telegraphers, while on the Canadian Pacific Railway the schedule contains a provision in the exact words of item 1. We are of the opinion that a similar provision should be made by the Grand Trunk Railway.

ITEM 2.

While there never has been any general provision whereby telegraphers have been entitled as of right to a vacation while in the company's service, we find that in the past the managers have not been unreasonable in allowing employees off duty without deducting pay, when they could arrange with other employees to do their work and when the company's interests would not suffer. While the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Intercolonial grant annually to their telegraphers two weeks' leave of absence with full pay, we do not consider the refusal of the company to accede to this request unreasonable, for if the men are adequately paid for the time they actually put in, the matter of granting leave of absence may be fairly left to be dealt with as in the past, upon individual application, and we think it should be left to the company of its own motion to pay for services not actually performed.

ITEM 3.

On main lines the present minimum salary is five dollars, but on branch lines six dollars per month less than the amounts stated in item 3. The rates proposed in this item are exactly the same as the rates paid on the Canadian Pacific Railway, under its schedule taking effect June 1, 1902, and on the Intercolonial in its schedule which took effect May 1, 1904. At present one hundred and thirty-seven telegraphers are in receipt of the present minimum pay, but the total who would be affected by the proposed increase would be two hundred and ninety-five, whose salaries would be respectively increased from seventeen cents to six dollars per month. The total increase the company's monthly pay roll for telegraphers in Canada, which now amounts to $34,434.11, would be $1,171.67, or an addition of about 3½ per cent to the total. Of the said two hundred and ninety-five, whose pay would be affected by the proposed increase, one hundred and seventy-two perform the duties of agent at a station as well as operator, and represent the company there in its freight and passenger business. At stations where one or two operators are employed, twelve hours, including meal hours, constitute a day's work. While the actual duties at many of the stations could be performed in two or three hours, if consolidated, the operator is required to be on

duty, or within call, the whole day. While the duties are not onerous, they are exacting, and require great care and fair intelligence in their performance, and to become equipped as an operator one must serve an apprenticeship, without pay, for about one year. Having regard to these considerations, to the general increase in the cost of living, to the general prosperity of the country, and to the fact that for more than two years the minimum wage for men in similar positions and performing similar duties on the Canadian Pacific Railway has been the rate now proposed, we are of the opinion that the company should have granted the increase asked.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

With a view to the removal of the said differences and the prevention of their recurrence, we make the following recommendations:—

Item 1.—Sunday pay.

That paragraph 13 in the schedule of rules and rates issued by the manager of the Grand Trunk Railway Company on July 15, 1904, be struck out, and the following substituted therefor:—

'Day operators and agents acting as day operators required to work on Sundays, except attending to regular passenger trains, will be paid extra *pro rata* on schedule of salary for such services based on thirty days per month, (any portion of an hour less than thirty minutes not to count, any portion of an hour thirty minutes or over to count as one hour) with a minimum compensation of twenty-five cents for each call for which one hour's service shall, if required, be rendered. All telegraphers are to report for duty on Sundays at their regular hours without extra compensation, when, if not required for work other than to attend to regular passenger trains, they will be excused by proper authority.'

Item 2.—Leave of absence.

That the telegraphers should withdraw and abandon their claim for leave of absence without pay.

Item 3.—Minimum pay.

That paragraph 21 of the said schedule, dated July 15, 1904, be amended by providing that the minimum salary per month for agent and telegrapher with dwelling, fuel and light, on main line, shall be $45 per month, and on branch lines $43 per month, instead of $40 and $37, respectively, and that such minimum wage without dwelling, fuel and light, shall be $50 on main line and $48 on branch lines, instead of $45 and $42, respectively, and that the salary of all other telegraphers, who are not also agents, shall be $45 on main line and $43 on branch lines, instead of $40 and $37, respectively. In other respects the said paragraph 21 shall stand.

We further recommend that the above recommendations shall take effect on March 1, 1905, and shall continue and be accepted by both parties for a period of three years thereafter.

Witness our hands and seals this twentieth day of February, A.D. 1905.

(Signed), J. V. TEETZEL, (L.S.)
Chairman.

Witness,

(Signed), W. WALKER PERRY.

(Signed), J. H. HALL, (L.S.)

MINORITY REPORT.

By a ruling of the board early in the history of the arbitration, the subject-matter of the arbitration was confined to three demands made by the telegraphers:—

1. An increase in the minimum wage.
2. Overtime pay for Sunday work.
3. Two weeks' holidays with pay during each year, in certain cases with an alternative of two weeks' extra pay.

In my view, the duty which the arbitrators have to perform is a judicial duty. Under the tenth section of the Railway Labour Disputes Act, their duty is to 'consider what would be reasonable and proper to be done by either of the parties with a view to putting an end to the difference,' and to make their 'recommendations with a view to its removal and the prevention of its recurrence.'

It appears to me that our duty, therefore, is to consider whether it would be reasonable or proper for the company to make the concessions which the telegraphers demanded or any one or more of them, and to make our recommendations accordingly, and that duty, in my opinion, ought to be performed by a judicial application of legal principles.

In this particular case we have not to determine the rights of the parties according to the contract now existing between them, but if the dispute had been upon the construction of that contract, or upon an allegation that one party or the other had broken its provisions, we should, it must be conceded, have been compelled to interpret the contract in the one case to determine whether its provisions had been broken in the other, by the judicial application of legal principles of which I have spoken, and our functions cannot be made other than judicial by the nature of the dispute. If they are judicial in the cases supposed, they must equally be judicial in the case of the present, or indeed any dispute to which the statute is applied.

The fundamental error in the majority award seems to me to be the departure of the majority of the board from judicial rules of conduct in dealing with the matters in dispute.

There does not appear to me to be any reason for departing from certain well established, and indeed elementary, principles of law in conducting the inquiry and making the recommendations. The telegraphers are endeavouring to disturb the present status, and upon them, it seems clear, rests the burden of satisfying the arbitrators that the demands made are reasonable and proper to be conceded.

If the dispute had arisen out of an attempt by the management to impose new terms upon the telegraphers, the burden of proof would, in my opinion, have similarly been upon the management, and in the absence of evidence clearly satisfying the board that the new terms were reasonable and proper to be imposed, it would, in my opinion, have been the duty of the board to recommend against the imposition of the proposed new terms.

It also seems clear to me that our duty is to determine the questions raised upon a consideration of the evidence which has been placed before us. I do not see why the power to take evidence was conferred upon us if we are at liberty to make speculative recommendations without evidence.

I have thought it proper to indicate my view of the principles upon which we should proceed, and in the departure from which I am unable to accompany the majority of the board.

With regard to the first demand, viz., an increase in the minimum rate of wage, three main considerations were advanced on behalf of the telegraphers. They were:—

(*a*) That the increased cost of living had made the present minimum wage not a living wage.

(*b*) That the duties and responsibilities of the men at the minimum stations had been substantially increased since the present minimum was fixed.

(c) That certain other roads, viz., the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Michigan Central Railway and the Intercolonial Railway had each fixed a minimum wage in excess of the Grand Trunk Railway minimum.

The first inquiry then is: Is there evidence before the arbitrators which ought to satisfy them, judicially, that the existing minimum is, by reason of the increased cost of living, less than a fair living wage? In dealing with this inquiry it is proper to say that there is some general evidence that the cost of living has been generally increased, but that is only one step towards establishing the proposition put forward. There is no evidence whatever that any of the telegraphers who are receiving the minimum wage are not able to live fairly upon it, which is the other step. It was noticeable that men filling the minimum stations were not called to give evidence upon the subject. I do not see how we can say that, as a result of what has been proved and argued, the arbitrators are judicially satisfied upon the evidence that this first ground, put forward as making an increase reasonable and proper, has been established.

With respect to the alleged increase in duty and responsibility, some attempt to establish such alleged increase was made, but the evidence was in itself far from convincing, and was completely met by the evidence given on behalf of the company.

It does not appear to me that the fact that a higher minimum exists in the case of the other roads named is at all relevant, without proof that the conditions underlying the policies of the other roads named, in respect of the minimum wage, are substantially similar to the conditions existing with regard to the same question between the Grand Trunk Railway Company and its telegraphers. No such evidence was offered, and it would, in my view, be the purest speculation to say, without any such evidence, that the minimum which was presumably fair in the one case is fair also in the other case.

I do not suppose that any person professing to exercise judicial functions would determine that A. ought to be paid the same wages as B. without having in evidence the circumstances which have brought about the fixing of B.'s wage.

But, besides the absence of such proof, a comparison of the wages paid telegraphers of all classes by the Grand Trunk Railway Company with those paid by the others roads named, shows that the average wage paid by the former is at least as high as, and it is apparently higher than the average wage paid by any of the other roads.

With regard to the second demand, it was, during the early stages of the arbitration, contended that the prevailing monthly wage fixed with reference to the fact that the telegraphers are, in some cases, required to work on Sunday, and it was alleged that when the change was made in 1897 from the daily to the monthly method of payment, the Sundays were added in to make the whole year, and added in at the then prevailing daily rate. Against this ,however, it is to be said that the monthly rate prevailed in some portions of the Grand Trunk Railway system prior to the change, and in those cases the change does not seem to have had any effect. But, beyond this, I do not think that it was shown that full allowance was made for the added Sundays. In many and perhaps most cases there was some alteration to the benefit of those who did not then work on Sunday but were afterwards required to do so. It is extremely difficult to measure this, and I do not think that, having regard to the daily rates of pay previously existing and to the monthly rates which took their place, it is shown that the monthly rates made adequate allowance, in the majority of cases at all events, where Sunday work was afterwards for the first time required.

I should have been prepared, therefore, to join in an award implementing the Sunday allowance in certain cases so as to make it adequate in the sense I have indicated. The award of the majority, however, seems to me to go too far. It applies the rule to all who work on Sunday, while, upon the evidence, those who were working on Sunday before the change and were paid by the day were paid for so working and continue to be so paid since the change.

As the award, however, is not unanimous in other respects, and as I find myself, therefore, unable to sign it, this divergence of view does not affect the result.

With regard to the demand for two weeks' vacation each year without loss of pay, this demand cannot, I think, be sustained upon the evidence. For the reasons which I have already indicated in dealing with the question of the minimum wage, I do not think the fact that some of the other companies give their telegraphers this privilege has, in the absence of the class of evidence to which I have there alluded, any relevancy. It does not appear to me to be reasonable and proper that this demand should be acceded to, and I understand that in this respect the arbitrators all agree.

Dated February 20, 1905.

(Signed), GEO. F. SHEPLEY.

Witness:

(Signed), W. WALKER PERRY.

The award of the Board of Arbitrators was forwarded to the Honourable the Minister of Labour by the chairman of the board, and duly certified copies were immediately forwarded by the minister to the representatives of the parties to the disputes. Copies of the award were printed and distributed by the department to the press throughout the Dominion and to parties who made application for the same. The report was published at length in many of the newspapers of the Dominion, and commented upon or referred to in nearly all. In this way the public was given an opportunity of forming an intelligent view of the questions at issue, and a definitely shaped public opinion brought to bear upon the parties, which it would have been difficult for them to have ignored. As already stated, there is nothing in the Railway Labour Disputes Act to compel the acceptance of an award of a board of arbitrators under the Act, save for the pressure of public opinion, as this may cause itself to be felt in consequence of the disclosures made by an investigation and the award of the arbitrators. In the case of this dispute between the Grand Trunk Railway Company and its telegraphers, the award was not immediately accepted by the company, though the telegraphers were agreeable to its acceptance. It was followed, however, by further conferences between the representatives of the company and the telegraphers, which resulted in a two years' agreement being drawn up, which became effective on June 1, the most important feature of which was an increase in the minimum rate to be paid telegraphers by the company of $2.50 per month.

The following is a statement of the minimum salaries per month before and after the change, as applicable to telegraphers in the employ of the Grand Trunk Railway Company on lines east of the Detroit and St. Clair rivers:—

	On Main Lines.		On Branch Lines.	
	Prior to Change.	Present Rate.	Prior to Change.	Present Rate.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Agent and telegrapher with dwelling, fuel and light	40 00	42 50	39 50	37 00
Agent and telegrapher without dwelling, fuel and light	45 00	47 50	42 00	44 50
Telegraphers	40 00	42 50	37 00	39 50
Relieving telegraphers or telegraphers relieving agents	.....	70 00	.....	70 00

A regular telegrapher called away from home to relieve a telegrapher will be paid a minimum rate of $5 more than his regular salary.

Other clauses of the new schedule affecting wages and hours were as follows:—

12. If telegraphers are required to attend switch or semaphore lamps, they will receive $4 per month for six or less such lights and 50 cents per month for each additional switch or semaphore light at such station. Nothing in this article will relieve telegraphers from their responsibilities under the rules.

13. Telegraphers will not be required to work on Sundays or the following legal holidays, viz.: New Year's Day, Dominion Day, Labour Day and Christmas Day, except when necessary to protect the company's interest.

14. Company's dwellings occupied by telegraphers will be kept in good repair at the company's expense.

15. Present arrangements of permitting telegraphers to accept commissions from express and telegraph companies doing business on the Grand Trunk premises will be continued.

16. At offices where one or two telegraphers are employed, twelve consecutive hours, including meal hours, will constitute a day's work. At offices where more than two telegraphers are employed, ten consecutive hours, including meal hours, will constitute a day's work.

A reasonable time will be granted for noon-day meal between 11 a.m. and 2 p.m., or any other time when requested: failing to be granted such time, one hour overtime will be allowed.

17. Overtime will be computed pro rata on stated salary, but in no case less than 25 cents per hour.

A telegrapher will not be required, except in cases of emergency, to be on duty so as not to leave him eight consecutive hours off duty in the twenty-four.

In computing overtime, less than thirty minutes will not be counted, thirty minutes and less than sixty minutes will be considered an hour: special or emergency calls and up to one hour's service in connection therewith will be paid at 45 cents per call; after one hour overtime rate to apply.

A telegrapher required to attend a regular scheduled train on main lines within three hours after his regular hours of duty will be allowed one hour overtime.

18. This article with its subsections applies to branch lines only.

(1.) Where a telegrapher is required to attend a regular schedule passenger train, mixed or way-freight train, and in order to do so is required to be on duty beyond twelve consecutive hours, he will receive the following sums per month to be added to his salary:—

If required to meet such train within 1 hour	$3 00
If required to meet such train after 1 and within 2 hours	4 00
If required to meet such train after 2 hours and within 3 hours	5 00
If required to meet such train after 3 hours and within 4 hours	6 00

Fractions of an hour to be computed as in article 17.

(2.) An employee whose salary, including receipts from all sources during the preceding year, exceeds $60 per month, will not be entitled to the additional allowances provided for by this rule.

(3.) The extra pay provided for by this rule is to compensate telegraphers for the inconvenience of their twelve hours' duty not being consecutive, and it not otherwise to interfere with the allowances for overtime under article 17.

REGULATIONS UNDER THE ACT.

Section 24 of the Railway Labour Disputes Act provides that the Minister of Labour may from time to time make or alter regulations as to the time within which anything authorized in the Act shall be done, or as to other matters which appear necessary to the effectual working of the Act. Under this provision the minister on July 28, 1904, issued a number of regulations which appeared in the *Canada Gazette* of the

following day. The full text of the regulations in question, as publised in the *Canada Gazette* for July 29-30, is as follows :—

1. The person to be named as the third member of the Committee of Conciliation, Mediation and Investigation, referred to in the third section of said Act, shall be named by the parties to the difference, or by the two members of such committee appointed thereto by the said parties respectively, within three days after being required by the minister so to do, or within such further time as, on application to the minister and cause shown, he may grant.

2. The time to be allowed the committee under section four of the Act to effect an amicable settlement by conciliation and mediation, and to report the same before the difference may be referred to arbitration, shall not exceed seven days from the date of the establishment of the committee, or such additional number of days as the minister from time to time, on cause shown, may grant.

3. If the committee fails to effect an amicable settlement the parties to the difference shall, within three days after such failure, signify in writing to the minister whether or not it is acceptable to them that the said committee act as a board of arbitrators.

In case of objection by either party to its representative on the said committee acting as a member of the Board of Arbitrators, or to the chairman of said committee being a member of the Board of Arbitrators, a new representative or new repesentatives, as the case may be, on the Board of Arbitrators shall be appointed in place of the member or members of the committee objected to in like manner and time as is provided in respect of the appointment of the original members of the said committee.

4. Whenever it becomes necessary to appoint a successor to a member of the committee or board, such appointment shall be made in like manner and time as is provided in respect of the original member of the committee or board.

4. Subsection II. The report of the Board of Arbitrators shall be made within fourteen days from the establishment of the board, or within such further time as on application to the minister, and cause shown either before or after the expiry of the said fourteen days he may grant.

5. Any extension of time as aforesaid may be granted either before or after the expiry of the time specified as aforesaid, and shall be in writing signed by the minister.

The following table will show the nature of disputes which have been referred for settlement under the Railway Labour Disputes Act, 1903, together with particulars as to the action of the department, disposition, &c.:—

TABLE SHOWING INTERVENTION OF DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR IN THE SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES ON RAILWAYS UNDER THE RAILWAY LABOUR DISPUTES ACT, 1903.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, V. A. R. No. 13.

Locality.	Class of Employees affected.	Cause of Dispute.	Numbers affected.	Date of application to Department for its intervention.	Action of Department.	Disposition.
Points on Grand Trunk Railway Company's lines East of Detroit and St. Clair Rivers.	Telegraphers.	Refusal of Grand Trunk Railway Company to grant demands of Telegraphers on three points in new wage schedule, viz.: Payment for Sunday work allowance of annual vacation without loss of time, and increase in minimum salary.	750	April 25, 1904.	July 21, 1904. Referred by Minister of Labour to Conciliation Committee. August 27. Minister of Labour established Board of Arbitration.	Feb. 20, 1905. Award of Board of Arbitration handed out. Allowance for Sunday work and increase of minimum salary recommended; annual vacation disapproved.

V. ROYAL COMMISSION TO INQUIRE INTO EMPLOYMENT OF ALIENS BY THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

An account was given in the Annual Report of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year 1903-04, of the appointment of the Royal Commission to inquire into the employment of aliens by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, in connection with surveys on the new transcontinental line, and of the work of the commission to the close of that year.*

The commission was issued to His Honour Judge Winchester on May 23, 1904, on the recommendation of the honourable the Minister of Labour, and was issued as the result of representations made to the Department of Labour by the Dominion Institute of Amalgamated Engineering, and other persons, to the effect that citizens of the United States and non-residents of Canada were being employed by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, to the exclusion of Canadians and British subjects. The Department of Labour being unable to ascertain the facts by correspondence with the company, the commission was appointed to inquire fully into the representations which had been made.

The commissioner was directed to ascertain the names, nationality, nature and time of employment, remuneration and actual bona fide place of residence at the time of employment of each of the persons theretofore, or at the time employed in connection with the surveys of the proposed Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, and also to ascertain the names of all Canadians or bona fide residents of Canada who had made application for such employment, the nature of the employment applied for, and the result of their applications. The commissioner was required to report to the Minister of Labour the result of his investigations, together with the evidence taken before him, and any opinions he might see fit to express thereon. Mr. H. M. Mowat, K.C., of Toronto, was appointed counsel to represent the government before the Commission, it being the desire of the government that the inquiry should be as complete and thorough as possible. Mr. G. G. V. Ardouin, of the staff of the Department of Labour, was appointed stenographer to report the evidence.

After due notice in the press, His Honour Judge Winchester entered upon the inquiry and proceeded to take evidence under the Commission at Montreal on May 30. After a sitting of three days in Montreal, the Commission proceeded to the west, and sittings were held during the month of June at Winnipeg, Manitoba; Edmonton and Regina, in the North-west Territories, and at North Bay, Ont.

During July witnesses were examined at Ottawa, Montreal, Toronto and Kingston. In all over 120 witnesses were examined, including the general manager and assistant engineer of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, the divisional, district, office

*See report of the Department of Labour for the year ended June 30, 1904, page 76.

and assistant engineers, and a number of transitmen, draughtsmen, levellers, topographers and others in the employ of the company. A number of Canadian engineers, who had made application to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company for employment but failed to secure positions, also gave evidence before the Commission. The opinion of leading engineers as to the qualifications and capabilities of Canadian engineers for work in connection with these surveys was also obtained. The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company was represented by counsel at the several sittings of the Commission. The inquiry was not confined to the examination of witnesses under ath, but included personal examination by the commissioner and government counsel of letters and documents in the offices of the company in the localities visited.

Sittings of the Commission were held at Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, and again at Montreal, during July and early in August. When the taking of evidence was completed the commissioner contemplated that it might be some time before his report could be forwarded to the Minister of Labour.

Interim reports by the commissioner were forwarded during the course of the inquiry to the Department of Labour, naming a number of employees and officials of the Grand Trunk Pacific as liable to deportation. These reports were transmitted at once to the Department of Justice for the purpose of securing the deportation of the parties therein named and warrants were issued by the Attorney General, under the Act, for their apprehension and deportation.

The full report of His Honour Judge Winchester was presented to parliament by the Honourable Sir William Mulock, Minister of Labour, on March 1. The report covered 65 printed pages, and the evidence 593 pages, there being also a copy of the commission and the Order in Council referring to it, and an index to the names of witnesses and places at which evidence was taken. The report was carefully arranged, so as to show at a glance, with the assistance of sub-headings, the several topics dealt with.

In his report, the commissioner outlined the extent of the inquiry and dealt in detail with the applications of Canadians and the appointments which had been made by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company to the positions of assistant chief engineer, harbour engineer, division engineer, district and assistant engineers, office engineers and clerks. A considerable portion of the report dealt with the methods adopted in making appointments to the surveying parties, in which connection evidence was quoted to show that distinct efforts had been made to secure the appointment of American in preference to Canadian engineers. The report concluded with the statement as to the capabilité and availability of Canadians for the positions which had been given to aliens, and with the following statement as to the opinion of the commissioner upon the evidence taken before him during the investigation :—

'I am of the opinion that here was no earnest endeavour made to obtain Canadian engineers for the location of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway by those having authority to employ such; that had such an effort been made there would have been no difficulty in obtaining a sufficient number capable not only of locating but of constructing the whole work. In the word 'engineers' I include all from the chief engineer and har-

bour engineer to the transitmen, draughtsmen, levellers and topographers. There was, however, a very earnest desire to obtain American engineers for the work, and in some cases applications were made to the heads of other railway companies to relieve men for the purpose of having them brought to Canada to be employed on this road. . . . I find, also, from the evidence, that the Canadian engineers are not inferior to the American engineers for the work in question, but, having a superior knowledge of the country, they are better qualified for that work. I also desire to state that the Canadian engineers are not asking for protection for themselves, but merely desire that no discrimination be made against them. That discrimination has been made against them, in my opinion, there is no doubt.'

The result of the appointment of this Commission, and the report of the commissioner was that out of 24 persons reported against by His Honour Judge Winchester, 15 left the service of the company in consequence of the steps taken by the government to enforce the provisions of the Alien Labour Act. Some of these parties were deported at the express instance of the Attorney General, and others left to escape the consequences of violating the Alien Labour Act. While this was the immediate effect it was by no means the most important. The publicity given to the whole subject during the course of the investigation, in the press and through the publication and distribution of the report and evidence by the Department of Labour, as well as from the discussions in parliament, helped to create a public opinion so strong and clearly defined that a better guarantee was afforded for the protection of Canadians and British subjects in the matter of employment in connection with the construction of the new transcontinental railway than was likely to have been afforded in any other way. How far-reaching in its effects this may prove it is impossible to say.

The report of the commissioner and the evidence were published by the Department of Labour, and copies distributed on application to interested parties. As the only persons attached to the Commission besides the commissioner, were the solicitor appointed by the government and one of the clerks of the Department of Labour, who acted as reporter, the whole work of transcribing the evidence, of preparing the report for publication and distribution, fell upon the members of the staff of the Department of Labour, and had to be performed by them in addition to their regular duties.

VI. APPOINTMENT OF ROYAL COMMISSION TO INQUIRE INTO EMPLOYMENT OF ALIENS BY THE PERE MARQUETTE RAILWAY COMPANY.

On April 20, 1905, a Royal Commission was issued to His Honour Judge Winchester, of Toronto, to inquire into the alleged employment of aliens, to the exclusion of Canadian citizens and British subjects, by the Père Marquette Railway Company upon that portion of the company's line operated in Canada, and on the 22nd of the month Judge Winchester commenced the examination of witnesses under the commission.

The commission was issued as a result of strong representations made to the Minister of Labour in reference to the continued violation by the Père Marquette Railway Company of the Alien Labour Law.

It was alleged that since the Père Marquette system of Michigan, U.S., obtained control of the Canadian portion of the Lake Erie & Detroit River Railway, (Erie & Huron,) it had been persistently replacing Canadian employees of the old system by employees from the United States.

Before a commission was appointed the Honourable the Minister of Labour commissioned Mr. Joseph T. Marks, the editor of the *Industrial Banner,* of London, Ont., to inquire into the matter and prepare a confidential report for the consideration of the government.

Mr. Marks began his investigation at once and performed his work in a manner highly satisfactory to the department, and, through his report to the Minister of Labour presented on March 31, evidence was obtained which confirmed the representations which had been made to the government; the Honourable the Minister of Labour thereupon recommended to His Excellency in Council the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the matter.

In the recommendation to Council, it was stated that complaints had been made to the effect that aliens not being *bona fide* residents of Canada, had been and were being employed by the Père Marquette Railway Company upon that portion of the company's line operated in Canada to the exclusion of Canadian citizens and British subjects, and that for some time past the company had been pursuing the policy of discharging Canadians and filling their positions with aliens imported to Canada in violation of the provisions of the Alien Labour Law; that it was expedient to ascertain whether and, if so, to what extent the complaint was well founded, and for that purpose that an inquiry be made to ascertain the names, nationality, nature and time of employment, remuneration and actual *bona fide* residence at the time of employment of the alleged aliens, and that an inquiry be had as to the names of all Canadians or *bona fide* residents of Canada who had been in the employ of the Père Marquette Railway Company and who had been discharged or had left the company's employ on account of such importation of aliens.

The recommendation of the Honourable the Minister of Labour was forwarded to Council on April 5, and was approved by His Excellency in Council on the 11th, and a commission was thereafter issued to His Honour Judge Winchester to conduct the necessary inquiry.

Mr. Albert O. Jefferys, K.C., of London ,Ont., was appointed counsel to represent the government of Canada before the Commission. and the commissioner was required to report his findings to the Minister of Labour with all possible despatch. Mr. Marks was retained to assist the commissioner and the government counsel during the inquiry.

His Honour Judge Winchester received the commission on April 21, and proceeded at once to London, Ont., where he commenced the examination of witnesses and documents on Monday, the 24th of the month. The examination of documents and witnesses was continued at the company's offices at St. Thomas on the following day, and the examination of witnesses during the days immediately following at St. Thomas and Toronto. Thirty-eight witnesses in all were examined during the month, five of whom were produced on behalf of the company. Mr. J. H. Coburn, barrister, represented the company before the Commission.

On May 19 the Honourable Sir William Mulock, Minister of Labour, laid the report of the commissioner on the Table of the House of Commons. The commissioner in his report recited the steps taken during the progress of the inquiry, dealt with the condition of the Père Marquette Railway in Canada, and gave the names of Canadians who had been discharged, or had left the company's employ because of the importation of aliens, and also the names and positions of aliens who, the commissioner found, had been brought into Canada in violation of the provisions of the Alien Labour Act. In this connection the commissioner stated:

'I find the following officials and servants came into Canada, being assisted in the way of transportation from the United States to Canada, under contract or agreement, parol or special, express or implied, made previous to their importation, or immigration, to perform labour or service in Canada, and that, in my opinion, they are liable to deportation by the Attorney General of Canada under the sixth section of the Act, namely:—John Samuel Pyeatt, superintendent; Everett E. Cain, trainmaster; James R. Gilhula, chief despatcher; Owen S. Leseur, assistant engineer; George M. Osborne, instrument man; John William O'Loughlin, stenographer; John McManamy, master mechanic; Werner C. Groening, general foreman; Charles Franklin Shoemaker, foreman boilermaker; Charles H. Shoemaker, boilermaker; William L. Huncker, storekeeper : all residing at the present time at St. Thomas ; and Edgar Britton, district passenger agent, at present residing at London, Ontario.

'The evidence shows conclusively that the positions filled by these men could be as well filled by Canadian citizens and British subjects.

'In my opinion, the policy of the present management of the Père Marquette Railway Company was to fill the higher positions with Americans, and, with that in view, they appointed Mr. Pyeatt and other officials to take charge of the work at St. Thomas, and Mr. Edgar Britton, district passenger agent, at London.

'That there was a discrimination against Canadians is abundantly shown by the evidence.'

Upon the receipt of the report of His Honour Judge Winchester, the Honourable the Minister of Labour immediately communicated the findings of the Commission to

the Honourable the Attorney General, and requested that the Attorney General cause the persons named in the commissioner's report as having been brought into Canada in violation of the provisions of the Act to be immediately returned to the United States.

Warrants were subsequently issued by the Honourable the Attorney General for execution, to the Commissioner of Dominion Police, but prior to their execution the several parties were notified that it appearing from the report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the matter, that they had been brought into Canada at the instance of the Père Marquette Railway Company in contravention of the provisions of the Alien Labour Act, their deportation from Canada had been ordered, and that warrants to that end had been issued by the Attorney General of Canada to the Chief of the Dominion Police.

The Commissioner of Dominion Police was instructed before executing the warrants to allow the parties a reasonable time to leave the country, and in the case of the chief officials some days were allowed in order that the business of the company might not be seriously embarrassed in consequence of the deportation.

Immediately after receiving notification of their liability to be deported, Mr. Edgar Britton, passenger agent at London, and Mr. William Hunker, storekeeper at St. Thomas, left the company's employ and returned of their own accord to the United States.

The first warrants to be issued were those against Mr. James R. Gilhula and Mr. Everett E. Cain, chief train despatcher and train-master respectively, at St. Thomas, Ont. The warrants were issued by the Attorney General, directing their arrest ,and requiring the official charged with the duty ' to return them to the country whence they came.' The warrants were executed on June 2. Immediately upon their arrest, the parties obtained writs of Habeas Corpus, which obliged the Commissioner of Dominion Police, who had made the arrests, to produce the persons in his custody before Justice Anglin at Toronto, and to state the reasons for their detention. Upon this being done, Messrs. J. S. Robinson and J. B. Mackenzie, counsel for the prisoners, moved for orders for their discharge from custody, and Mr. Shepley, K.C., for the Attorney General, showed cause against the motions.

The argument was heard at Toronto on June 9 and 10. At the conclusion of the argument, Mr. Justice Anglin reserved his decision, which was subsequently rendered on June 16. The court held that the Act of the Dominion Parliament (60-61 Vict., c. 11, as amended by 1 Edward VII., c. 13) ' to restrict the importation and employment of aliens ' was beyond the powers of the Dominion parliament to pass, for the reason that, in compelling the return of such aliens to the United States it had authorized certain acts to be done beyond the territorial limits of Canada, this being an exercise of jurisdiction which could only be, but had not been, conferred on the Dominion parliament by the parliament of Great Britain.

On June 26, the view of the government in reference to the judgment pronounced by Mr. Justice Anglin was given in the House of Commons by the Honourable the

Minister of Justice, who stated that some of the provisions of the Alien Labour Law had been declared *ultra vires*, that the government did not agree with that judgment, and that it was the government's intention to apply to the Privy Council for leave to appeal. This application was subsequently made, and an appeal taken.* The appeal had not been heard at the close of the fiscal year.

The report of His Honour Judge Winchester, and the evidence taken before him as commissioner, were ordered to be printed by parliament. The publicity given to this matter by the publication of the proceedings of the Commission in the press, the distribution of the report and evidence by the department and by discussions in parliament, had the effect of stopping further importation of aliens to fill places being occupied by Canadians, and may very properly be presumer to have been the means of creating and shaping a strong public opinion, which may be expected to operate to the advantage of Canadians and British subjects generally in connection with industrial employment.

* For the full text of the judgment of Mr. Justice Anglin and the argument of the parties, see the *Labour Gazette*, vol. VI., No. 1, pages 58 to 62.

VII.—ROYAL COMMISSION TO INQUIRE INTO THE IMMIGRATION OF ITALIAN LABOURERS TO MONTREAL, AND ALLEGED FRAUDULENT PRACTICES OF EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

INVESTIGATION OF INFLUX OF ITALIAN LABOURERS INTO CANADA.

An important investigation was conducted by the Deputy Minister of Labour into the large importation of Italian labourers into Canada during the spring of 1904, with a view to discovering the causes of the large number of Italian labourers coming to this country and of preventing a further influx. Between six and eight thousand came either direct from Italy of the United States, via the city of Montreal, during the spring months of the year, and during May and June the number of Italians without employment in the city of Montreal was such as to occasion considerable hardship among the Italians, as well as great discontent among Canadian workmen in that city. The Deputy Minister of Labour personally investigated the matter during the month of June, and presented his report to the government on the 11th of that month. During his investigation, the Deputy Minister received such positive evidence of extensive and fraudulent practices, that, in his report, he recommended that in the public interest, the matter should be further inquired into under oath by a Royal Commission appointed for the purpose.

On the recommendation of the Honourable the Minister of Labour, a Commission was issued to His Honour Judge Winchester, on June 20, the inquiry by the commissioner to include the circumstances which had induced Italian labourers to come to the city of Montreal from other countries during the year, the persons engaged directly or indirectly in promoting their immigration, and the means and methods adopted in bringing about such immigration. The commissioner, owing to other duties, was unable to enter upon this inquiry until July, but an immediate effect of the investigation by the Deputy Minister and the appointment of the Commission was to put a sudden and effectual stop to further importations, and also to occasion the parties who were primarily responsible for the original influx to find ways and means of ridding the labour market in Montreal of the burden placed upon it by the presence of so large a number of unemployed. Immediate steps were also taken by the responsible parties to make amends for some of the fraudulent practices which they had carried on.

THE TAKING OF EVIDENCE.

His Honour Judge Winchester commenced the taking of evidence on July 21. Mr. H. M. Mowat, K.C., represented the Dominion government as counsel, and the evidence was recorded by Mr. G. G. V. Ardouin, of the staff of the Department of Labour. Counsel were also present on behalf of the Italian Immigration Aid Society of Montreal, and of certain employment agencies whose operations had been called into question. Sittings were continued on the 22nd, 23rd, 25th and 26th of the month.

In all over sixty-three witnesses were examined, among them being the Italian consul, the mayor of Montreal, the president of the Italian Immigration Aid Society, Mr. Honoré Gervais, M.P., Messrs. Antonio Cordasco and Alberto Dini, Italian employment agents; Mr. G. E. Burns, special labour agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, as well as a number of Italian labourers, and others.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO THE IMMIGRATION OF ITALIAN LABOURERS TO MONTREAL DURING 1904.*

The report of the commissioner and the evidence taken were laid upon the table of the House of Commons by the Honourable the Minister of Labour, Sir William Mulock, on May 19.† The report covered 41 pages, and the evidence 170 pages. A copy of the Commission and of the Order in Council under which it was granted accompanied the report, together with an index of the names of witnesses examined and of the places at which evidence was taken.

The report outlined at length the proceedings of the Commission and summed up the circumstances which, in the mind of the commissioner, had induced the large influx of Italian labourers in the beginning of the year. The fraudulent practices of one Cordasco were dealt with at length as well as the methods adopted by other employment agencies in the city of Montreal. The treatment of immigrants by agencies in Montreal, the extortions of Cordasco, the over-charges for provisions supplied by him, and the fees collected from labourers, were all dealt with in special detail. In conclusion the commissioner stated that the evidence fully established the fact that the large influx of Italian immigrants into Montreal in the early part of 1904 was the result of advertisements and representations of Cordasco, acting with the assitance of steamship agencies in Italy and the co-operation of one Burns, special labour agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway. In the commissioner's opinion Cordasco's main object was to compel men thus brought into the country to pay him the large sums he was shown to have received, and this he was enabled to do by Mr. Burns refusing to employ any Italians except through him. Mr. Burns, the report states, further assisted him in obtaining steamship agencies which it was his evident intention to use in carrying out his object and in making further extortions.

The commissioner recommended that the city of Montreal should pass a by-law similar to that in force in Toronto respecting intelligence offices, which provides that every person keeping an intelligence office for registering the names and residences of, and giving information to, labourers, workmen, clerks, domestic servants, &c., should procure a license before being permitted to carry on business, and fixes a penalty for extortion, false representation, &c., at a maximum fine of $50 for each offence or imprisonment for a period not to exceed six months.

* Copies of the report and evidence may be obtained on application to the Department of Labour, Canada.

† See the *Labour Gazette*, vol. V., No. 1, p. 55, 1904, for an account of the appointment of this commission.

As already stated, the immediate effect of the inquiry into the large influx of Italian labourers into Montreal was to put a stop to this influx and to relieve the critical condition of the labour market in that city and other parts of Canada in consequence of the heavy immigration of this particular class of labourers. More important, perhaps, were the results which followed from the exposure of the fraudulent practices of certain of the employment agencies in Montreal. Prosecutions were commenced against Cordasco and successfully maintained by some of the Italians who had had money fraudulently extorted from them by him.

To prevent other actions, Coradsco refunded the sum of $2,017.25 of moneys received by him from Italian labourers. Steps were also taken by the companies immediately concerned to see that in connection with their business there should be future immunity from the frauds exposed.

The most important and far-reaching result, however, was the introduction in the House of Commons of a bill making it a criminal offence for parties to induce labourers to come to Canada under false pretences, or, in other words, through methods similar to those adopted by the fraudulent agencies in Montreal. The Bill introduced in the House is as follows:—

4-5 EDWARD VII., CHAP. 16.

AN ACT RESPECTING FALSE REPRESENTATION TO INDUCE OR DETER IMMIGRATION.*

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. Every person who does, in Canada, anything for the purpose of causing or procuring the publication or circulation, by advertisement or otherwise, in a country outside of Canada, of false representations as to the opportunities for employment in Canada, or as to the state of the labour market in Canada, intended or adapted to encourage or induce, or to deter or prevent, the immigration into Canada of persons resident in that country, or who does anything in Canada for the purpose of causing or procuring the communication to any resident of such country of any such false representations, shall, if any such false representations are thereafter so published, circulated or communicated, be guilty of an offence, and liable, on summary conviction before two justices of the peace, to a penalty of not more than one thousand dollars and not less than fifty dollars for each offence.

The publicity given to the fraudulent practices of employment agencies as a consequence of the investigation by the commissioner, the comments on the proceedings in the press, the publication and distribution of the report and evidence of the Commission by the Department of Labour, the discussion in parliament and the consequent legislation, may rightly be assumed to have had a wholesome influence in checking similar practices in other parts of the Dominion, and in creating a public sentiment which may be expected to guard the interests of labour in this particular.

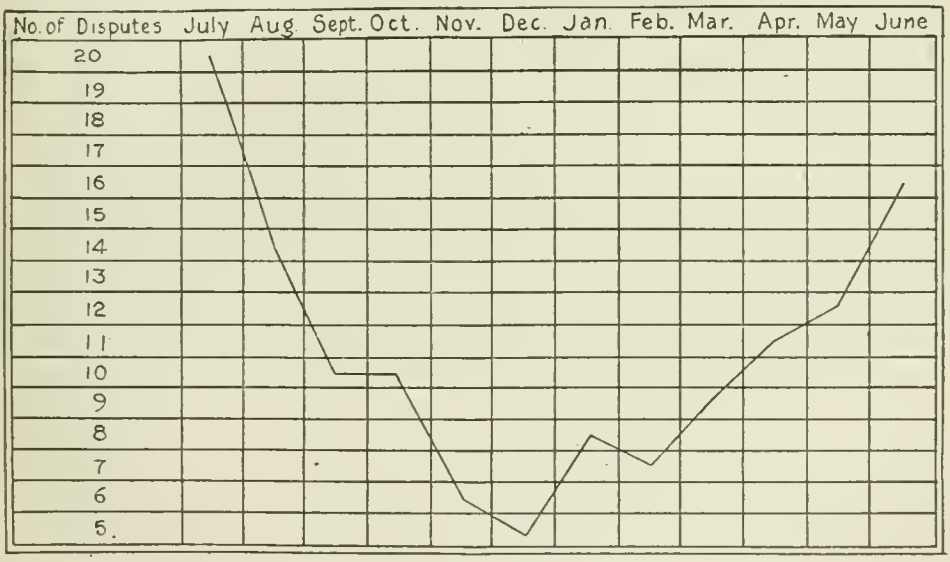
* This Act was assented to on July 20, 1905.

VIII. STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905.

During the year 1904-05 there were 89 trade disputes in existence in Canada, each involving not less than 6 persons and lasting for not less than twenty-four hours, of which 14 commenced before the beginning of the fiscal year. In these disputes, there were approximately 12,750 workpeople directly involved, and 3,092 indirectly, making a total of 15,842. The persons indirectly involved include only those belonging to the establishments directly affected, who were compelled to stop work on account of the actions of their fellow employees and not of their own accord. The loss of time in working days amounted approximately to 219,099.

The number of trade disputes in existence during each month diminished steadily from July to December, 1904, but from February until June, 1905, there was an increase in each month. There was one dispute more in existence during January than in February. The following diagram illustrates the variations in the number of disputes in existence during each month from July, 1904, to June, 1905:—

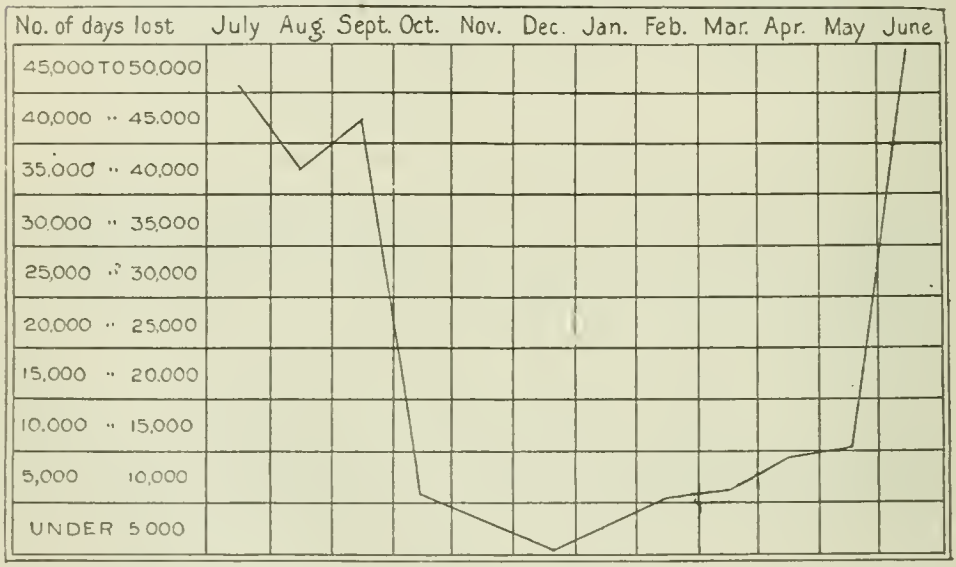
DIAGRAM SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF TRADE DISPUTES IN EXISTENCE DURING EACH MONTH FROM JULY, 1904, TO JUNE, 1905.



A somewhat similar result is shown in the variation from month to month with regard to the loss of time in working days owing to trade disputes. While it has been possible to state the loss of time approximately only, on account of the impossibility of obtaining exact information on this point in many cases, the estimates for each dispute have been carefully made, and the result may be regarded as sufficiently accurate to indicate fairly closely the extent of the loss to working people through this cause. The months in which the greatest losses occurred were July, 1904, and June, 1905. In August, 1904, there was a smaller amount of time lost than in the previous month, but there was an increase again in September. From that time until the end of the year there was a rapid decrease from month to month. For the next six months the amount of time lost steadily increased, the month of June, 1905, showing the greatest amount of time lost of any month in the fiscal year.

The following diagram illustrates the variations in the loss of time during the year :—

DIAGRAM SHOWING LOSS OF TIME IN WORKING DAYS THROUGH TRADE DISPUTES BY MONTHS DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905.



MAGNITUDE OF TRADE DISPUTES.

The following table shows the number of workpeople involved in trade disputes in Canada, by months, during the year ended June 30, 1905. Only the persons are included who were affected for the first time in each respective month.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, V. A. R. No. 14.

TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED IN TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE, 1905.

Month.	Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.
July	3,215	575	3,790
August	1,593	1,800	3,393
September	1,250		1,250
October	311	96	407
November	126	65	191
December	46		46
January	476	204	680
February	117	72	189
March	351	4	355
April	607	60	667
May	557	166	723
June	4,104	50	4,084
Total	12,750	3,092	15,842

The magnitude of the trade disputes by months is further illustrated in the following table, from which it may be seen that twenty-three disputes involved less than twenty-five persons and only four affected a thousand persons or more:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, V. A. R. No. 15.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF WORKMEN INVOLVED IN TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA WHICH BEGAN DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE, 1905.

Magnitude.	Number of Disputes.												
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May.	June.	Total
2,000 and over		1											1
1,000 to 2,000	1		1									1	3
500 to 1,000		1										2	3
300 to 500													
200 to 300			1				1			1			3
100 to 200	1	1		1			1		2		2	1	9
50 to 100	1	2	1	3			1	1		3	2	3	17
25 to 50	2			2	2				2	2	3	3	16
6 to 25	1	1		2		3	4	2	2	2	4	2	23
Total	6	6	3	8	2	3	7	3	6	8	11	12	75

LOSS OF TIME IN WORKING DAYS.

The loss of time in working days through trade disputes, which amounted approximately to 219,099 days, was distributed as follows among the different months:—

	Loss in Working Days.
July	46,500
August	37,000
September	42,250
October	5,250
November	3,800
December	620
January	2,775
February	5,750
March	6,970
April	9,150
May	10,100
June	48,934
	219,099

NUMBER OF DISPUTES ACCORDING TO TRADES AFFECTED.

The largest number of disputes which began during the year were in the building and metal trades, there having been seventeen in the former and fourteen in the latter class of industry. The following table indicates the number of disputes in each class of trade:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, V. A, R. No. 16.

TABLE SHOWING BY TRADES INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN CANADA WHICH BEGAN DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE, 1905.

Trades.	Number of Disputes.												
	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May.	June.	Total
Building		5				2	2			2	3	3	17
Metal	1		3	1			2	1	1	1	3	1	14
Woodworking				1					2				3
Textile	1	1											3
Clothing	1			1	2			2			1		7
Food and Tobacco preparation						1	1		1			2	5
Leather												1	1
Printing and Allied Trades				3					1				4
Transport							1			1		1	3
Mining	1						1			2		3	7
Fishing	1			1									2
Unskilled				1							1		2
Miscellaneous									1	2	2	1	6
Lumbering	1												1
Total	6	6	3	8	2	3	7	3	6	8	11	12	75

DISPUTES BY LOCALITIES AFFECTED.

Out of a total of 75 disputes, there were 29 in the province of Ontario and 18 in the province of Quebec. There were also 2 which extended through more than one province. Prince Edward Island was the only province in which no trade dispute occurred. The following table shows the number of disputes in each province:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, V. A. R. No. 17.

TABLE SHOWING, BY PROVINCES, TRADES DISPUTES IN CANADA DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE, 1905.

Province.	Number of Disputes.												
	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	Total
Nova Scotia	1			1						1		2	5
Prince Edward Island													
New Brunswick							1			1			2
Quebec	1	2		3			1	3	1		4	3	18
Ontario	3	4		2	1	1	2		3	4	5	4	29
Manitoba			1	1		2	2		1		1	2	10
Alberta					1		1						2
British Columbia	1			1					1	2	1	1	7
Ontario, Manitoba and N.W.T.			1										1
Ont., Man., N.W.T. and B.C.			1										1
Total	6	6	3	8	2	3	7	3	6	8	11	12	75

CAUSES OF DISPUTES.

The principal causes of the disputes arose from demands for higher wages, the question of higher wages having been involved in 34 cases, in 32 of which it was the only matter in dispute. A classification of the causes of the disputes is given in the following table, according to the months in which they began:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, V. A. R. No. 18.

TABLE SHOWING CAUSES OF TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE, 1905.

CAUSES.	MONTH.												
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Total.
For increase in wages	3	3	2	6	1		1	1	3	1	8	4	33
Against reduction in wages	1		1				1	1		1	2		7
For decrease in hours									1			1	2
For increase in wages and decrease in hours										2		1	3
Against employment of particular persons	2			2	1	2	1					1	9
For recognition of union												1	1
Against conditions of employment							1		1	1	1	2	
Sympathetic		2					1						3
Against discharge of employees						1	1			1			3
Against increase in hours													
Against method of payment													
Against amount of fines exacted										1			
For increase in wages and other changes									1			1	
Against witholding of pay		1											1
Dispute between unions										1			1
Refusal of unionists to pay arrears													
Against reduction in wages and employment of particular persons													
Against action of a fellow employee							1						1
Against new piece work prices								1					1
Unclassified												1	1
TOTAL	6	6	3	8	2	3	7	3	6	8	11	12	75

METHODS OF SETTLEMENT.

The following table indicates the methods of settlement of trade disputes during the year, from which it may be seen that nearly half of the disputes were settled by negotiations between the parties immediately concerned :—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, V. A. R. No. 19.

TABLE SHOWING METHODS OF SETTLEMENT OF TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE, 1905.

METHOD.	NUMBER OF DISPUTES.												
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Total.
Arbitration								1					1
Conciliation	1	2											3
Negotiations between parties concerned	4		3	2	1	1	1	4	4	4	3	5	32
Replacement of men			1		1		1		2	5	1	1	12
Work resumed on employer's terms without negotiations	1	4	3			3					3	2	16
Demand of strikers granted without negotiations	1			1	1		1						4
Work resumed, employer not involved				3			1						4
Indefinite or unsettled	4	1	1		1					1		9	17
Total	11	7	8	6	4	4	4	5	6	10	7	17	88

RESULTS OF DISPUTES.

Out of 79 disputes which were settled during the year, the employers were successful in 24 cases, the employees in 17, and a compromise was effected in 17 cases. In the following table the results of the disputes are given by months :—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, V. A. R. No. 20.

TABLE SHOWING RESULTS OF TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA SETTLED DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE, 1905.

	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Total.
In favour of employers	1	3	4	3	1	2	2		2	5	4	3	31
In favour of employees	1	3		1	1		1	1	1	3	2	3	17
Settled by compromise	3		3	2		1		2	2	1	1	2	17
Indefinite, unsettled, or terms unknown	6	1	1		2	1	1	2	1	1		9	25
TOTAL	11	7	8	6	4	4	4	5	6	10	7	17	90

IX. INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905.

In the Annual Report of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year 1903-04, mention was made of the collection and publication of industrial accidents occurring in Canada, which was begun by the department in October, 1903.* This work was continued throughout the past fiscal year. For the information upon which the reports of industrial accidents are based the department is indebted to the Bureaus of Mines of Ontario and British Columbia, the office of the factory inspectors of Ontario, the Inspector of Accidents of the Railway Commission of Canada, and Mr. W. W. Fox, foreman of Yonge street fire station, Toronto, as well as to various employers who, at the request of the department, kindly furnished particulars with reference to certain accidents which occurred in their establishments. Monthly returns were also received from the official correspondents to the *Gazette,* and extended use was made of the reports of accidents appearing in the newspaper press of the Dominion. No record was kept of minor accidents, only those resulting in loss of life or impairment of industrial efficiency being taken into account.

While the statistics of accidents compiled by the department are necessarily incomplete, they, as least, afford an indication of the dangers to which those engaged in industrial occupations are subject, and may thus serve as a guide to the workpeople themselves and as a basis for future legislation for their protection.

An analysis of the returns of accidents which occurred during the year ended June 30, 1905, is given below.

NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO MONTHS AND INDUSTRIES.

The following table gives the number of fatal industrial accidents which occurred in Canada, arranged by months according to the occupations of those killed:—

* See Annual Report of Department of Labour for year ended June 30, 1904, page 11.

STATISTICAL TABLE OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE, 30, 1905.

TRADE OR INDUSTRY.	NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO MONTHS.												
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Total.
Agrienlture	17	18	11	4	10	6	9	7	11	1	4	9	110
Fishing and hunting	2		5									2	9
Lumbering and saw milling	6	6	1	4	7	2	10	1		2	6	10	58
Mining	1	14	6	7	18	2	1	7	2	11	4	2	78
Building trades	2	8	2	4	8	1	2	2	1	5	3	5	46
Metal trades	4	6	7	2	9	5	3	4	4	8	2	6	60
Woodworking trades				1		2			1	1	1		6
Printing trades													
Textile trades					2						1		3
Clothing trades													
Food and tobacco preparation						2	1						3
Leather trades					1			3	1	1			6
Railway service	26	22	31	26	20	20	16	27	11	12	15	12	238
General transport	10	15	13	9	12	3	2	3	3	1	3	6	80
Miscellaneous trades	6	3		1	7	4	1	8	2	7	1	2	45
Unskilled labour	1	5	3	5	2	6	2	3	3	2	7	2	11
Total	78	97	79	66	96	53	47	68	42	51	47	56	783

From the above table it may be seen that no less than 783 persons lost their lives by accident in the Dominion durin the past fiscal year, when engaged in their industrial pursuits. Of these, 238 were employed in the railway service, 110 in agriculture, 80 in general transport, 78 in mining, 60 in the metal trades and 58 in lumbering and saw-mills. These include all the branches of industry in which large numebrs were killed.

The following table gives the number of industrial accidents of a serious nature which took place during the past fiscal year, arranged by months according to the occupations of the victims :—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, V. A. R. No. 22.

STATISTICAL TABLE OF NON-FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE, 30, 1905.

TRADE OR INDUSTRY.	NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS ACCORDING TO MONTHS.												
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Total.
Agriculture	15	14	15	17	18	9	10	10	15	16	10	19	168
Fishing and hunting													
Lumbering	20	23	8	7	9	7	3	2	13	9	10	13	124
Mining	4	5	2	15	7	12	5	5	11	5	3	29	103
Building Trades	21	12	18	10	10	4	10		15	8	15	16	142
Metal trades	33	31	45	11	41	24	27	25	49	45	33	24	387
Woodworking trades	7	7	11	8	8	8	7	5	11	16	15	7	113
Printing trades		1		1	1	3	2	3	2		2	1	16
Textile trades	1	2	1	2	4	1	2	1	2	1	1	3	27
Clothing trades	3	2		1	1			3	3				13
Food and tobacco preparation	10	3	2	5	8	2	3	8	1	4	1	1	51
Leather trades		1		1	1			2	1	1	1		8
Railway service	21	29	30	37	28	31	29	46	26	22	12	18	339
General transport	17	19	11	13	9	9	6	4	11	10	7	15	131
Miscellaneous trades	20	14	10	10	11	7	9	15	9	17	12	14	118
Unskilled labour	7	10	6	12	16	15	3	8	9	11	14	7	118
Total	182	176	159	150	172	132	116	137	184	168	119	166	1,891

The foregoing table shows that during the year ended June 30, 1905. 1,891 persons received, when engaged in their daily occupations, injuries of such a nature as to impair their industrial efficiency. Of this number, 387 were employed in the metal trades, 339 in the railway service, 134 in general transport, 168 in agriculture, 124 in lumbering and saw-mills, 118 in general labour, 113 in woodworking trades and 103 in mining. Only a comparatively small number of persons engaged in other occupations received serious injuries.

CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905.

The following tables give the causes of industrial accidents which took place in the Dominion during the fiscal year 1904-05, arranged according to groups of industries:—

AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.	Injured.
Railway accidents—Struck and run over by trains	21	5
Injured by live stock	14	20
Falling from vehicles	23	4
Run over by vehicles	8	9
Injured by machinery, engines and gearing	7	22
Falling from hay lofts, barns and stacks	5	8
Injured when raising barns	2	2
Struck by lightning	6	2
Injured by exposure and cold	3	2
Struck by falling trees and logs	5	11
Injured when sawing and chopping wood	1	13
" by cave in of pits, etc	3	1
" when blasting	1	5
" when pulling down buildings	1	4
Falling from buildings	.....	1
" windmills	1	2
" ladders	1	2
" scaffolding	.....	1
Falling in various ways not specified	2	5
Injured by a mower	.....	1
" seed drill	3	1
Unclassified	2	11
Total	110	168

FISHING AND HUNTING.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.	Injured.
Drowned	9	

LUMBERING AND SAW-MILLING.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.	Injured.
Struck by falling tree	14	1
" by logs	5	7
Drowned	11	
Falling off logs	1	
Struck and run over by railway cars	1	2
" by wood flying from saws, etc	5	6
" by falling lumber	..	2
" by axe when chopping trees		1
" by falling metal in saw mill		1
Injured by machinery and belting	2	23
" by boiler explosion	13	1
" by saws	3	15
" by bursting of an emery wheel	1	
Falling in ways unspecified		1
Injured by a planer	..	6
" by a chain		3
" by an elevator or hoist		1
Unclassified	2	9
Total	58	124

MINING.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.	Injured.
Explosion in mine	19	31
Blasting	6	4
Falling down mine shaft and chute	5	2
Struck by cars, trips and cages	3	4
" by falling stone and earth	14	23
" by falling coal	5	10
Crushed in by cave-in of mine	1	
" between cars, car, and mine wall, box and pit-props, etc		9
Suffocated by gas in mine	6	
Drowned	1	
Falling from a building		1
" from a ladder	1	
" from cars or engine or vehicles		1
" in various ways unspecified	2	1
Run over by cars	3	2
Struck by falling wood		1
Injured by machinery, belting, etc	1	1
Struck by a falling drill	1	
" by timber	2	
Unclassified	8	14
Total	78	103

BUILDING TRADES.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.	Injured.
Falling from building	12	20
" from scaffolding, etc	11	35
" from stairs		1
Collapse of building and walls	3	17
Falling from a ladder		8
" from a wall		
" from vehicle		1
" in various ways unspecified	1	5
Railway accidents	3	3
Struck by falling stones, bricks and concrete	3	
" by falling timber		17
Injured by derricks, cranes and buckets	5	3
Struck by falling metal		2
" by other objects	1	2
Injured by electric shock	4	
" by tools	1	4
Drowned	2	
Injured when blasting		2
" by machinery, belting, etc		1
" by caving-in of earth		
Run over by vehicles		
Struck by wood flying from saw		1
Unclassified		21
Total	46	142

METAL TRADES.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.	Injured.
Injured by machinery, belting, etc	7	7
" by tools		8
Struck by falling metal	7	51
Injured by hot or molten metal		10
" by electricity	6	11
" by elevators and hoists	3	7
Falling from scaffolding, etc	8	11
Collapse of scaffolding	1	2
Falling from building	5	9
" from bridge		2
" from ladder		1
" from pole	1	10
" in various ways and not specified	3	9
Injured by derrick and cranes	2	10
Bursting of wheels	1	4
Injured by boiler explosion	4	7
Struck by falling wood, pole, etc	2	7
Injured by saw		5
" by shears		5
" by hammers		12
Overcome by gas	1	
Scalded by water, steam, etc		8
Burned by sparks, hot ashes, etc		6
Injured by explosion of gas, powder, etc		3
Crushed by press		26
Struck by wood flying from a saw		2
" by other objects	1	2
Crushed by rollers		2
" in other ways		5
Injured by lathes		1
" by chains		1
Cut by a die		3
Injured by horses		1
Drowned	1	
Injured when grinding	1	1
" by a punch		2
" by knives		2
" in railway accidents	2	4
Unclassified	1	41
Total	60	387

WOODWORKING TRADES.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.	Injured.
Injured by machinery, belting, etc	2	26
" by saws		38
Struck by wood flying from saws, planers, etc	2	3
Scalded by boiling water or tar		2
Injured by elevators and hoists	1	3
" by shaper		5
" by planer		6
" by jointer		8
" by knives		4
" by other tools		4
" by sanding disc		3
Struck by falling timber		2
" by a hook		1
Falling and jumping from a building	1	1
" in various ways unspecified		1
Unclassified		
Total	6	113

PRINTING TRADES.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.	Injured.
Crushed in press		5
" in printing machine		4
Struck by metal		1
Injured by explosion of magnesium powder		1
Burned by lime when slaking		1
Injured by a saw		1
" by an elevator hoist		1
" by a planer		1
" by a paper cutter		1
Total		16

TEXTILE TRADES.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed	Injured.
Injured by machinery, belting, etc	1	17
" a falling pulley	1	
" a loom		1
" a picker		
" a shuttle		1
" a spindle		1
Struck by factory goods		1
Falling from buildings	1	1
Collapse of a building		1
Injured by sewing machines		1
Total	3	27

CLOTHING TRADES.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.	Injured.
Injured by elevator hoists		6
" machinery, belting, etc.		4
" mangles		1
Scalded by boiling water		1
Falling		1
Total		13

FOOD AND TOBACCO PREPARATION.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.	Injured.
Injured by machinery, belting, etc.	1	15
Falling from vehicle		5
" " a beam		1
" in various ways unspecified		7
Injured by bursting of bottle		3
Run over by a car	1	
Injured by elevators and hoists	1	6
Burned by hot grease		1
Injured by a knife		1
" dough scraper		1
" " mixer		2
Struck by lightning		3
Injured by explosions		2
Unclassified		4
Total	3	51

LEATHER TRADES.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.	Injured.
Injured by machinery, belting, etc	4	4
Falling		2
Burned in a fire	2	
Injured by a knife		1
" an elevator or hoist		1
Total	6	8

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RAILWAY SERVICE.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.	Injured.
Struck by engine, etc	47	23
Injured in collision	22	55
Derailing of engine, cars, etc	14	32
Injured when coupling	18	22
Falling or jumping from train or cars	10	32
Falling from train and run over	27	16
Foot catching in frog, etc., and run over	5	7
Run over by train, etc., in other ways	24	14
Injured by boiler explosion	2	8
Injured by blasting, dynamite, etc	19	10
Suffocated by coal gas	6	1
Crushed between cars, engine, etc	5	21
Crushed in roundhouses and shops	1	8
Striking objects when on moving train	3	5
Striking objects when on electric cars		2
Injured by falling snow and rock	3	
Injured by electric shock	1	1
Struck by falling freight	2	8
Struck by falling metal		13
Falling from ladders	1	1
Falling in various ways, not specified	1	10
Injured by tools		3
Injured by machinery, belting, etc		2
Injured by an elevator or hoist		1
Drowned	2	
Unclassified	25	44
Total	238	339

GENERAL TRANSPORT.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.	Injured.
Drowned	12	
Falling on board ship	6	10
Falling from vehicle	13	40
Falling from vehicle and run over	2	4
Falling from scaffolding	2	1
Falling from buildings	1	1
Falling in ways unspecified	3	6
Crushed between a boat and wharf	1	1
Injured by elevators and hoists	3	5
Injured by blasting and explosions	1	1
Struck by trains	5	3
Run over by trains and cars	3	
Run over by vehicles	1	5
Struck by timber, wood, etc		6
Struck by wagon loads	1	5
Struck by bucket	1	
Injured by machinery, belting, etc		1
Struck by freight	1	13
Struck by falling coal	1	
Crushed between cars and vehicle		1
Injured by falling earth, etc., in cave-in	4	1
Injured by horses	5	8
Exposure	2	
Crushed between cart and shed	1	1
Struck by lightning		1
Struck by falling metal		4
Scalded		1
Injured by hawser, anchor chains and cables	1	1
Burned in fire on a ship	2	
Struck by falling bricks		1
Struck by a pulley	2	
Injured by escaping steam		2
Killed on board ship in various ways	3	
Injured by derrick and cranes		1
Unclassified	3	10
Total	80	134

MISCELLANEOUS TRADES.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.	Injured.
Blasting, explosion of dynamite, &c	5	3
Gas explosion	3	4
Boiler explosion	3	3
Injured by machinery, belting, &c	4	29
Railway accident	5	5
Falling from vehicles	2	9
Falling from buildings	2	11
Collapse of building and walls		2
Falling from ladders		3
Falling from scaffolding		3
Falling in other ways, unspecified	2	5
Struck by falling metal		3
Injured in various ways at fires	2	20
Struck by falling brick	1	1
Drowned	3	
Injured by horses	4	
Injured by elevators and hoists	1	11
Injured by a press		2
Falling off a horse	1	1
Injured by a cave-in of earth		12
Struck or run over by vehicles	2	1
Injured by derrick or crane		1
Injured by electricity	1	
Unclassified	4	19
Total.	45	148

UNSKILLED LABOUR.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.	Injured.
Falling from buildings	2	5
Falling from scaffolding		3
Falling from vehicles		3
Falling from vehicles and run over		1
Falling in other ways, unspecified	3	9
Struck by falling wood		12
Struck by falling stones and bricks	6	12
Injured by elevators and hoists	2	1
Injured by cave-in of earth	5	6
Injured by derricks and cranes	2	9
Injured by machinery, belting, &c	1	4
Struck by falling metal	1	6
Run over by vehicles	1	4
Injured by collapse of a building	2	1
Injured in railway accidents	5	5
Drowned	2	
Injured by blasting, explosions of dynamite, &c	3	19
Unclassified	6	18
Total.	11	118

X. THE LIBRARY OF THE DEPARTMENT.

During the fiscal year a large number of important publications dealing with industrial questions were added to the library of the department, consisting chiefly of government publications of British and foreign countries, works of reference, and periodicals relating to trade, labour and economics.

Many reports and parliamentary returns were received from Great Britain, in addition to the annual reports of the various departments of labour in different countries from which volumes had been received by the department in former years. Among the important publications received from the United States, and not previously in the department, may be mentioned reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission from 1892 to 1903, and annual reports on the Statistics of Railways in the United States from 1897 to 1902, all of which were contributed by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Many volumes were received from foreign countries, in exchange for publications of the department, among which were publications of El Instituto de Reformas Sociales of Spain, which began to contribute books to the library of the department for the first time.

Special efforts were made to complete the sets of journals of labour organizations published in the United States and Canada, and a number of new journals were added to the list of those received in exchange for the *Labour Gazette*.

In connection with the effort made to obtain complete files of Trade Union journals, the department was obliged to carry on an extensive corespondence with individual members of labour organizations both in Canada and the United States. The co-operation met with in this work was general and generous. The fact that, notwithstanding the assistance received, it was next to impossible in many cases, and in some altogether impossible, to obtain complete files of many of the publications illustrative of the important nature of the service which the department is rendering in preserving in a form where the same may be readily accessible for purposes of reference, so valuable a collection of labour literature.

The cataloguing of pamphlets and books in the library was continued, and the subject catalogue was made more complete by the entering of the contents of many volumes dealing with industrial questions.

A catalogue of government reports, and other publications relating to industrial and labour conditions and trade and labour journals received at the department during the fiscal year, is published herewith.

CATALOGUE OF REPORTS AND OTHER DOCUMENTS ADDED TO THE LIBRARY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905.

Part I.—Publications of Labour Departments, and Bureaus of Labour Statistics.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Dominion Government.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, OF THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT.

(a) Monthly Journal.

The 'Labour Gazette'—the Official Journal of the Department of Labour, published monthly :

	Year.
Vol. V., from July, 1904, to June, 1905	1904-1905

(b) Annual Report.

The fourth Annual Report of the Department of Labour	1903-1904

(c) Special Reports.

Report of the Royal Commission on Industrial Disputes in the province of British Columbia, and Minutes of Evidence	1904
Report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the Immigration of Italian Labourers to Montreal and the alleged Fraudulent Practices of Employment Agencies	1904
Report of the Royal Commission in *re* the Alleged Employment of Aliens in connection with the Surveys of the Proposed Grand Trunk Pacific Railway	1904
Report of the Royal Commission in *re* the Alleged Employment of Aliens by the Père Marquette Railway Company in Canada, and Minutes of Evidence	1905

Provincial Government.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE BUREAU OF LABOUR OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Annual Report.

The fifth annual report of the Bureau of Labour for the year ended December, 1904	1905

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE LABOUR DEPARTMENT BOARD OF TRADE.

(a) *Monthly Journal.*

The Labour Gazette—the Journal of the Labour Department of the Board of Trade, published monthly:

	Year.
Volume 12, July to December	1904
" 13, January to June	1905

(b) *Annual and Special Reports.*

Changes in Wages and Hours of Labour in the United Kingdom:
Eleventh report on ... 1903

Strikes and Lock-outs:
Sixteenth report on ... 1903

Trade Unions:
Sixteenth report on ... 1903

Factory Inspection:
Annual report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops for the year 1903. Part II.—Tables ... 1905

Railway Servants (Hours of Labour):
Return of Railway Servants who were, during the month of October, 1903, on duty on the railways of the United Kingdom for more than twelve hours at a time ... 1904

Labour Statistics:
Tenth annual abstract ... 1902-1903

Boiler Explosions:
Report for the year ended June 30 ... 1904

Trade Statistics:
Annual statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with foreign countries and British possessions, 1903, compared with the four preceding years ... 1905

Emigration and Immigration:
Copy of statistical tables relating to emigration and immigration from and into the United Kingdom in the year 1904, and report to the Board of Trade thereon ... 1905

Industrial Conditions:
Charts illustrating the Statistics of Trade, employment and conditions of Labour in the United Kingdom. Prepared for the St. Louis Exposition ... 1904
Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom in each of the last fifteen years, from 1889 to 1903 ... 1904
Agricultural Labourers' Wages—
Wages, earnings and conditions of employment of agricultural labourers in the United Kingdom ... 1905
Directory of Industrial Associations in the United Kingdom in ... 1903

THE UNITED STATES.

The Federal Government.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, WASHINGTON, D.C.

(a) Bi-Monthly Journal.

	Year.
Bulletin of the Department of Labour, Washington:	
Volume 9, September and November	1904
" 10, January and March	1905

(b) Special Report.

Bureau of Labour at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition	1904

The State Governments.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE STATE BUREAUS OF LABOUR STATISTICS.

California—Bureau of Labour Statistics:	
Eleventh biennial report	1904
Colorado—Bureau of Labour Statistics:	
Ninth biennial report	1903-1904
Connecticut—Bureau of Labour Statistics:	
Twentieth annual report	1904
Idaho—Bureau of Immigration, Labour and Statistics:	
The State of Idaho	1904
Indiana—Department of Statistics:	
Tenth biennial report	1903-1904
Eighth annual report of the Department of Inspection	1904
Maine—Bureau of Industrial and Labour Statistics:	
Eighteenth annual report	1904
Maryland—Bureau of Statistics and Information:	
Thirteenth annual report	1904

Massachusetts—Bureau of Statistics of Labour:

(a) Monthly Journal.

Labour Bulletin of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts:	
Nos. 31 to 35, August, 1904, to May	1905

(b) Annual and Special Reports.

Annual Report.	
Thirty-fifth annual report	1904
Cotton Industry—	
The Cotton Industry in Massachusetts and the Southern States (*from annual report*)	1905
Manufactures—	
Statistics of manufactures—Massachusetts	1903
Report *re* Industrial Chronology (from annual report) for	1904
Wages—	
Mercantile wages and salaries (from annual report)	1904

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Michigan—Bureau of Labour and Industrial Statistics:

	Year.
Annual Reports—	
Twenty-second annual report (with twelfth report on Factory Inspection)	1905
Inspection of Factories—	
Twelfth annual report (as appendix to twenty-first annual report of Bureau)	1904

Minnesota—Bureau of Labour:

Ninth biennial report	1903-1904

Nebraska—Bureau of Labour and Industrial Statistics:

Resources of Nebraska, Bulletin No. 4, October	1904

New Jersey—Bureau of Statistics of Labour and Industries:

Twenty-seventh annual report	1904
Special Report—	
Industrial Betterment Institutions in New Jersey—Manufacturing establishments	1904

New York—Department of Labour:

Quarterly Journal—	
New York Labour Bulletin (quarterly), Nos. 21 to 24, inclusive—June, 1904, to March	1905

North Carolina—Bureau of Labour and Printing:

Eighteenth annual report	1904
Third annual report of the Commissioner of Labour	1903
Twenty-first annual report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics	1903
Eighteenth annual report of Factory Inspection	1903

Ohio—Bureau of Labour Statistics:

Annual Report—	
Twenty-eighth annual report	1904

Oregon—Bureau of Labour Statistics:

First biennial report	1903-1904

Rhode Island—Bureau of Industrial Statistics:

Annual Report—	
Seventeenth annual report	1903

Virginia—Bureau of Labour Statistics:

Seventh annual report	1904

West Virginia—Bureau of Labour:

Biennial Report—	
Eighth biennial report	1903-1904

AUSTRIA.

	Year.
Die Arbeitseinstellungen und Aussperrungen in Oesterreich, während des Jahres	1903
Sociale Rundschau, 5 Jahrgang, Nos. 7 to 12	1904
" 6 " Nos. 1 to 6	1905
Protokolle der siebzehnten Sitzung des Arbeitsbeirathes	1904
" achtzechnten Sitzung des Arbeitsbeirathes	1904
Bericht über die Tätigkeit des K.K. Arbeitsstatischen Ames in Handelsministerium während des Jahres	1903
Bericht über die Täügkeit des K.K. Arbeitsstatischen Amtes in Handelsministerium während des Jahres	1904
Die Arbeitervereine in Cesterreich nach dem stand von 31 Dezember, 1900, seit den en diesen stande bis Ende 1904, Vorgefallen Veränderungen I. Band Tabellauscher, 1 Teil	
Bleivergiftungen in Hütten männischen und Gewerblichen betrieben Ursachen und Bekämpfung. 1 Teil	1905
Erhebung über die Arbeitszeit der Gehilfen und Lehrlinge	1904
Protokolle über die Verhandlungen des Beirats für Arbeiterstatistik, Nr. 10	1905

BELGIUM.

PUBLICATIONS DE L'OFFICE DU TRAVAIL.

(a) Monthly Journal.

Revue du Travail (July to December)	1904
" (January to June)	1905

(b) Annual and Special Reports.

Annuaire de la législation du travail	1904
Rapports annuels de l'Inpection du Travail, 9me Année	1904
Rapport relatif à l'execution de la loi du 31 mars, 1898-1901	1904
Rapport sur les Unions Professionelles légalement reconnues, 1901	1904
Les Salaires dans l'Industrie Gantoise II. Industrie de la Filature du Lin	1904
The Industries, Institutions and Commerce of Belgium	1904

FRANCE.

PUBLICATIONS DU MINISTÈRE DE L'INDUSTRIE ET DU TRAVAIL.

(a) Monthly Journal.

Bulletin de l'*Office du Travail* (Nos. 7 to 12)	1904
" " (Nos. 1 to 6)	1905

(b) Annual and Special Reports.

Annuaire Statistique, Vingt-troiséme volume	1903
Statistique annuelle des institutions d'assistance, année	1902
Statistique des grèves et des recours à conciliation et à l'arbitrage pendant l'année	1903
Statistique annuelle du mouvement de la population, année	1903
Special Reports.	
Le délai-congé	1904
Le répos Hebdomadaire	1904
Les Associations Professionelles Ouvrierès, Tome IV	1904

GERMANY.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE KAISERLICHE STATISTICHE AMT.

	YEAR.
Protokolle über die Verhandlung des Beirats für Arbeiterstatistik. nr. 7, 8, 9	1904
Erhebung über die Arbeitszeit in gewerblichen Fuhrwerksbetrieben veranstattet im Sommer	1903
Statistiches Jahrbuch für des Deutschen Reichs	1903
Atlas und Statistik der Arbeiterversicherung des Deutschen Reichs	1904

HOLLAND.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE 'CENTRAAL BUREAU VOOR DE STATISTICK.'

Revue du Bureau Central des Statistiques du Royaume des Pays-bas, 10me livraison	1904
Revue du Bureau Central des Statistiques du Royaume des Pays-bas, 11me livraison	1905

ITALY.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE OFFICIO DEL LAVORO.

(a) Monthly Journal.

Bulletino dell'Officio del Lavoro, Volume II., August to December	1904
" " " Volume III., January to April	1905

(b) Annual and Special Reports.

Atti del consiglio superiore del Lavoro. III. Sessione Meggio	1904
Caruse nelle Solfare delle Cicilia	1904

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Annual Reports—

Industrial Arbitration Reports and Records :

Vol. III., Parts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	1903-1904

Factories and Shops—

Report on the working of the Factories and Shops Act, &c., during	1903

NEW ZEALAND.

Department of Labour :

(a) Monthly Journal.

Journal of the Department of Labour, Vol. 13 (from July to Dec.)	1904
" " Vol. 14 (from Jan. to June)	1905

(b) Annual Report.

Thirteenth annual report from April, 1903 to March, 1904	1904

(c) Special Report.

List of Industrial Associations and Unions registered under the New Zealand Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, up to September 30	1904

Part II.—Other Publications Relating to Labour.

(Excepting Trade and Labour Journals.)

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

Government Publications.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT.

The Canadian Census: — Year.

The first Census of Canada, 5 vols. 1870-1871
The second census of Canada, 4 vols. 1880-1881
The fourth Census of Canada, vols. 1 and 2 1900-1901

Publications Dealing with Resources and Industrial, Commercial and Labour Conditions in Canada:

Statistical Year-book of Canada for 1903
Geography of the Dominion of Canada, issued under direction of the Honourable the Minister of the Interior 1904

Canadian Forestry Association:

Report of the fifth annual meeting, Ottawa, March 1905

Geological Survey Department:

Annual Report, section of Mineral Statistics and Mines 1904
Report of the Commission on Electro-Thermic Processes for the Smelting of Iron Ores. 1904

Miscellaneous Government Publications:

Canadian Patent Office Record, July, 1904, to June, ... 1905
Reports and other Blue-book publications of the several departments of the Dominion Government for the year ending June 30. . . . . 1904.

(*b*) *Publications of Provincial Governments.*

Prince Edward Island:

Annual Report of the Department of Public Works for 1904
Report of the Provincial Auditor on the Public Accounts 1904
Annual Report of the Prince Edward Island Hospital for the Insane for 1904
Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture for 1904
Annual Report of the Public Schools for 1904

New Brunswick:

Annual report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for 1904

Quebec:

Report of the Commissioner of Colonization and Public Works, containing reports of Inspectors of Factories and Industrial Establishments for the year ending June 30 1904
Inspection of Industrial Establishments and Public Buildings of the province of Quebec 1904
Extracts from the General Report of the Minister of Colonization and Public Works for 1904

	Year.
Ontario:	
Report of the Department of Agriculture for	1903
Thirty-fifth annual report of the Fruit Growers' Association for	1903
Loan Corporations' Statements for	1903
Annual Report of Ontario Fairs and Exhibitions for	1904
Annual Reports of the Live Stock Associations for Ontario for	1903
Report of the Bureau of Industries for	1903
Reports of the Farmers' Institutes of Ontario for	1903-1904
Public Accounts for	1904
Estimates of the Province of Ontario for the year ending December 31, 1904	1904
Sixth annual report of the Department of Fisheries for	1904
Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands for	1904
Nineteenth annual report of the Commissioners for the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park for	1904
Report of the Minister of Education, Part I. (with the statistics of 1903) for	1904
Thirty-third annual report upon the Ontario Institution for the Education of the Blind, Brantford, for	1904
Report of the Inspector of Fumigation appliances	1904
Report on Laws Affecting Children, compiled from the Dominion and Ontario Statutes	1904
Thirty-seventh annual report of the Inspector of Prisons and Reformatories, for the year ending September 30	1904
Twelfth report of the Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children for	1904
Report of the Bureau of Mines for	1903
Report of the Bureau of Mines, Part II., The Lowest ones of Ontario	1904
Report of the Inspector of Insurance and Friendly Societies for the year	1903
Abstract Report of the Inspector of Insurance for	1904
Manitoba:	
Report of the Department of Public Works	1904
North-west Territories:	
Annual report of the Department of Agriculture	1903
British Columbia:	
Annual report of the Minister of Mines for	1904
Report of the Fisheries Commission	1904

II. OTHER CANADIAN PUBLICATIONS.

Publications containing Statistical and Descriptive Information concerning Resources, and Industrial, Commercial and Labour Conditions in Canada:	
Canadian Almanac	1905
Canadian Annual Review of Public Affairs	1904
Canadian Mining Manual, volume XIV.	1904
Publications of Trade Unions and other Labour Organizations:	
Report of the Proceedings of the Twentieth Annual Convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Montreal, September	1904
Proceedings of the Second Annual Convention of the National Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Ottawa, September	1904
Labour Day, 1904, Labour Annual, issued under the auspices of the Allied Trades and Labour Association of Ottawa, September	1904

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

I. GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Publications of the Home Office: YEAR.

Mines and Quarries: General report and statistics for 1903
Part I.—District Statistics.
Part II.—Labour.
Part III.—Output.
Part IV.—Colonial and Foreign Statistics.

Reports of Inspectors of Mines for. 1903
Factories and Workships: Report of Chief Inspector for. 1903
Part I.—Reports.
Fortieth annual report on Alkali, &c., works by the Chief Inspector. Proceedings during the year. 1903
Report on Air Tests in Humid Cotton Weaving Sheds, by Frank Scudden, Esq., F.I.C. 1904
Report on the Construction, Arrangement and fencing of hoists and teagles 1904
Report on the Health of Cornish Miners. 1904

Publications of the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade:

The Board of Trade Journal, published weekly, July to December. . . 1904
" " " January to June . . . 1905
Bulletin of the Imperial Institute. (Issued as a quarterly supplement to the Board of Trade Journal.) Vol. II., Nos. 3, 4, September, December. 1904
Bulletin of the Imperial Institute. (Issued as a quarterly supplement to the Board of Trade Journal.) Vol. III, No. 1, March. 1905
Report on Irish Migratory Labourers. 1905
Accounts relating to the Trade and Commerce of certain Foreign Countries and British Possessions including figures received up to April 30. 1905
Accounts relating to the Trade and Commerce of certain Foreign Countries and British Possessions, including figures received up to May 31. 1905
British and Foreign Trade and Industrial Conditions. (Second series). 1904
Return showing the Countries and Boroughs in which Inspectors have been appointed under the Shops Hours Acts, 1892 to 1895, &c. . . .
Statistical Abstract for the several British Colonies, Possessions and Protectorates in each year from 1889 to. 1903
Statistical Abstract for the Principal and Foreign Countries in each year from 1892 to. 1901-1902

Other Publications of the Board of Trade:

Railway Accidents—
Returns during the three months ending March 31. 1904
Returns during the six months ending June 30. 1904
Returns during the nine months ending September 30. 1904
Returns during the year ending December 31. 1904
Statistical Tables relating to Emigration and Immigration from and into the United Kingdom in the year. 1903

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Publications of the House of Commons: YEAR.

Report from the Standing Committee on Trade (including Agriculture and Fishing, Shipping and Manufactures) on the Shop Hours Bill.. 1904

Return. Technical Education (application of Funds by Local Authorities) during the year.. .. .. .

THE UNITED STATES.

I. GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

(a) *The Federal Government.*

Interstate Commerce Commission—

	Year.
Sixth Annual Report of the Interstate Commerce Commission	1892
Seventh " " " "	1893
Eighth " " " "	1894
Ninth " " " "	1895
Tenth " " " "	1896
Eleventh " " " "	1897
Twelfth " " " "	1898
Thirteenth " " " "	1899
Fourteenth " " " "	1900
Fifteenth " " " "	1901
Sixteenth " " " "	1902
Seventeenth " " " "	1903
Tenth Annual Report on the Statistics of Railways in the United States	1897
Eleventh Annual Report on the Statistics of Railways in the United States	1898
Twelfth Annual Report on the Statistics of Railways in the United States	1899
Thirteenth Annual Report on the Statistics of Railways in the United States	1900
Fourteenth Annual Report on the Statistics of Railways in the United States	1901
Fifteenth Annual Report on the Statistics of Railways in the United States	1902
Eight Hours for Labourers on Government Work. Hearings before the Committee of the United States Senate, First Session, Fifty-seventh Congress	1903

Department of Agriculture—

Year-book of the Department of Agriculture for	1903
Bulletins of the Department of Agriculture	1904-1905
Crop Reporter, published monthly by authority of the Secretary of Agriculture, July to December	1904
January to June	1905

Merchant Marine Commission—

Hearings on the Southern Coast and at Washington, D.C., Vols. I., II., and III	1904

Other Publications:

Report of the Director of the Census concerning the operations of the Bureau for the year	1903-04

Trade Union Literature—

American Federation of Labour reports (12 vol.), 1881, 1882, 1884, 1887, 1888-89, 1890, 1892, 1896-97, 1898-99, 1900-01, 1902	1903

FRANCE.

	Year.
Publications of Le Musée Social:	
Annales, Revues mensuelles, Nos. 6 to 12. 1904, Nos. 1 to 5	1905
Mémoires et Documents, supplément aux annales, Nos. 6 to 12, 1904, Nos. 1 to 5	1905
Other Publications:	
Caisse d'Epargne et de Provoyance des Bouches du Rhone. Raport et comptes rendus pour l'année	1904

RUSSIA.

Publications of La Société Imperiale libre économique:	
Travaux de la Société Impériale libre Economique, No. 3	1904

SPAIN.

Publications of El Instituto de Reformes Socials Informe referente à las Mines de Vizcaya	1904
Memoria que obtuva accessit en el concursa Albierto par Inciativa de S. M. el Rey ante el Instituto de Reformes Socieles	1904
Memoria acerca de la Informecion Agrarie en ambes Castillas	1904
Memoria acerca del empleo de explosevas de Segireded	1905

SWITZERLAND.

Publications of the International Labour Office, Bâsle:	
Bulletin de l'Office International du travail, 3ème année, Nos. 6 to 12; 4ème année, Nos. 1 to 6	1904-1905

Part III.—Trade and Labour Journals.

Advance Advocate. Official Organ of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees. Vol. XIII., 1904, Vol. XIV., Nos. 1 to 6, January to June	1905
American Federationist. Vol. XI., Nos. 7 to 12, July to December, 1904, Vol. XII., 1 to 6, January to June	1905
American Industries. Vol. III., and IV., July, 1904, to June	1905
Blacksmiths' Journal. Vol. V., Nos. 7 to 12, July to December, 1904, Vol. VI., Nos. 1 to 6, January to June	1905
Boilermakers and Shipbuilders' Journal. Vol. XVI., 1904, Vol. XVII., Nos. 1 to 6, January to June	1905
Bookbinder, International. Vol. V., Nos. 7 to 12, July to December, 1904; Vol. VI., Nos. 1 to to 6, January to June	1905
Bookseller and Stationer. Vol. XX., Nos. 7 to 12, July to December, 1904; Vol. XXI., Nos. 1 to 6, January to June	1905
Bricklayer and Mason. Vol. VII., Nos. 7 to 12, July to December, 1904; Vol. VIII., Nos. 1 to 6, January to June	1905
Bridgemen's Magazine. Vol. III., Nos. 6 to 11, January to June	1905
Broom Maker. Vols. V. and VI., July, 1904, to June	1905
Bulletin of the National Metal Trades Association, Vol. I	1901
Bulletin Mensuel, publiée par La Chambre de Commerce Francaise de Montréal, Nos. 132 to 144, July, 1904, to June	1905

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YEAR.

Canada Lumberman. Vol. XXIV., Nos. 7 to 12, July to December, 1904; Vol. XXV., Nos. 1 to 6, January to June. 1905
Canadian Architect and Builder. Vol. XVII., Nos. 7 to 12, July to December, 1904. Vol. XVIII., Nos. 1 to 6, January to June. 1905
Canadian Baker and Confectioner. Vol. XVI., 1904, Vol. XVII., Nos. 1 to 6, January to June. 1905
Canadian Dry Goods Review. Vol. XIV., Nos. 7 to 12, July to December, 1904; Vol. XV., Nos. 1 to 6, January to June 1905
Canadian Electrical News. Vol. XIV., Nos. 7 to 12, July to December, 1904; Vol. XV., Nos. 1 to 6, January to June. 1905
Canadian Engineer. Vol. XI., Nos. 7 to 12, July to December, 1904; Vol. XII., Nos. 1 to 6, January to June. 1905
Canadian Grocer. Vol. XVIII., July, 1903, to December, 1904; Vol. XIX., January to June. 1905
Canadian Contract Record. Vol. XV., No. 32, July; Vol. XVI., No. 18, July, 1904, to June. 1905
Canadian Journal of Commerce. Vol. LXIX, July to December, 1904; Vol. LX, January to June. 1905
Canadian Journal of Fabrics. Vol. XXI., Nos. 7 to 12, July to December, 1904; Vol. XXII., Nos. 1 to 6, January to June. . . . 1905
Canadian Machinery. Vol. I., January to June. 1905
Canadian Manufacturer. Vols. XL. and LI., July, 1904 to June. . . . 1905
Canadian Mining Review. Vol. XXIII., Nos. 7 to 12, July to December, 1904; Vol. XXIV., Nos. 1 to 6, January to June. 1905
Carpenter, The. Vol. XXIV., Nos. 7 to 12, July to December, 1904; Vol. XXV, Nos. 1 to 6, January to June. 1905
Carriage and Wagon Workers' Journal. Vol. VI., Nos. 2 to 6, February to June. 1905
Cigar Makers' Official Journal. Vol. XXIX., July, 1904, to June. . 1905
Coast Seamen's Journal. Vols. XVII. and XVIII., July, 1904, to June. 1905
Commercial Intelligence. July, 1904, to June. 1905
Commercial Telegraphers' Journal. Vol. II., Nos. 5 to 12; Vol. III., Nos. 1 to 6, May, 1904, to June 1905
Coopers' International Journal. Vol. XIII., Nos. 7 to 12, July to December, 1904; Vol. XIV., Nos. 1 to 6, January to June. 1905
Dun's Review. Vols. XII and XIII, July, 1904, to June. 1905
Electric Railway Motormen's Magazine, Vols. I, II, Jan. 1903 to June 1905
Electrical Worker, Vol. IV., No. 9, to Vol. V., No. 8, July, 1904, to June 1905
Garment Workers' Weekly Bulletin, February to June. 1905
Granite Cutters' Journal. Vols. XXVIII. and XXIX., July, 1904, to June. 1905
Hardware and Metal. Vols. XVI. and XVII., July, 1904 to June 1905
Horseshoers' Monthly Magazine. Vol. V., Nos. 7 to 12, Vol. V., Nos. 1 to 6, July, 1903, to June 1904
Industrial Banner. July, 1904, to June 1905
Industrial Canada. Vol. V. 1904-1905
Insurance and Financial Review. Vol. I., Nos. 1 to 6, Jan. to June 1905
International Musician. Vol. V., No. 7 to Vol. VI., No. 12. Jan., 1904, to June. 1905
Iron Moulders' Journal. Vol. XL., Nos. 7 to 12, July to Dec., 1904; Vol. XLI., Nos. 1 to 6, January to June 1905
Journal des Correspondences, Organe Officiel des Syndicats du Parti Ouvrier Bege, 2ème année, July, 1904, to June. 1905

	YEAR.
Labour Co-Partnership. Vol. 1à., No. 1, to Vol. XI., No. 6, January, 1903, to June	1905
Labourers' Journal. Nos. 1 to 19, January, 1904 to June	1905
Lather, The. Vol. IV., Nos. 7 to 12, July to December, 1904; Vol. V., Nos. 1 to 6, January to June	1905
Leather Workers on Horse Goods Journal. Vol. VI., Nos. 5 to 12; Vol. VII., Nos. 1 to 10, January, 1904, to June	1905
Locomotive Engineers' Journal. Vol. XXXVIII., Nos. 7 to 12, July to December, 1904; Vol. XXXIX., Nos. 1 to 6, January to June	1905
Locomotive Firemen's Magazine. Vols. XXXVI. and XXXVII., July, 1904, to June	1905
Machinists' Monthly Journal. Vol. XVI., Nos. 7 to 12, July to Dec., 1904; Vol. XVII., Nos. 1 to 6, January to June	1905
Marine Review. Vols. XXX. and XXXI., July, 1904, to June	1905
Maritime Mining Record. July, 1904, to June	1905
Meat Cutters' (Amalgamated) and Butcher Workmen's Journal. July, 1904, to June	1905
Metal Polishers and Buffers' Journal. Vol. XIV., Nos. 1 to 6, Jan. to June	1905
Miners' Magazine. July, 1904, to June	1905
Mine Workers (United) Journal. February to June	1905
Mixer and Server. Vol. XIII., Nos. 7 to 12, July to December, 1904; Vol. XIV., Nos. 1 to 6, January to June	1905
Monetary Times and Trade Review. July, 1904, to June	1905
Moniteur des Syndicats Ouvriers. Vol. January to June	1905
Motorman and Conductor. Vol. XII., No. 5, to Vol. XIII., No. 4, July, 1904, to June	1905
National Builder. Vols. XXXIX. and XL., July, 1904, to June	1905
Open Shop, The. Vol. IV., Nos. 1 to 6, January to June	1905
Pacific Lumber Trade Journal. Vol X., Nos. 3 to 12, Vol. XI., Nos. 1 and 2, July, 1904, to June	1905
Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers' Journal. Vol. XVIII., Nos. 7 to 12, Vol. XIX., Nos. 1 to 6, July, 1904, to June	1905
Pattern Makers' Journal. Vol. XIII., Nos. 7 to 12, Vol. XIV., Nos. 1 to 6, July, 1904, to June	1905
Piano and Organ Workers' Journal. Vol. VI., Nos. 7 to 12, Vol. VII., Nos. 1 to 6, July, 1904, to June	1905
Plumbers, Gas and Steamfitters' Journal, Vol. V., Nos 1 to 5, January to June	1905
Printer and Publisher. Vol. XIII., Nos. 7 and 12, Vol. XIV., Nos. 1 to 6, July, 1904, to June	1905
Provincial Workmen. November, 1904, to June	1905
Railroad Freight and Baggageman. Vol. II., No. 11, to Vol. III., No. 10, July, 1904, to June	1905
Railroad Telegrapher. Vol. XXI., Nos. 7 to 12, Vol. XXII., Nos. 1 to 6, July, 1904, to June	1905
Railroad Trainmen's Journal. Vol. XXI., 7 to 12, Vol. XXII., Nos. 1 to 6, July, 1904, to June	1905
Railway and Locomotive Engineering. Vol. XVII., Nos. 7 to 12, Vol. XVIII., Nos. 1 to 6, July, 1904, to June	1905
Railway Carmen's Journal. Vol. IX., Nos. 7 to 12, Vol. X., Nos. 1	
Railway Clerk. Vols. II., III. to Vol. IV., No. 6, January, 1903, to June	1905
Railway and Shipping World. July, 1904, to June	1905
to 6, July, 1904, to June	1905
Railway Conductor, Vol. XXI., Nos. 7 to 12, XXII., Nos. 1 to 6, July, 1904, to June	1905

YEAR.

Retail Clerks' International Advocate. Vol. XII., Nos. 1 to 6., January to June. 1905
Shoe and Leather Journal, Vol. XVII., Nos. 7 to 12, Vol. XVIII., Nos. 1 to 6, July, 1904, to June. 1905
Shoe Workers' Journal. Vol. V., Nos. 7 to 12, Vol. VI., Nos. 1 to 6, July, 1904, to June. 1905
Stationary Fireman's Journal, Vol. VI. 1904-1905
Stove Mounters' Journal. Vol. IX., Nos. 7 to 12, Vol. X. Nos. 1 to 6, July, 1904, to June. 1905
Switchman's Union Journal. Vol. VI., Nos. 9 to 12, Vol. VII., Nos. 1 to 8, July, 1904, to June. 1905
Tailor, The. Vol. XV. 1904-1905
Tobacco Worker. Vol. VIII., Nos. 7 to 12, Vol. IX., Nos. 1 to 6, July, 1904, to June. 1905
Toiler. July, 1904, to May. 1905
Trade Unionist. July, 1904, to June. 1905
Typographical Journal. Vol. XXII., Vol. XXIII., Nos. 1 to 6, Jan., 1904, to June. 1905
Union Labour Advocate. Vol. IV., Nos. 11 and 12, Vol. V., Nos. 1 to 10, July, 1904, to June. 1905

OTHER PERIODICALS.

ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION PUBLICATIONS.

Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Vols. XXIII., XXIV., July, 1904, to June. 1905
Charities. Vols. XI., XII., July, 1904, to June. 1905
Economic Review. Vol. XIV., Nos. 3 and 4, Vol. XV., Nos. 1 and 2 1904-1905
Factory Inspector, The. Vol. I., 1902-1903, Vol. II., Nos. 3 and 4 Vol. III., Nos. 1 and 2, July, 1904, to June. 1905
Journal of Political Economy. Vol. XII., No. 4 to Vol. XIII., No. 3 1904-1905
National Civic Federation Review. Vol. I., No. 5, to Vol. II., No. 3, July, 1904, to June. 1905
Outlook, The. July, 1904, to June. 1905
Political Science, Quarterly. Vol. XIX., No. 3, to Vol. XX., No. 2, September, 1904, to June. 1905
Quarterly Journal of Economics. Vol. XIX. 1904-1905
Quarterly Review. 1904-1905
Royal Statistical Society, Journal of. Vol. LXVII., Parts 3, 4, Vol. LXVIII., Parts 1, 2. 1904-1905
Social Service. Vol. XI., Nos. 1 and 2, January and April. 1905

XI. THE CIRCULATION OF THE 'LABOUR GAZETTE.'

The *Gazette* is published in both French and English, which involves the keeping of separate records, separate mailing lists, and the printing of all notices and the reading of all proofs in both languages. On account of a subscription being charged for the *Gazette,* and the circulation being as large as it is, a great deal of work, in the nature of entries, forwarding subscription accounts, acknowledging receipts, sending out renewal blanks, preparing mailing lists, changing addresses of subscribers, &c., &c., is necessitated. During the year a number of sample copies of the *Gazette* have also been mailed from the department.

During the fiscal year 1904-1905 the average monthly circulation of the *Labour Gazette* on account of paid subscriptions was 6,706. The following figures will show the total circulation as it was on the last day of the fiscal year: Annual subscriptions, 6,645; free distribution, 3,717; total circulation, 10,362.

Under exchanges are included *Gazettes* sent to public departments of the governments, both federal and provincial in this and other countries, and to the proprietors of trade papers and labour journals in exchange for their publications. On the free list are included copies sent to members of both Houses of Parliament, Canadian commercial agents, public libraries, boards of trade, libraries of educational institutions, local newspapers and the officers of organizations supplying from time to time information requested by the department. The following summary will show the division of copes mailed on account of exchange and free list:—

Exchange List.

Departments of governments (including federal, provincial and foreign governments and their officers)	372
Trade papers and labour journals	119
	491

Free List.

Free Public Libraries and Libraries of Educational Institutions	91
Members of Parliament and Senators	294
Boards of Trade	222
Newspapers	646
Labour Organizations	1,859
Correspondents (three copies to each)	114
	3,226

In connection with the circulation of the *Labour Gazette* for the twelve months ending June 30, 1905, 5,684 letters were received, 4,599 of these had reference to subscriptions of the *Labour Gazette*, 209 to change of address of subscribers, and 876 to other matters connected with the branch.

For the same period, 17,541 pieces of mail matter were dispatched from this branch, 15,160 being letters containing notices, accounts, or receipts for subscriptions; 575 other communications in connection with the circulation of the *Gazette;* 1,806 were parcels.

XII. THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE 'LABOUR GAZETTE' AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS.

The *Labour Gazette* is mailed from the offices of the Department of Labour. This work necessitates the preparation of a mailing list, its constant revision. also each month the enclosing and addressing of copies of the *Gazette* to names and addresses given on the mailing list. To expedite delivery, the several copies of the *Gazette* are also sorted at the Department of Labour and distributed into mail bags, suitably labelled, for their destination in the several localities throughout the Dominion. Not only is time saved in this way, but the work of the employees of the city post office is also considerably lessened.

In addition to copies of the *Gazette* mailed regularly each month to subscribers, or as exchanges, &c., a number of *Gazettes* are sent out from time to time as samples. Single copies are also mailed from day to day in reply to requests for the same, or in connection with answers sent by the department to inquiries on subjects which may be dealt with, either in part or in whole, in the *Labour Gazette*. Not only does the department distribute in this way, the current numbers of the *Gazette*, but the department is obliged to keep on file a limited number of all copies already issued.

During the fiscal year 1904-05, a total of 104,045 copies in English and 29,981 copies in French, of individual numbers of Volume V. of the *Labour Gazette* were distributed; also 13,532 copies in English and 627 copies in French of individual numbers of the *Gazette* of previous years, making a total distribution for the year of 148,185 copies, or an average monthly distribution of 12,248.

In addition to numbers of the *Labour Gazette* distributed, there were mailed from the department 248 copies of bound volumes of the *Labour Gazette*, 175 copies of the report and evidence of the Royal Commission appointed to investigate the causes of Industrial Disputes in British Columbia; 1,396 copies of the Award of the Board of Arbitration in the dispute between the Grand Trunk Railway Company and certain of its telegraphers; 880 copies of the Report of Evidence of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the alleged employment of aliens by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company; 5,585 copies of the Report and Evidence of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the employment of aliens by the Père Marquette Railway Company; 2,084 copies of the Report and Evidence of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the influx of Italian labourers into Montreal and the alleged fraudulent practices of employment agencies; 185 copies of a report on Methods adopted in carrying out Government Clothing Contracts. In addition to the distribution of these several reports, communications in the nature of circular letters having reference to investigations being made by the department and miscellaneous publications of one kind and another, were mailed to the number of 15,440, making a total in all of 173,993 separate communications or publications mailed by the department through its distribution branch, in addition to the correspondence of other branches of the department.

The following table is arranged to show by months the number and nature of the publications mailed from the distribution branch of the department during the fiscal year 1904-05:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, V. A.R., No. 23.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF 'LABOUR GAZETTES' AND OTHER DEPARTMENTAL PUBLICATIONS MAILED FROM THE DISTRIBUTION BRANCH OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1905.

NAME OF PUBLICATION.	MONTHS.												Total Number of Publications distributed 1904-05.
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	
Labour Gazette, Vol. V., English	9,750	8,650	8,700	8,650	8,400	8,439	8,500	8,476	8,500	8,480	9,090	8,650	101,015
" " V., French	2,650	2,500	2,600	2,358	2,480	2,450	2,600	2,587	2,480	2,476	2,300	2,500	29,981
" " 1, 2, 3 and 4, English	200	180	90	25	112	500	400	200	50	35	120	11,620	13,532
" " 1, 2, 3, and 4, French	50	20	35	12	40	90	50	48	20	12	100	150	627
" bound volumes	16	7	20	6	24	75	29	49	3	4	8	7	248
Report and evidence of Royal Commission on Industrial Disputes in British Columbia	20	30	25	15	20	19	21	16	4	1	3	1	175
Copies of award of arbitrators in re disputes between G.T.R Co. and Telegraphers								1,363	33				1,396
Report and evidence of Royal Commission re employment of aliens by Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Co								40	800	40			880
Report of Royal Commission re employment of aliens by Pere Marquette Railway Co											4,000	1,585	5,585
Report and evidence of Royal Com. re influx of Italians at Montreal and fraudulent practices of employment agencies									2,000	80	4		2,084
Report on methods adopted in carrying out government clothing contracts												*180	185
Miscellaneous publications, circular letters, &c								385	1,585		1,858	11,62	15,410
Total publications, etc., mailed from the Distribution Branch during the fiscal year 1904-05													174,178

* For year.

XIII. INQUIRIES, CORRESPONDENCE AND OTHER DEPARTMENTAL WORK.

No part of the work of the department has grown more, both in extent and importance, than that which has to do with the answering of the inquiries from a variety of sources in regard to subjects connected directly or indirectly with industrial and labour questions and conditions in the Dominion. Wherever it has been possible to do so, an effort has been made to supply comprehensive and accurate statements in regard to the subject-matter of the several inquiries, though, in a number of cases, this has involved special investigations and considerable research on the part of members of the staff. An effort has been made to anticipate probable requests for information and to have at hand ready means of supplying the same by preparation for publication in the *Labour Gazette* of special articles, such as were of immediate practical value, and it was believed would be of service in answering inquiries of this kind.

A detailed classification of all legislation touching, directly or indirectly, on labour either in the Acts of the several provincial legislatures or in the Statutes of the Dominion, on a card catalogue basis, whereby immediate reference may be made to the section or sections of any Act to which it may be desired to refer, has been in course of preparation. This card index of labour legislation is a work which has been carried on continuously for the past two or three years, and has been brought nearly to completion within the past fiscal year. It has proved invaluable as a means of assisting the department in supplying information in regard to labour legislation generally.

A similar index has been in course of preparation during the past two or three years in connection with reports and publications generally having to do with industrial and labour matters. This is a work which it is possible to continue to advantage almost indefinitely, but which is of the very greatest service and most necessary in connection with the proper answering of inquiries of a general nature, as well as a source of information and supplementary guide in connection with any investigation which may be undertaken. Several thousand cards, containing references to sources of information on subjects concerning which the department is likely to have inquiries made or which were matters of investigation, have been prepared in this way, classified and alphabetically arranged in a reference card catalogue in connection with the library of the department. A card reference catalogue of labour organizations in the Dominion, which was commenced in previous years, has also been revised and brought up to date during the year, and a similar card reference catalogue of employers' associations added. A beginning was also made during the year in the formation of a card reference catalogue on wages and prices in the several localities of the Dominion, covering a number of years. This is a work which is also capable of indefinite extension, but which is of the very greatest importance in supplying answers to inquiries on these two important matters in connection with the standard of living and the progress of industry generally through the Dominion.

The following, taken from among requests received at the department during the year, will serve to indicate the variety of information upon which information has been sought, as well as some of the sources from which these requests have been made.

(*a*) *Requests from Governments or Government Offices in Great Britain, British Colonies and Foreign Countries.*

Inspector of Factories and Awards, Gisborne, New Zealand.—Information as to factory inspection in Canada.

Bureau of Navigation, Department of Commerce and Labour, Washington.—Information as to and transmittal of amendments to 'An Act to encourage the development of the Sea Fisheries and the building of Fishing Vessels.'

Imperial Statistical Bureau, Berlin, Germany.—Information as to the growth and present position of labour organizations in Canada, and transmittal of departmental documents.

Director of Imperial German System of Insurance, Germany.—Information as to resources and industries of certain cities in Canada—Winnipeg, Montreal, Vancouver.

Department of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, Rome (through Italian Consul General in Canada.)—Information as to and transmittal of copy of Militia Act, containing provisions in regard to the intervention of the militia during strikes.

Department of Immigration, Argentine Republic (through Consul at Toronto).—Information as to the average daily wages of different classes of labour in Canada.

Canadian Commercial Agent in Australia (through Department of Commerce).—Information as to and transmittal of Canadian Alien Labour Acts.

British Boards of Trade.—Information as to number of persons employed and hours of labour in various industries.

Governor of the State of Colorado, U.S.A.—Transmittal of report and information concerning British Columbia Labour Disputes Commission.

Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Italy (through request of Consul General for Italy to the Prime Minister).—Information *re* present or proposed laws concerning strikes on public services, and more particularly on railways. Transmittal of documents.

(*b*) *Requests from Public Bodies, Societies and Organizations.*

Departments of the Federal Government.—Information prepared for the Department of Justice *re* proposed manufacture of cane-seated chairs by prison labour.

Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, Hamilton.—Information as to cost of living in Canada.

Plasterers' Union, Winnipeg.—Information as to action of department in preventing fraudulent immigration.

Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Toronto.—Information as to the number of strikes and lockouts in Canada during fiscal year, 1904.

Hamilton Board of Trade, Hamilton.—Information *re* wages earned and cost of living in Canada, and transmittal of documents containing information.

Education and Publication Committee of the Montreal League for the Prevention of Tuberculosis.—Supplying list of trade unions in Canada.

Ironclad Lodge, No. 55, P.W.A., Londonderry, N.S.—Information as to law regarding timbering of ore mines.

Dalhousie College, Halifax, N.S.—Information as to trade unions, strikes, &c., for material for intercollegiate debate on labour unions.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, Hamilton, Ont.—Information as to prison-made boots and shoes in Canada.

Employers' Association of Toronto, Ont.—Information as to female labour, and cost of living in Canada.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Rat Portage, Ont.—Information as to laws for protection of employees on railways, Compensation Acts, &c.

National Civic Federation, New York.—Information as to union label legislation—transmittal of copy of Bill.

Library of Reform Club, New York.—Information upon housing in Canadian cities.

Toronto District Labour Council, Toronto.—Information as to list of licensed brewers, cigar manufacturers, &c.

Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, Winnipeg.—Information as to cost of living.

Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Toronto.—Information as to number of hands employed in certain manufacturing industries in Canada.

Presbyterian Church in Canada.—Information supplied (to Rev. Dr. Ramsay, Ottawa) *re* cost of living.

Liberal Club, St. George, N.B.—Information as to rates of wages and hours of granite cutters in Scotland.

Greenwood Miners' Union, No. 22, W. F. of M.—Information as to deportation of aliens under finding of Commissioner *re* G.T.P. surveys.

Secretary of Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Ottawa.—Information *re* labour organizations in Canada. Transmittal of list.

Amalgamated Society of Engineers, Kingston.—Information *re* rates of wages, hours of employment, &c., for transmittal to executive of Society in England to assist in making agreement between managers of railway companies, &c., and members of society.

International Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-way Employees, St. Louis.—Information *re* publication of Canada Postal Guide.

International Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-way Employees, Morris, Man.—Information as to wages and cost of living, and as to schedules of wages in contracts for public buildings.

Stove Mounters and Steel Range Workers' International Association, Detroit.—Information as to labour organizations in Canada. Transmittal of directory of labour unions.

United Mine Workers of America, Bellevue, Alta.—Information as to Italian labourers, and as to the law respecting hiring and contracts.

Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Edmonton, Alta.—Information as to the manner in which government work is tendered for, and concerning payment of current rates on government work.

District 15, United Mine Workers of America, Pueblo, Col.—Transmittal of annual reports of department.

Socialist Party of British Columbia.—Transmittal of annual reports of department and other documents.

(c) *Requests from Individuals.*

Requests for information from individuals were similar in their nature to the requests received from government departments, public bodies, societies and organizations, though the number of requests was very much larger and the variety of subjects upon which information was sought more extensive. Particularly noticeable, in this connection, has been the large number of requests received from students at universities, from writers and persons engaged on special investigations, for information in connection with subjects to be dealt with in debates or in the preparation of essays, reports, theses and other publications.

A feature worthy of mention is the number of persons who have visited the department during the year with a view to seeing the nature of its work or of general information in regard to some particular phase thereof. Among the number have been some of the most eminent of living economists, social reformers and public men, many of them from Great Britain and the United States; also prominent labour leaders, factory inspectors, employers and workingmen.

THE ACT TO RESTRICT THE IMPORTATION OF ALIENS.

During the year the department has supplied information to large numbers of parties in regard to the Alien Labour Acts, and the method of proceeding under the law

as amended in 1906. Where convictions have been obtained in the local courts, the department has been the means of securing for the persons who have laid the information as to the law having been violated, 50 per cent of the fines imposed as a penalty for the infraction of the Act.

In consequence of the special commissions appointed by the government to inquire into the alleged employment of aliens on the Grand Trunk Pacific surveys and by the Père Marquette Railway Company on its line in Canada, the correspondence of the department, occasional in connection with the administration of the Alien Labour Acts, has been exceptional both in volume and importance during the year. Particularly gratifying in this connection has been the number of communications received from labour organizations, societies and individuals expressive of the appreciation felt by the parties of the service rendered to Canadians through the action of the department in these matters.

OTHER WORK.

Among other work which has been done in the department during the year, and which necessitated an amount of clerical labour, has been the proof-reading of the *Labour Gazette* and of the reports and evidence of the several Royal Commissions issued by the department during the year, as well as the proof of the annual report to parliament. A carefully prepared index to volume 5 of the *Labour Gazette,* and indices to the names of witnesses and points in connection with the evidence of the several commissions have also been made.

XIV. REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The revenue of the department is derived from the sale of the *Labour Gazette*, the subscription rate of which is 20 cents per anuum. Single copies are supplied at the rate of 3 cents each, or 20 cents per dozen. Bound volumes of the *Gazette*, including the issues of each year, are sold at the rate of 50 cents per copy.

REVENUE.

The following statement of receipts from subscriptions, and the sale of single and bound copies of the *Gazette* during the fiscal year 1904-05, shows that the net revenue derived by the government from this source has amounted to $1,211.13.

STATEMENT OF THE REVENUE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1905.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES V.A.R., NO. 24

June 30, 1905.

Amount received from subscriptions to *Labour Gazette*..		$1,210 73
Sale of single and bound copies		39 82
		$1,250 55
LESS.		
Commission on subscriptions	$38 35	
Fees paid for postal notes, transmitting amounts due as commission on subscription..	57	
Refund of subscription..	50	
		39 42
Net revenue..		$1,211 13

EXPENDITURE.

The total expenditure of the department for the fiscal year 1904-05, exclusive of amounts specially voted to meet expenses of Royal Commission, was $45,215.35. This amount includes salaries of resident members of the staff, salaries of correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*, the printing, binding and mailing of the *Gazette*, and other expenses on account of printing incurred by the department; all expenses on stationery account, travelling expenses of Fair Wages officers in the preparation of schedules of wages for insertion in government contracts and the investigation of alleged violations of conditions; travelling and other expenses in connection with the settlement of industrial disputes under the Conciliation Act, the purchase of books for the library, and all other expenses of the department.

The expenditure incurred during the year on account of Royal Commissions appointed to inquire into the alleged employment of aliens by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, and the influx of Italian labourers to Montreal, as well as on account of the printing of the reports, and evidence taken before the Commissions, amounted to $3,794.58.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. L. MACKENZIE KING,
Deputy Minister of Labour.

RETURN

OF

BY-ELECTIONS

FOR THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

HELD

DURING THE YEAR 1905

BY

H. G. LAMOTHE,

CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY FOR CANADA.

RAPPORT

SUR LES

ELECTIONS PARTIELLES

POUR LA

CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES DU CANADA

TENUES

DURANT L'ANNÉE 1905

PAR

H. G. LAMOTHE,

GREFFIER DE LA COURONNE EN CHANCELLERIE POUR LE CANADA

OTTAWA

PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1906

[No. 37—1906.]

REPORT

OF THE

CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY

RAPPORT

DU

GREFFIER DE LA COURONNE EN CHANCELLERIE

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY FOR CANADA.
OTTAWA, January 5, 1906.

To the Right Honourable
Sir WILFRID LAURIER, G.C.M.G.,
Prime Minister and President of the Privy Council.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report on the By-Elections held during the year 1905, numbering twelve in all, five being by acclamation.

A statement of votes polled, rejected and spoiled ballots, and number of polling stations is appended, as well as a list of returning officers with their occupation and addresses.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. G. LAMOTHE,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery for Canada.

STATEMENT of Votes polled in each Electoral District, of Rejected and Spoiled Ballots, and number of Polling Stations

BY-ELECTIONS, 1905.

Electoral Districts.	Votes Polled.	Rejected Ballots.	Spoiled Ballots.	Number of Polling Districts.
Wright, Que.	4,272	8	15	57
London, Ont.	8,832	57	40	44
Oxford North, Ont.	5,352	7	9	47
York North, Ont.	4,964	16	19	39
Antigonish, N.S.	2,415	5	0	18
Lambton West, Ont.	5,450	16	16	58
Wentworth, Ont.	5,947	22	19	50
Totals.	37,232	131	118	313

BUREAU DU GREFFIER DE LA COURONNE EN CHANCELLERIE POUR LE CANADA,
OTTAWA, 5 janvier 1905.

Au Très Honorable
Sir WILFRID LAURIER, G.C.M.G.,
Premier Ministre et Président du Conseil privé.

MONSIEUR,—J'ai l'honneur de soumettre mon rapport des élections partielles tenues pendant l'année 1905, douze en tout, dont cinq par acclamation.

Ci-joint est un état des votes enregistrés, des bulletins rejetés et gâtés, et du nombre des arrondissements de votation, ainsi qu'une liste des officiers-rapporteurs avec leurs adresses.

J'ai l'honneur d'être, monsieur,

Votre obéissant serviteur,

H. G. LAMOTHE,
Greffier de la Couronne en Chancellerie pour le Canada.

ÉTAT des votes enregistrés, des bulletins rejetés et gâtés, et nombre des arrondissements de votation.

ÉLECTIONS PARTIELLES, 1905.

Districts électoraux.	Votes enregistrés.	Bulletins rejetés.	Bulletins gâtés.	Nombre d'arrondissements de votation.
Wright, Qué	4,272	8	15	57
London, Ont	8,832	57	40	14
Oxford-Nord, Ont	5,352	7	9	47
York-Nord, Ont	4,964	16	19	39
Antigonish, N.-E	2,415	5	0	18
Lambton-Ouest, Ont	5,450	16	16	58
Wentworth, Ont	5,947	22	19	50
Totaux	37,232	131	118	313

BY-ELECTIONS HELD DURING THE YEAR 1905.

ELECTIONS PARTIELLES TENUES PENDANT L'ANNEE 1905.

LIST OF RETURNING OFFICERS—LISTE DES OFFICIERS RAPPORTEURS.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—PROVINCE D'ONTARIO.

Electoral District. — District électoral.	Returning Officer. — Officier rapporteur.	Occupation.	Residence.
Carleton	P. J. Coffee	Registrar of County of Carleton	Ottawa.
Lambton West Riding (Division Ouest)	William Douglas	Farmer	Camlachie.
London	Urban A. Buchner	Barrister	London.
Oxford North Riding (Division Nord)	James Brady	Sheriff	Wodstock.
Toronto Centre Riding (Division Centre)	Peter Ryan	Registrar	Toronto.
Wentworth	W. E. S. Knowles	Barrister	Dundas.
York North Riding (Division Nord)	Sylvester H. Lundy	Publisher	Aurora.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—PROVINCE DE QUÉBEC.

Lévis	L. N. Carrier	Registrar	Lévis.
Quebec Centre Riding (Division Centre)	G. A. Paradis	Notary	Quebec.
Wright	Pierre H. Durocher	Merchant	Hull.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA—PROVINCE DE LA NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE.

Antigonish	D. D. Chisholm	Sheriff	Antigonish.

NORTH WEST TERRITORIES—TERRITOIRES DU NORD-OUEST.

Edmonton	Peter E. Butchart	Real Estate Agent	Edmonton.

BY-ELECTIONS 1905 ELECTIONS PARTIELLES 1905

Return of the By-Elections held during the Year 1905.

Rapport des élections partielles tenues pendant l'année 1905.

Electoral District. / *District électoral.*	Polling Divisions. / *Arrondissements de votation.*	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision. / *Noms des Candidats et nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.*	Total Number of Valid Votes polled in each Subdivision. / *Nombre total de votes valides donnés dans chaque subdivision.*	Number of rejected Ballots. / *Nombre de bulletins rejetés.*	Number of spoiled Ballots. / *Nombre de bulletins gâtés.*	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters' List in each subdivision. / *Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste revisée des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.*	Population in each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1901. / *Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le recensement de 1901.*	Remarks. / *Observations.*
Province of Quebec. / *Province de Québec.*								
QUEBEC, Centre Riding. *(Division Centre.)* Date of Election, January 19, 1905. *Date de l'élection, 19 janvier 1905.*	Arthur Lachance, acclamation.						20,366	
Province of Ontario. / *Province d'Ontario.*								
CARLETON. Date of Election, February 4, 1905. *Date de l'élection, 4 février 1905.*	Robert Laird Borden, acclamation.						19,377	

WRIGHT.

Date of Election, February 13, 1905.

Date de l'élection, 13 février 1905.

		Louis Cousineau.	E. B. Devlin.	J. M. McDougall.					
Eardley	No. 1		22	32	54	1		184	
"	" 2		35	55	90			200	
Kensington	" 3		4	16	20			124	
Hinks	" 4	7	31	7	45			150	
"	" 5		14	1	15			82	
Aumond	" 6		10	4	14		1	129	
Pointe Gatineau	" 7	83	11	4	98			139	
"	" 8	80	7	17	104			182	
Egan	" 9		4	8	12		1	81	
"	" 10	1	58	3	62		1	144	
Masham	" 11	4	49	10	63			207	
"	" 12		12	60	72			164	
Wakefield	" 13	1	24	51	76			167	
"	" 14		25	7	32			78	
" East (*Est*)	" 15	1	1	2	[1] 6			92	[1] Should be 7 / *Devrait être* 7
Ironside	" 16		19	13	32	1		67	
Chelsea Upper	" 17		38	25	63			150	
" Lower	" 18		15	11	26			90	
Hull South (*Sud*)	" 19	1	30	49	80			240	
"	" 20		19	53	72			208	
" East (*Est*)	" 21	8	2	2	12			35	
"	" 22	1	37	16	54			211	
Wright	" 23		66	22	88			251	
"	" 24		16		16			52	
Templeton East (*Est*)	" 25	2	57	37	96			287	
"	" 26	8	24	23	55			182	
" West (*Ouest*)	" 27	14	5	32	51			154	
"	" 28	1	47	6	54			183	
Low	" 29		64	8	72			145	
"	" 30		46		46			111	
Aylwin	" 31	1	22	58	[2] 79			246	[2] Should be 81 / *Devrait être* 81
Northfield	" 32		20	14	34			82	
Bouchette	" 33	1	19	2	22			114	
Cameron	" 34	1	16	5	22			82	
Aylmer	" 35	1	78	102	181	1		275	
"	" 36	1	37	49	87			178	
"	" 37	1	49	53	103		1	190	
Bouchette	" 38		4	4	8			53	
Egan	" 39		12	2	14			95	
Maniwaki	" 40	2	20	28	50	1		181	

WRIGHT

RETURN of the By-Elections held during the Year 1905.

Rapport des élections partielles tenues pendant l'année 1905.

WRIGHT.
(Continued—*Suite.*)

Province of Quebec. *Province de Québec.*	Electoral District. *District électoral.*	Polling Divisions. *Arrondissements de votation.*	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Polling Subdivision. *Noms des Candidats et nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.* — Louis Cousineau.	E. B. Devlin.	J. M. McDougall.	Total Number of Valid Votes polled in each Subdivision. *Nombre total de votes valides donnés dans chaque subdivision.*	Number of rejected Ballots. *Nombre de bulletins rejetés.*	Number of spoiled Ballots. *Nombre de bulletins gâtés.*	Number of Voters' List in each Subdivision. *Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste revisée des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.*	Population in each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1901.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le recensement de 1901.	Remarks. *Observations.*
"	"	Maniwaki ..... No. 41	6	54	29	89	....	1	131			
"	"	Hull City (*Cité*) ..... " 42	6	28	49	83	1	1	133			
"	"	..... " 43	2	37	58	97	....	3	142			
"	"	..... " 44	15	51	76	142	....	....	224			
"	"	..... " 45	38	71	36	145	....	....	197			
"	"	..... " 46	16	38	66	120	....	1	185			
"	"	..... " 47	26	54	60	140	....	....	201			
"	"	..... " 48	26	38	61	125	....	2	186			
"	"	..... " 49	26	50	55	131	1	....	195			
"	"	..... " 50	37	63	43	143	....	....	218			
"	"	..... " 51	21	65	31	117	....	....	188			
"	"	..... " 52	36	48	52	136	....	....	199			
"	"	..... " 53	27	54	43	124	....	....	194			
"	"	..... " 54	28	69	42	139	1	1	212			
"	"	..... " 55	36	26	60	122	....	....	189			
"	"	..... " 56	31	43	46	120	1	....	194			
"	"	..... " 57	59	33	24	116	....	2	197			
		Totals *Totaux*	[3] 455	41,857	61,685	[4] 4,269	8	15	[7] 9,289	44,800		

[3] Should be *Devrait être* 656
[4] Should be *Devrait être* 1,894
[5] Should be *Devrait être* 1,722
[6] Should be *Devrait être* 4,272
[7] Should be *Devrait être* 9,170

Majority for / Majorité pour } E. B. Devlin, 172 over (sur) J. M. McDougall.

Province of Ontario. *Province d'Ontario.*		
TORONTO, Centre Riding. *(Division Centre.)* Date of Election, April 11, 1905. *Date de l'élection, 11 avril 1905.*	Edmund Bristol, acclamation.	28,765
North-west Territories. *Territoires du Nord Ouest.*		
EDMONTON. Date of Election, April 25, 1905. *Date de l'élection, 25 avril 1905.*	Hon. Frank Oliver, acclamation.	
Province of Quebec. *Province de Québec.*		
LEVIS. Date of Election, June 6, 1905. *Date de l'élection, 6 juin 1905.*	Louis Auguste Carrier, acclamation.	26,210

RETURN of the By-Elections held during the Year 1905.

Rapport des élections partielles tenues pendant l'année 1905.

Electoral District. / *District électoral.*	Polling Divisions. / *Arrondissements de votation.*	Province of Ontario / *Province d'Ontario.*	Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision. / *Noms des Candidats et nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.*		Total Number of Valid Votes polled in each Subdivision. / *Nombre total de votes valides donnés dans chaque subdivision.*	Number of rejected Ballots. / *Nombre de bulletins rejetés.*	Number of spoiled Ballots. / *Nombre de bulletins gâtés.*	Number of Voters' List in each Subdivision. / *Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste revisée des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.*	Population in each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1901. / *Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le recensement de 1901.*	Remarks. / *Observations.*
			WILLIAM GRAY.	CHARLES SMITH HYAM.						
LONDON.	Ward (*Quartier*) No. 1	No. 1	55	55	110	2		144		
	"	" 2	50	67	117	1		157		
	"	" 3	108	83	191	3		246		
	"	" 4	71	95	166	1		197		
	"	" 5	89	85	174	4		213		
Date of Election, June 13, 1905.	"	" 6	95	91	186	1		237		
	"	" 7	104	110	214			266		
Date de l'élection, 13 juin 1905.	"	" 8	91	108	199		1	247		
	"	" 9	61	59	120			173		
	"	" 10	103	133	236	1		270		
	"	" 11	101	151	252	1	2	301		
	"	" 12	106	118	224		1	266		
	"	" 13	68	101	169	3	2	212		
	" No. 2	" 14	64	87	151		1	197		
	"	" 15	87	132	219	2		311		
	"	" 16	92	129	221			255		
	"	" 17	99	112	211		2	244		
	"	" 18	132	125	257	2	1	297		
	"	" 19	87	115	202	14	3	269		
	"	" 20	105	144	249	4		305		
	" No. 3	" 21	107	106	213	2		236		

LONDON.

| | | |

RETURN of the By-Elections held during the Year 1905.

Rapport des élections partielles tenues pendant l'année 1905.

Electoral District. *District électoral.*	Polling Divisions. *Arrondissements de votation.*			Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision.		Noms des Candidats et nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.		Total Number of Valid Votes polled in each Subdivision.	Nombre total de votes valides donnés dans chaque subdivision.	Number of rejected Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins rejetés.	Number of spoiled Ballots.	Nombre de bulletins gâtés.	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters' List in each Subdivision.	Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste revisée des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.	Population in each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1901.	Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le recensement de 1901.	Remarks. *Observations.*
Province of Ontario *Province d'Ontario.*				GEORGE SMITH.		JAMES C. WALLACE.												
OXFORD, North Riding *(Division Nord.)*	Blandford, Township of *(Canton)*		No. 1	36		49		85	85					110	110			
	"	"	" 2	37		36		73	63					83	83			
	"	"	" 3	46		25		71	71					91	91			
	"	"	" 4	43		17		60	60					79	79			
	"	"	" 5	46		31		77	77					99	99			
	"	"	" 6	37		66		103	103					151	151			
Date of Election, June 13, 1905.	Blenheim		" 7	66		43		109	110	1	1			133	133			[1] Should be 109 *Devrait être*
	"	"	" 8	49		56		105	105					145	145			
Date de l'élection, 13 juin 1905.	"	"	" 9	40		30		70	70					91	91			
	"	"	" 10	60		74		134	136	2	2			176	176			
	"	"	" 11	65		6		71	71					100	100			
	"	"	" 12	71		23		94	94					104	104			[2] Should be 134 *Devrait être*
	"	"	" 13	75		71		146	146					175	175			
	"	"	" 14	55		18		73	73					111	111			
	East (*Est*) Nissouri, Township of *(Canton)*		" 15	58		54		112	112					168	168			
	"	"	" 16	65		51		116	116					143	143			
	"	"	" 17	94		21		115	115					144	144			
	"	"	" 18	32		34		66	66					77	77			
	"	"	" 19	31		33		64	64					84	84			
	"	"	" 20	22		57		79	79					103	103			
	"	"	" 21	22		48		70	70				1	83	83			

OXFORD, N. R.
(Continued—*Suite.*)

East (*Est*) Zorra	"	"	22	75	66	141	....	....	184		
"	"	"	23	80	49	129	.....	.....	167		
"	"	"	24	96	74	170	.....	.....	207		
"	"	"	25	68	32	100	.....	.....	151		
"	"	"	26	107	54	[3] 162	1	....	218	[3] Should be / *Devrait être*	161
"	"	"	27	46	43	89	....	.....	148		
West (*Ouest*) Zorra	"	"	28	71	29	100	.....	1	149		
"	"	"	29	58	44	102	.....	....	168		
"	"	"	30	94	28	122	.....	.....	192		
"	"	"	31	68	51	119	....	...	175		
"	"	"	32	103	50	153	..	..	263		
Woodstock, Ward (*Quartier*)	St. Andrew's	"	33	83	126	[4] 210	1	....	256	[4] Should be / *Devrait être*	209
"	"	"	34	43	62	[5] 106	1	1	136		
"	St. David's	"	35	81	93	174	.....	....	214	[5] Should be / *Devrait être*	105
"	"	"	36	71	79	150	.....	.....	183		
"	St. George's	"	37	60	82	[6] 143	1	...	181	[6] Should be / *Devrait être*	142
"	"	"	38	68	68	136	.....	3	171		
"	"	"	39	39	39	78	.....	...	103		
"	"	"	40	62	60	122	.....	.....	153		
"	St. John's	"	41	59	74	133	.....	2	163		
"	"	"	42	48	89	137	.....	.....	176		
"	"	"	43	75	67	142	.....	.....	181		
"	St. Patrick's	"	44	68	84	152	.....	....	187		
"	"	"	45	55	60	115	....	.....	153		
"	"	"	46	66	117	183	.....	1	225		
Embro Village.....		"	47	61	14	105	...	.....	146		
Totals—*Totaux*				2,845	2,507	[7] 5,359	7	9	7,100	25,357	[7] Should be / *Devrait être* 5,352

Majority for / Majorité pour } George Smith, 338.

RETURN of the By-Elections held during the Year 1905.

Rapport des élections partielles tenues pendant l'année 1905.

Electoral District. / *District électoral.*	Polling Divisions. / *Arrondissements de votation.*		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision. / *Noms des Candidats et nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.*		Total Number of Valid Votes polled in each Subdivision. / *Nombre total de votes valides donnés dans chaque subdivision.*	Number of rejected Ballots. / *Nombre de bulletins rejetés.*	Number of spoiled Ballots. / *Nombre de bulletins gâtés.*	Number of Voters' List in each Subdivision. / *Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste revisée des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.*	Population in each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1901. / *Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le recensement de 1901.*	Remarks. / *Observations.*
Province of Ontario / *Province d'Ontario.*			ALLEN B. AYLESWORTH.	ARCHIBALD McCALLUM.						
YORK, North Riding. / *(Division Nord.)*	Whitchurch, Township of *(Canton)*	No. 1	58	111	169	1		219		
	" "	" 2	94	49	143			192		
	" "	" 3	76	36	112			150		
	" "	" 4	79	60	139		1	186		
	" "	" 5	80	45	125	2		158		
	" "	" 6	51	55	106	1	3	131		
	Stouffville, Village	" 7	73	25	98			138		
	"	" 8	97	41	138			186		
	Newmarket, Town of *(Ville)*	" 9	107	60	167			221		
	"	" 10	103	64	167	1		240		
	"	" 11	117	47	164			230		
	Holland Landing, Village	" 12	31	59	90	2	2	119		
	Aurora, Town of *(Ville)*	" 13	87	40	127	2		182		
	"	" 14	74	37	111	1		160		
	"	" 15	91	47	138		1	185		
	Sutton, Village	" 16	52	88	140		2	186		
	Georgina, Township of *(Canton)*	" 17	45	39	84			111		
	"	" 18	53	58	108*			135		
	"	" 19	10	75	85	1		100		
	"	" 20	63	47	110	2		145		
	Gwillimbury East *(Est)* Tp. of *(Canton)*	" 21	73	60	133	1		160		
	"	" 22	66	46	112			132		
	"	" 23	106	58	164			203		
	"	" 24	78	62	140			164		

*Should be *Detroit Free* 111

YORK.
(Concluded—*Fin.*)

"	"	"	25	84	76	160	....	.....	203	
"	"	"	26	54	51	105	.....	1	133	
Gwillimbury North *(Nord)*	"	"	27	76	59	135	1	.....	166	
"	"	"	28	60	65	125	...	3	165	
"	"	"	29	56	63	119	.....	.....	161	
King, Township of *(Canton)*	....	....	"	30	62	74	136	1	1	169	
"	"	....	"	31	68	34	102	...	.....	135	
"	"	.....	"	32	83	97	180	...	3	228	
"	"	....	"	33	113	70	183	.....	1	222	
"	"	.....	"	34	52	64	116	.....	.....	134	
"	"	.....	"	35	81	80	161	.....	.....	193	
"	"	.....	"	36	63	84	147	.....	....	195	
"	"	.....	"	37	45	50	95	2	1	132	
"	"	.....	"	38	28	40	68	..	.....	92	
"	"	.....	"	39	40	19	59	....	.....	80	
Totals—*Totaux*					2,729	2,235	4,964	16	19	6,444	18,778

Majority for / Majorité pour } Allen B. Aylesworth, 494.

Province of Nova Scotia. / *Province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.*			WILLIAM CHISHOLM.	E. LARIN GIROUX.					
ANTIGONISH.	Arisaig	No. 1	64	50	114	.....	.....	161	
	Cape George	" 2	80	87	167	1	...	215	
Date of Election, November 22, 1905.	Morristown	" 3	77	61	138	2	.....	186	
	North Grant	" 4	32	45	77	.....	.....	94	
Date de l'élection, 22 novembre 1905.	Lochaber	" 5	50	63	113	.....	...	161	
	Middle South River	" 6	47	56	103	.....	...	131	
	St. Andrews	" 7	100	72	172	.....	.....	251	
	Tracadie	" 8	75	89	164	.....	...	228	
	Havre-au-Bouche	" 9	64	59	123	.....	...	177	
	Heatherton	" 10	97	41	138	.....	....	193	
	St. Josephs	" 11	131	76	207	...	...	284	
	Antigonish North *(Nord)*	" 12	59	42	101	.....	....	151	
	" West *(Ouest)*	" 13	94	93	187	.....	....	278	
	Maryvale	" 14	51	42	93	1	.....	133	
	Pomquet	" 15	86	84	170	.....	...	235	
	Linwood	" 16	89	68	157	.....	....	219	
	Upper South River	" 17	62	29	91	1	..	125	
	Antigonish South *(Sud)*	" 18	67	33	100	...	....	152	
	Totals—*Totaux*		1,325	1,090	2,415	5	.....	3,377	13,617

Majority for / Majorité pour } William Chisholm, 235.

Return of the By-Elections held during the Year 1905.

Rapport des élections partielles tenues pendant l'année 1905.

Electoral District. / *District électoral.*	Polling Divisions. / *Arrondissements de votation.*		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision. / *Noms des Candidats et nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.*		Total Number of Valid Votes polled in each Subdivision. / *Nombre total de votes valides donnés dans chaque subdivision.*	Number of rejected Ballots. / *Nombre de bulletins rejetés.*	Number of spoiled Ballots. / *Nombre de bulletins gâtés.*	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters' List in each Subdivision. / *Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste revisée des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.*	Population in each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1901. / *Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le recensement de 1901.*	Remarks. / *Observations.*
Province of Ontario. / *Province d'Ontario.*			R. E. LeSeur.	F. F. Pardee.						
LAMBTON, West Riding. *(Division Ouest.)*	Sarnia, Town of *(Ville)*	No. 1	45	91	136	.....	.....	250		
	" "	" 2	40	78	118	.....	.....	200		
	" "	" 3	50	67	117	.....	1	175		
Date of Election, November 22, 1905.	" "	" 4	52	66	118	2	.....	185		
	" "	" 5	29	47	76	.....	1	125		
Date de l'élection, 22 novembre 1905.	" "	" 6	34	43	77	.....	.....	125		
	" "	" 7	50	53	103	.....	.....	140		
	" "	" 8	82	67	149	2	.....	243		
	" "	" 9	45	88	133	.....	.....	225		
	" "	" 10	50	97	147	.....	1	180		
	" "	" 11	48	65	113	.....	.....	127		
	" "	" 12	55	54	109	.....	.....	160		
	" "	" 13	49	44	93	.....	.....	150		
	" "	" 14	77	85	162	1	.....	280		
	" "	" 15	73	63	136	2	.....	250		
	Point Edward, Village	" 16	33	49	82	.....	1	150		
	" "	" 17	39	31	70	1	1	125		
	Wyoming	" 18	33	36	69	1	.....	100		
	" "	" 19	42	38	80	.....	1	105		
	Plympton, Township of *(Canton)*	" 20	27	41	68	.....	.....	125		
	" "	" 21	63	48	111	.....	1	150		

LAMBTON, W. R.
Concluded—*Fin.*

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RETURN of the By-Elections held during the Year 1905.

Rapport des élections partielles tenues pendant l'année 1905.

Electoral District. / *District électoral.*	Polling Divisions. / *Arrondissements de votation.*		Names of Candidates and Number of Votes polled for each of them in each Subdivision. / *Noms des Candidats et nombre de votes donnés pour chacun d'eux dans chaque subdivision.*		Total Number of Valid Votes polled in each Subdivision.	Number total de votes valides donnés dans chaque subdivision.	Number of rejected Ballots. / *Nombre de bulletins rejetés.*	Number of spoiled Ballots. / *Nombre de bulletins gâtés.*	Number of Voters on the Revised Voters' List in each Subdivision. / *Nombre d'électeurs inscrits sur la liste revisée des électeurs dans chaque subdivision.*	Population in each Constituency as shown by the Census of 1901. / *Population de chaque collège électoral d'après le recensement de 1901.*	Remarks. / *Observations.*
WENTWORTH.		No.	W. O. SEALEY.	E. D. SMITH.							
Date of Election, November 22, 1905.	Ancaster	1	63	21	84	84	.....	.....	101		
Date de l'élection, 22 novembre 1905.	"	2	48	38	86	86	.....	.....	112		
	"	3	40	45	85	85	.....	1	115		
	"	4	98	93	191	191	.....	.....	229		
	"	5	118	24	142	142	1	1	168		
	"	6	101	41	142	142	2	.....	172		
	"	7-8	80	26	106	106	1	1	121		
	"	9	40	26	66	66	.....	.....	77		
	Barton	10	40	75	115	115	.....	.....	136		
	"	11	35	29	64	64	.....	1	98		
	"	12	32	16	48	48	1	.....	82		
	"	13	38	64	102	102	.....	.....	132		
	"	14	46	58	104	104	.....	1	130		
	Beverly	15	125	48	173	173	1	.....	205		
	"	16	60	47	107	107	.....	1	126		
	"	17	94	76	170	170	.....	.....	202		
	"	18	46	41	87	87	.....	21	114		
	"	19	59	46	105	105	1	1	126		
	"	20	41	11	52	52	.....	.....	67		
	"	21	41	50	91	94	1	.....	113		

WENTWORTH.
(Continued—*Suite.*)

"	"	22	52	22	74			113	
"	"	23	46	26	72			92	
Binbrook	"	24	47	65	112		1	125	
"	"	25	64	62	126			143	
"	"	26	38	50	88			107	
Flamboro East (*Est*)	"	27	95	66	161	2		218	
" "	"	28	60	101	161	1		201	
" "	"	29	64	95	159	1		183	
" "	"	30	62	27	89			114	
" West (*Ouest*)	"	31	50	49	99			125	
" "	"	32	71	87	158			185	
" "	"	33	86	46	132			153	
" "	"	34	70	56	126		1	152	
" "	"	35	86	65	151		1	181	
Glanford	"	36	61	56	120	1		143	
"	"	37	59	74	133	2		154	
"	"	38	69	73	142		1	168	
Saltfleet	"	39	88	110	198	3		241	
"	"	40	38	180	218			288	
"	"	41	35	73	108			129	
"	"	42	45	47	92			108	
"	"	43	47	84	131		1	207	
Dundas	"	44	72	119	191			276	
"	"	45	66	93	159	2		243	
"	"	46	51	102	153		2	216	
"	"	47	47	68	115			163	
"	"	18	55	62	117	2	2	160	
Waterdown	"	49	30	38	68			83	
"	"	50	22	56	78		1	98	
Totals—*Totaux*			2,965	2,982	5,947	22	19	[1] 8,157	26,818

[1] Should be / *Devrait être* 7,557

Majority for / Majorité pour — E. D. Smith, 17.

COPIES

[38]

OF ORDER IN COUNCIL ordering investigation into Life Insurance and of Commission issued under said order.

EXTRACT *from a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by the Governor General, the 28th February, 1906.*

On a report dated 26th February, 1906, from the Minister of Finance, submitting that in view of the widespread interest at present manifested throughout the country in matters relating to Life Insurance, and while the Superintendent of Insurance and his officials have conducted a careful investigation, the results of which will in due course appear in reports to be laid before Parliament, it seems desirable that in addition to this usual official examination there should be a more general inquiry of a public character, at which the fullest opportunity can be afforded for an inquiry into all matters relating to this very important subject.

The Minister further submits that he deems it desirable that such inquiry should be undertaken immediately by a Commission of competent persons, so that its results may be communicated to Parliament during the ensuing session, for the assistance of Parliament in any legislation which may be found necessary in amendment of the insurance laws.

The Minister therefore recommends that a commission be issued under the provisions of chapter 114 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, intituled: 'An Act respecting Inquiries concerning Public Matters,' appointing commissioners for the following purposes :—

1. To inquire into,

(a) the general subject of Life Insurance and Life Insurance Systems in Canada;

(b) the operations of the various companies chartered by the Parliament of Canada, or by any province and licensed under the Insurance Act, transacting Life Insurance in Canada, including expenses of management, investment of funds and other allied questions.

2. To make the like inquiry, as far as deemed necessary, into the operations of companies other than those chartered by the Dominion or a province, transacting in Canada the business of [illegible] Insurance.

3. To inquire [illegible] operation of the laws of the Parliament of Canada relating to and go[illegible] ness of Life Insurance, both as regards Canadian companies and co[illegible] Canadian, and to consider and report upon any amendments [illegible] necessary.

[illegible] ners so appointed to have power to employ expert assist[illegible] em witnesses and require them to give evidence on oath [illegible] olemn affirmation, if they are persons entitled to affirm in [illegible] ice such documents and things as such Commissioners deem [illegible] estigation of the matters hereinbefore referred to, and generally [illegible] conferred by the said Act.

The Minister further recommends that the following gentlemen be appointed Commissioners for the purposes aforesaid, namely:

His Honour Judge D. B. MacTavish, of the City of Ottawa;
John W. Langmuir, of the City of Toronto, and
Ambrose L. Kent, of the City of Montreal; and that
Henry T. Ross, Barrister, of Bridgewater, Nova Scotia, be appointed Secretary to the said Commission.

The Committee submit the same for approval.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

COMMISSION

Appointing His Honour DUNCAN BYRON MACTAVISH, *et al*, to conduct an investigation with respect to certain matters relating to the business of Life Insurance in Canada.

Dated February 28, 1906.

Recorded March 3, 1906. (Sd.) Joseph Pope, Dep. Registrar General of Canada.

GREY.

CANADA.

Edward the Seventh by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To all to whom these Presents shall come, or whom the same may in anywise concern.

GREETING :

WHEREAS, in and by an order of our Governor General in Council bearing date the twenty-eighth day of February in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and six, provision has been made for an invesigation by our commissioners therein and hereinafter named with respect to certain matters relating to or affecting the business of life insurance in Canada, as upon reference to the said Order in Council, a copy of which is hereto annexed, will more fully and at large appear.

Now know ye, that by and with the advice of our Privy Council for Canada, we do by these Presents nominate, constitute and appoint His Honour Duncan Byron MacTavish, the Judge of the County Court of the County of Carleton, in the province of Ontario, John W. Langmuir, of the city of Toronto, in the said province of Ontario, Esquire, and Ambrose L. Kent, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, accountant, to be our Commissioners to conduct such inquiry.

To have, hold, exercise and enjoy the said office, place and trust unto the said Duncan Byron MacTavish, John W. Langmuir, and Ambrose L. Kent, together with the rights, powers, privileges and emolument unto the said office, place and trust, of right and by law appertaining during pleasure.

And we do hereby, under the authority of the Revised Statutes respecting inquiries concerning public matters, confer upon our said Commissioners the power of summoning before them any witnesses, and of requiring them to give evidence on oath, orally or in writing, or on solemn affirmation, if they are persons entitled to affirm in civil matters, and to produce such documents and things as our said Commissioners shall deem requisite to the full investigation of the matters into which they are hereby appointed to examine.

And we do hereby require and direct our said Commissioners to report to our Governor General in Council the result of their investigation, together with the evidence taken before them and any opinion they may see fit to express thereon.

In testimony whereof we have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed.

WITNESS:

Our Right Trusty and Right Well-Beloved Cousin the Right Honourable Sir Albert Henry George, Earl Grey, Viscount Howick, Baron Grey of Howick, in the County of Northumberland, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom and a Baronet, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, &c., &e., Governor General of Canada.

At our Government House, in our City of Ottawa, this twenty-eighth day of February, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six, and in the sixth year of our reign.

By command,

JOSEPH POPE,
Under-Secretary of State.

Signed. E. L. NEWCOMBE,
Deputy Minister of Justice,
Canada.

NATIONAL TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILWAY.

[45.]

To the Honourable H. R. Emmerson., P.C.,
Minister of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa.

Sir,—We have the honour to transmit through you to His Excellency the Governor General in Council our first annual report for the year ending June 30, 1905, setting forth the receipts and expenditures in connection with the Eastern Division of the National Transcontinental Railway, and such other matters in relation to the said railway as appears to be of public interest, and deem it our duty to supplement the same with a few remarks on the different operations under our control.

The interim report submitted to Parliament as Sessional Paper 62c, of 4-5 Edward VII., A.D. 1905, gives full information in regard to the organization of the commission, the engineering, purchasing, transport and accounting departments; also as to the negotiations for the purchase of the surveys, plans, etc., made by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway; and the form of tender, contract, and specifications for construction.

In order, therefore, to avoid unnecessary repetition and expenditure, we will refer to said Sessional Paper for information regarding work done prior to April 1.

The report of the Chief Engineer, however, and those of the accounting, purchasing and transport departments, incorporated in this report, cover the entire fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, and furnish complete information in regard to their respective departments.

CONTRACTS FOR CONSTRUCTION.

We desire to direct your attention to that portion of the Chief Engineer's report in which he advises that he has every reason to hope that the work will have so far progressed by the end of January, 1906, as to enable us to call for tenders for the construction of 100 miles or more from the Quebec bridge westerly, and of about 250 miles from Winnipeg easterly to the junction of the Fort William branch line of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.

PROGRESS OF WORK.

The engineering work on the balance of the line is progressing satisfactorily. Owing, however, to the necessity of making additional surveys between Grand Falls

and Moncton, N.B., and to the difficulties under which the work must necessarily be performed in the northern sections of Ontario and Quebec,—due to the absence of transportation facilities,—it will be readily understood that the work in these districts is less advanced. It will, therefore, be some time yet before locations can be completed.

ENGINEERS' REPORTS.

The reports of our Chief Engineer and of our District Engineers show that they have been successful in securing easy gradients and favourable curves.

CHARACTER OF COUNTRY.

We direct your attention to the reports of our engineers on the general character of the country, which is for a great part of rich soil, and well adapted for settlement.

The whole respectfully submitted.

C. F. McISAAC,
ROBT. REID.
C. A. YOUNG,
S. N. PARENT, Chairman.
Commissioners.

COPY OF RESOLUTION.

OTTAWA, May 25, 1905.

At a meeting of the Commissioners held this day at which Commissioners Young and Reid, H. D. Lumsden, Chief Engineer, and P. E. Ryan, Secretary, were present.

It was resolved that the Board record its deep sorrow for the great loss sustained in the untimely removal by death of Mr. F. B. Wade, K.C., their chairman, and that in extending their heartfelt sympathy to Mrs. Wade they bear witness to the marked ability and peculiar fitness of Mr. Wade for the important position from which he has been so suddenly removed, and at the same time express their feeling of having lost not only an able colleague but a warm and sincere personal friend.

Certified correct,

P. E. RYAN, Secretary.

To the Commissioners
of the Transcontinental Railway.

SIRS,—I have the honour to submit my first report on the progress of the exploratory and preliminary surveys for this railway, between Moncton and Winnipeg, up to June 30, 1905; the distance between Moncton and Winnipeg being estimated at 1,890 miles.

ORGANIZATION.

The organization for the carrying out of these surveys was as follows:—

Mr. M. J. Buttler was appointed Assistant Chief Engineer.

The entire distance was divided into six districts, giving an average of 315 miles to each, though actually the more accessible ones considerably exceeded this length, while the inaccessible ones were considerably decreased in length.

The districts are approximately as follows:—

DISTRICT 'A'.

From Moncton to the boundary between the province of New Brunswick and Quebec, under Mr. Guy C. Dunn, District Engineer, with headquarters at Fredericton, N.B., Mr. C. O. Foss being appointed his assistant in February, 1905.

DISTRICT 'B'.

From the last mentioned boundary to the vicinity of longitude 74° west, under Mr. A. E. Doucet, with headquarters at Quebec, P.Q., and Mr. S. R. Poulin, his assistant in the field, who was promoted to District Engineer of District 'D,' on the 1st of April, Mr. F. A. Hibbard being appointed Assistant District Engineer succeeding Mr. Poulin. The section in the vicinity of the Quebec bridge from St. Jean Chrysostome to the county line between Quebec and Portneuf, a distance of say 17 miles, which would be included in District 'B,' was placed under Mr. E. A. Hoare, with headquarters at Quebec, P.Q.

DISTRICT 'C.'

From the vicinity of longitude 74° to near the provincial boundary between Quebec and Ontario (east of Lake Abitibi) under Mr. A. N. Molesworth, District Engineer, with headquarters at Ottawa, Ontario, and Mr. A. T. Fraser and G. H. Garden, assistants in the field.

DISTRICT 'D'.

From near the last mentioned provincial boundary to near longitude 84° west, under Mr. John Aylen, Acting Assistant District Engineer, with headquarters at New Liskeard. On the 1st of April Mr. S. R. Poulin was appointed District Engineer with headquarters at North Bay, Ontario, with Mr. John Aylen as his assistant.

DISTRICT 'E'.

From near longitude 84° to near longitude 89° 30', under Mr. C. E. Perry, District Engineer, with headquarters at Nepigon, Ontario, and Mr. C. F. Hannington his assistant in the field.

DISTRICT 'F'.

From near longitude 89° 30′ to Winnipeg, under Major Hodgins, District Engineer, with headquarters at Winnipeg, Manitoba. About the middle of April, 1905, his headquarters were moved to Kenora, Ontario, being more central.

INSTRUCTIONS TO ENGINEERS.

District engineers were furnished with printed instructions for their guidance and for that of the engineers in charge of parties under them, giving full particulars as to their various duties. They were also instructed to adhere to grades not exceeding 0·4 feet per 100 adverse to eastbound, or 0:5 adverse to westbound traffic, though in regard to the last mentioned this has been changed to 0·6 per 100, in one or two exceptional cases. The maximum curvature was limited to 4°.

Organization.

DISTRICT 'A.'

On September 27, Mr. Guy C. Dunn, who had been appointed Acting District Engineer for that district, organized and started out six survey parties, and during the following month six more parties; two of these, however, were disbanded before the end of December.

Commencing at Moncton and extending through to Quebec boundary, a large area of country has been explored, and several preliminary surveys have been made to Chipman, on the Salmon river, and thence by what is known as the Back Route up the valley of the Gaspereau river, and passing south of Boiestown to the headwaters of the Taxes and Miramichi rivers, thence to near Plaster Rock, then to Grand Falls and Edmundston, and connecting with the surveys made in District 'B', at a point about twenty miles beyond the province line.

Another route was surveyed branching off the foregoing near Chipman, striking the valley of the St. John river, and crossing it at Fredericton, thence following the west side of the river to Woodstock and Andover, and re-crossing the river at the last mentioned point, thence to Grand Falls, where it joined the back route survey.

On both these routes many pieces of alternative lines were run or explored. The total distance by the back line from Moncton to the Quebec boundary is, say, 294 miles, which distance will probably be shortened on location. By the river route the distance is 311 miles, but will probably be lengthened on location.

Total mileage covered in this district was, of explorations 1,535 miles, preliminary lines, 1,521.

Grades 0:4 adverse to eastbound and 0:6 adverse to westbound traffic, with maximum curvature of 4° were obtained, except the curvature which may require the use of several 6° curves.

Details of these surveys and comparison of routes are fully given in Mr. Dunn's following report.

HUGH D. LUMSDEN, Esq.,
Chief Engineer, Transcontinental Railway.
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I herewith beg to submit the following report of preliminary and exploration surveys of District 'A,' from the beginning of operations on this district, the latter part of September, 1904, to the 30th June, 1905.

ORGANIZATION.

On the 16th of September, 1904, I received my appointment, in Ottawa, from the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway, as Engineer in charge of the New Brunswick district, known as District 'A'. On instructions from yourself and the then chairman, the late Mr. F. B. Wade, I proceeded to Moncton to organize parties to run preliminary surveys through the district on the east from Moncton, and about twenty miles into the province of Quebec on the west.

My instructions from yourself and the late Chairman, were to run surveys through my district by the most direct line obtainable across country and also to run an alternate line from some point at, or near, the Salmon river, in the vicinity of Chipman, to Fredericton, and up the valley of the St. John river to the first-named line near Grand Falls, to exhaust all possibilities of both lines in so far as ascertaining the shortest possible route obtainable under gradients and curvature asked for. My instructions in regard to grades and curvature were, the grades rising westward should not exceed 0:6 per cent or 31:68 feet per mile, and rising eastward of 0·4 per cent or 21:12 feet per mile compensated, and this only to be used sparingly.

On reaching Moncton on the 24th of September, 1904, I was joined by a number of men selected for the work, and during the latter part of September and the beginning of October, I organized ten parties under the following chiefs, viz.: Karl Weatherbe, party No. 1; D. W. Burpee, party No. 2; H. M. Balkam, party No. 3; C. O. Foss, party No. 4; Charles Garden, party No. 5; G. R Balloch, party No. 6; K. McIntosh, party No. 7; D. F. Maxwell, party No. 8; H. Longley, party No. 9, and C. LeB. Miles, party, No. 10. On the 20th of October party No. 11 was organized at Woodstock under the charge of Mr. Gillmor Brown, but owing to illness he was not able to join his party for about two weeks later, in the meantime his party was run by his transitman. On the 20th of October, a small party of 12 under Dr. Murphy was assembled for the surveys of bridge sites, &c.

DISTRICT OFFICE.

Permanent headquarters were obtained in the city of Fredericton, an office being opened there early in October.

OFFICE STAFF.

Guy C. Dunn, district engineer.

C. O. Foss, assistant district engineer, promoted from chief of party 4, February 15, 1905.

R. A. Harry, office engineer and draughtsman, appointed April 9, 1905.

W. P. Collins, accountant, October 4, 1904.

D. Harnett, stenographer, appointed October 4, 1904; retired December 31, 1904.

M. K. Burchill, stenographer, appointed January 10, 1905.

W. H. Boyd, office boy, appointed May 4, 1905.

PURCHASING DEPARTMENT.

Frank S. West, district purchasing agent, appointed September 15, 1904.

TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

A transport officer was attached to party No. 10 for several months, but owing to the fact (except on one or two occasions) that none of the parties were out of reach of bush roads and they each had a team, it was considered advisable to do away with this

department. The local purchasing agent, outside his own duties as such, gives every assistance possible in forwarding supplies, outfits, &c., and, so far, there has been no cause for complaint from running short of any supplies by any party on the district.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION, LINES OF SURVEY SO FAR RUN.

Up to June 30 a continuous line of survey had been run from Moncton to the Salmon river, near Chipman and up the valley of this river to the mouth of the Gaspereau, thence up the valley of the Gaspereau to the crossing of the Intercolonial Railway about eleven miles south of Boiestown. From there westerly to the headwaters of the Taxes river to the forks of the Northwest Miramichi to the summit of Lindsay brook, and from that point south of the Wapskehagen to Plaster Rock, from Plaster Rock to Grand Falls, and then up the valley of the St. John river, through the town of Emundston to Baker's brook. Up the valley of Baker's brook to the Quebec boundary near the north end of Baker's lake, thence by the south shore of Long lake to a point of connection with preliminary surveys run in District 'B.' Many other alternative lines were run in this district, more particularly between Plaster Rock and Moncton, and a shortening of the line was made by preliminary survey run from Moncton to Berry's Mills, thence in a northwesterly direction down the valley of Lake Stream lake, crossing the Salmon river about seventeen miles north of Chipman, then running westerly up McLeod brook to a connection with a previously mentioned line on the Gaspereau river. A continuous line of survey was also run from the first-mentioned line at Chipman to the city of Fredericton, crossing the St. John river at that point, and running up the west shore of its valley by way of Woodstock and Andover. From this point to Grand Falls an alternative line was run on both sides of the valley of the St. John river.

WORK DONE BY PARTIES.

Party 1.

Party No. 1, Karl Weatherbe, engineer in charge. This party assembled at Moncton on September 27, 1904, and received orders to start a preliminary survey from the Intercolonial Railway station in the city of Moncton and run westward to a connection with another party which was working to meet them, with which they kept in touch from time to time in regard to the general direction each party was taking, so as to make their lines of survey as direct as possible. Mr. Weatherbe ran his survey by way of Berry's Mills to a crossing of the North river, with several alternative lines between these points. He also ran an alternative line as mentioned in the general description of surveys run, branching from his first line near Berry's Mills, running in a northwestern direction and making a connection with another party northeast of Lake Stream lake. He also ran an exploratory survey from a point near the village of Salisbury to a connection with his previous line near its crossing of Wilson's brook. This party was disbanded on April 17, and a small exploration party was re-assembled under Mr. Weatherbe on May 20, who received instructions to make an instrumental exploration of several proposed routes, from the junction of Baker's brook with the valley of the River St. John, west of Edmundston, to a connection with surveys run on District 'B,' at the north of Long lake. Mr. Weatherbe reported that he could not find any better line than that run by Baker's brook, unless a line by way of Caron brook might prove a slight improvement. This route was to be tried later on in the summer.

Party 2.

Party No. 2, D. W. Burpee, engineer in charge. This party was organized at Moncton on September 27, 1904, and proceeded to Chipman with instructions to start

from some point in that vicinity and run a preliminary survey easterly towards Moncton until a connection was made with party No. 1. This tie-in was made near the Canaan river on what is known as the South line, after which the party ran several alternative lines in the vicinity of Chipman to a crossing of the Salmon river, and also ran another preliminary survey at a point about seventeen miles north of Chipman, eastward by the valley of Lake Stream and joined party No. 1 at a point northeast of Lake Stream lake. This party was disbanded on April 12.

Party 3.

Party No. 3, H. M. Balkam, engineer in charge. This party assembled at Moncton on September 27, 1904, and started work at Chipman with instructions to start from a common point with parties 2 and 6 and run a line of survey to the City of Fredericton. This they did, crossing the River St. John, near that place, and finishing that survey about the end of the year, this section being on the river route. About the beginning of the year they were sent to Plaster Rock, with instructions to make surveys of several of the crossings of the Tobique river and preliminary lines from that point eastward with a view to improving the line between Tobique and the height of land on the Miramichi range eastward, this survey being on what is known as the Back Route. This party was disbanded on the 13th of April, and on the 14th of May they reassembled at Chipman with instructions to try a more direct route from that point towards Arnold Brook, on the Intercolonial railway, by way of the headwaters of the Newcastle creek. On the 30th of June they were still on this work and they have so far been successful.

Party 4

Party No. 4, C. O. Foss, engineer in charge until February 15, 1905, he was then promoted to assistant district engineer and A. Foster, his transitman, was promoted to his place.

This party assembled at Moncton on September 27, 1904, and proceeding to Fredericton, commenced a survey from that point up the west side of the valley of the St. John until they met party No. 5, who were running down the river. They made a connection with this line the beginning of November, when they were instructed to go to Edmundston and run a preliminary line from there down the St. John river to Grand Falls; this they completed on November 27, 1904, after which their instructions were to start from a point on the Intercolonial railway west of Boiestown and run eastward to the Cains river to meet party No. 6. After meeting this party they returned to their starting point on the Intercolonial railway and ran westward by the way of the headwaters of the Taxes river to the Forks of the Northwest Miramichi, up the latter river till they joined the survey being run by party No. 8. This party ran an exploratory line from the Southwest Miramichi at the junction of the Teague brook, up Teague brook to the summit, and another alternative line from the junction of West brook with the north branch of the Southwest Miramichi, up West brook to another summit. They also ran preliminary with projected location from a point on the Taxes opposite the head of Jewett brook, down the Taxes to the junction of Mullin brook with the Taxes, and thence across country crossing the Canada Eastern railway at the same point from which the line was started west in the early part of the winter, thence easterly to Burnt Land brook, and down this brook about six miles and thence easterly across country to Cains river at the point where the connection was made with party No. 6 in the early part of the winter. This party was disbanded April 15, but reassembled on June 6 with instructions to start a survey from their old crossing of the Intercolonial railway west of Boiestown and work westward improving and shortening their first preliminary. They were still at work on June 30 and had considerably improved the first line that was run.

Party 5

Party No. 5, Charles Garden, engineer in charge. This party assembled at Moncton on September 27, 1904, and were instructed to start their survey at Woodstock and run down the west side of the valley of the St. John river until they met party No. 4, which they did at the beginning of November, 1904. They were then instructed to go to Grand Falls and run an alternative survey down each side of the St. John river to meet party No. 11, near Andover. This tie-in was made and they were disbanded on December 22, 1904.

Party 6

Party No. 6, G. R. Balloch, engineer in charge. This party assembled at Moncton on September 27, 1904, and were sent to Chipman with instructions to commence at the same point as party No. 2, and to run a line of survey westward over the most promising territory at a point near, or south, of Boiestown. This survey was run up the valley of the Salmon river to the Gaspereau stream, up this stream a distance of about twenty miles and then in a westerly direction to a crossing of the Cains river, between the north branch of Gordon's brook, at which point they were joined by party No. 4.

Party 7.

Party No. 7, K. McIntosh, engineer in charge. This party assembled at Moncton on September 29, 1904, with instructions to start from a point near the village of Boiestown and run a preliminary line up the Miramichi river. They reached a point west of Burnt Hill brook at the end of December. This line was not found to be available and was abandoned. After this survey was finished the party was instructed to go to Grand Falls and try an alternative line from that point towards Edmundston on the higher lands north of the river, this line did not prove satisfactory and the party was disbanded March 2.

Party 8.

Party No. 8, D. F. Maxwell, engineer in charge. This party after being organized at Moncton on September 27, 1904, were instructed to commence a survey at the Tobique river, near Plaster Rock, and to run eastward to endeavour to secure a preliminary line from that point to the height of land on the Miramichi. They ran several preliminary lines eastward up the valley of the Wapskehagen to the head waters of the River de Chute at Beaver lake, and to the head of Lindsay brook and the north branch of the Southwest Miramichi. This party was continually occupied on this district until April 13 when they were disbanded. They were reassembled on June 7 and were sent into the same district with instructions to run further lines with a view to improving and shortening the line already run. They also ran a line for a possible pusher grade from the crossing of the Tobique to the summit of the Miramichi watershed at West Brook.

Party 9.

Party No. 9, Horace Longley, engineer in charge. This party assembled at Moncton on September 27, 1904, and proceeded to Grand Falls with instructions to run a survey from that point to a connection with the starting point of party No. 8 on the Tobique river. Several alternative lines were also run by this party, and they remained in this territory until April 9, when they were disbanded. They were assembled on May 19 with instructions to run a preliminary line from Moncton by way of Salisbury to a connection with the south line run by party No. 1 by the east of Lewis Mountain to a connection with Mr. Weatherbe's southern line near Harewood. They were still at work on this survey on June 30.

Party 10.

Party No. 10, C. LeB. Miles, engineer in charge. This party assembled at Moncton on September 27, 1904, and were sent to Edmundston with instructions to run a line of survey from that point westward up the valley of the St. John river, thence by way of Baker's brook to the Quebec boundary at the north end of Baker's lake, from that point they crossed over to the west shore of Long lake. They made a connection with surveys run by parties on District 'B,' near the northwestern end of Long lake, and ran a preliminary survey by the west shore of Jerry lake to a point where they previously connected with the party on District 'B.' This line was found to be longer than the survey previously run and it was abandoned and the party was disbanded on April 12.

Party 11.

Party No. 11, Gillmor Brown, engineer in charge. This party was organized at Woodstock on October 19 and was instructed to run from that point where party No. 5 had commenced their survey, up the valley of the St. John river until they joined the survey being run by another party from Grand Falls down. Mr. Brown being delayed by illness, the party was in charge of his transitman for the first two weeks' work. This party ran up the St. John river at a point between Tobique and Aroostook rivers, where they connected with Mr. Garden's survey from Grand Falls on the west side of the river, and also recrossed the St. John river connecting with his line which was run down the east shore. They completed this survey about the end of the year, after which they proceeded to the summit of Lindsay brook on the Miramichi range and from that point ran northeasterly to the Gulquack lakes with a view to determining whether there was any possibility of crossing this range further north with a lower summit. They also ran several other preliminary lines in this district, and were disbanded on April 2.

Party 12.

Party No. 12, Dr. Martin Murphy, engineer in charge. This party assembled at Clipman, October 20, 1904, and were instructed to make a traverse of the Salmon river from that point several miles up. This party was disbanded at the end of December.

In giving above dates as to when parties were assembled and disbanded, I have used the date the party as a whole were put into the field or laid off. Chiefs of party and individual members of same were very often kept on after the party was disbanded, finishing plans, &c., and in some cases were employed at office work preparing for their surveys before the party was assembled.

CLIMATIC AND OTHER CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH SURVEYS WERE RUN.

The work done during the months of October and November, 1904, was under very favourable weather conditions, very little rain falling, but a great deal of difficulty was experienced during the winter from excessive snowfall and extreme cold, all the parties working between Moncton and Grand Falls being delayed in their work by the depth of snow, making transportation very difficult. The total depth of snow in some of the districts, more particularly in the Miramichi range, reached six feet of light snow without any crust to support a man on snow shoes, and adding greatly to the difficulty of exploring and moving camp, making it very difficult to break roads, &c., &c., the cold also being the greatest ever known in the province; in some of the sections the thermometer for weeks at a time being below the zero mark, and at Fredericton going as low as 45° below zero, and in Grand Falls and the Tobique Districts almost 10° lower. Outside the depth of snow, most of the parties were able to

move their camp and outfit by teams, those parties on the river being close to the main road, and those in the back country being fairly well supplied with bush and lumber roads; several of the parties, more especially 1, 4, 6, 8, and 11, were obliged in some cases to cut roads and in others to move camp on sleds and toboggans.

COMPARATIVE DISTANCES RUN.

River Route.

	Miles.
Moncton to Grand Falls via Salmon river (near Chipman), Fredericton, Woodstock and Andover	249
Grand Falls to Edmundston	37
Edmundston to boundary between New Brunswick and Quebec	25
Boundary to junction with parties district 'B'	22
Total distance	333

Back Route.

Moncton to Grand Falls	232
Grand Falls to Edmundston	37
Edmundston to boundary between New Brunswick and Quebec	25
Boundary to Junction with parties, District 'B'	22
Total distance	316
Distance in favour of back line	17

I would also state that another line of survey is to be run from Moncton by way of Berry's Mills and thence in a more direct route to Chipman, from there by the way of the headwaters of the Newcastle river to Arnold brook near the Intercolonial railway south of Boiestown, thence to the summit of the Miramichi by the headwaters of the West brook, descending between the valleys of the Wapskehagen and river de Chute to the Tobique river, which would materially lessen the distance on the central on back route. A pusher grade has also been projected from the summit of the Miramichi to the Tobique, which, if adopted, will shorten the distance several miles.

CHARACTER OF COUNTRY TRAVERSED.

From Moncton to the Salmon river on what has been described as the southern line crossing the Canaan river near the mouth of the Alward brook goes through a region either cultivated or adapted to farming purposes and indications of coal showing in many places in the vicinity of Chipman and the Salmon river. The northern line from Berry's Mills westerly down the valley of the Lake Stream has not to any extent been opened up, the greater portion of this country is well adapted for cultivation and also has a heavy growth of spruce, cedar and hardwood timber, very little rock appearing on the surface.

From the Salmon river to the crossing of the Intercolonial railway south of Boiestown the line passes through a light soiled country not in a general way adapted for cultivation, but having a light growth of spruce and other timber extending over the whole distance. Crossing the Intercolonial railway westward to the Tobique river the line passes through a country almost entirely unsettled and covered with spruce, birch, cedar and hardwood, extending in places at least five to ten miles on each side of either survey, some of the birch being above the average in size and quality of any I have seen growing in eastern Canada. The soil over a greater portion of this section is fit for cultivation, well watered, and at present one of the most magnificent game districts in the Dominion, more especially caribou being very plentiful, and the Salmon,

Miramichi and Tobique rivers having an abundance of salmon. From the Tobique river to Grand Falls, the line goes over a magnificent farming country, about half of the whole distance being now settled. From Grand Falls up the valley of the St. John river to Baker's brook the land is all taken up and under cultivation chiefly by comfortably settled and well-to-do French Canadian farmers, and before reaching Baker's brook passes through the prosperous little town of Edmundston, having a population of about twelve hundred.

From the mouth of Baker's brook by way of Baker's lake and the northwest end of Long lake, the country is not so desirable for farm purposes, but a prosperous little settlement of farmers is located at the south end of Baker's lake. From Chipman to Fredericton a very small area of the country passed through is under cultivation, but the greater part is adapted for same. The Minto coal mines now in operation are on the line of survey about fourteen miles west of Chipman, and after crossing the St. John river, the city of Fredericton is reached, and all the way up the River St. John, through the town of Woodstock to the village of Grand Falls, the country is well settled, the farmers being comfortably off.

BALLAST PITS.

Ballast pits of good material will be obtained at a reasonable distance along our lines of survey, perhaps with the exception of that portion of the line from Moncton to the Salmon river, over which, so far, very little indications of material suitable for ballast have been found.

PRINCIPAL STREAMS TO BE CROSSED.

Between Moncton and Grand Falls, on the River Route, the Canaan river requires a span of about one hundred and fifty feet. Then a crossing of the Salmon river at a point near Chipman has three hundred feet of bridging, and also the following are to be crossed :—

	FEET.
Newcastle river	100
Little river	150
Burpee's Mill stream	150
Bartlett's Mill stream	100
St. John river (first crossing)	1,800
Shogomoc	150
Eel river	200
Maduxanakeag	200
Upper Guisiguit	100
Lower Guisiguit	100
River de Chute	150
St. John river (second crossing)	1,200
Little river	150
Salmon river	200

Between Moncton and Grand Falls on the Back Route, the Canaan will be crossed requiring a span of 125 feet.

	FEET.
Salmon river (near Chipman)	150
Cain's river	150
Jewett's brook	100

with considerable viaduct approach on the west side.

Southwest Miramichi, near the forks of the North Branch.	200
Tobique river	300

with high crossing.

	FEET.
Salmon river (near Grand Falls)	150

with heavy viaduct approach.

Little river	1,200

of viaduct.

And from Grand Falls to Edmundston the Grand river will be crossed with 150 feet and the Green river with 125-foot span. The Madawaska river at Edmundston, 300-foot span, with considerable viaduct on each side, and from Edmundston to the junction with the Quebec district there are no streams of any size to be crossed. The estimate of bridging as given above in feet is only approximate, subject to change of location.

SMALL STRUCTURES REQUIRED.

Small bridges and culverts required on the back line are very few and small in size. On the River Route, as is always the case when the line runs along the shore of a large stream, small sized structures will be much more numerous and openings required very much larger than on a cross country line.

EARTH AND ROCK QUANTITIES.

The quantities per mile as shown by the profiles over the entire distance will be light, those on the back line will be considerably less per mile than the river route, and the percentage of solid rock will be very small on either line.

CROSSINGS OF OTHER RAILWAYS.

On the river route between Chipman and Fredericton two level crossings of the New Brunswick Coal and Railway Company's track will be required, one level crossing of the Canadian Pacific railway at Woodstock, and one overhead crossing of the same railway at Andover. On the back line survey one level crossing of the Intercolonial railway will be required south of Boiestown, one overhead of the Canadian Pacific at Tobique, and another level crossing of the same line between Grand Falls and the town of Edmundston, and an overhead crossing of the Temiscouata railway at the latter town.

MILEAGE RUN.

The total mileage run by the parties from the commencement of operations in September to June 30, 1905, is as follows :—

Preliminary instrumental lines	1,521·33
Exploration	1,535·00

I estimate that if a 1 per cent grade was used on the general route of back line surveys run last winter, that a saving of 57 miles of distance could be made, as follows :—

	MILES.
Moncton to Grand Falls	50
Grand Falls to Quebec boundary	7
	57

Location on our light grade line on the back route will shorten the distance by probably at least twelve miles, making a total distance from Moncton to Quebec boundary not over 282 miles.

PERSONALITY OF STAFF.

The discipline in parties on the work has been very good, with the exception of a few cases where it was necessary to make changes in the personnel of the party. The chiefs of party, officers and men are in almost every instance natives of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island or New Brunswick.

CONCLUSION.

It gives me great pleasure to be able to report that we have secured a line from Moncton to the Quebec boundary, and also an alternative by way of the valley of the River St. John, with grades and curvature in no case exceeding my instructions.

GUY C. DUNN,
District Engineer 'A.'

DISTRICT 'B.'

ORGANIZATION.

The first of eleven survey parties in this district was sent out October 10, 1904, from which date to March 1, 1905, a large area of country has been explored and examined, some 1,080 miles of exploratory, 1,064 miles of preliminary, and 48·7 miles of location surveys having been run.

GRADES.

The results of these surveys have proved that the entire distance (433 miles) from the boundary between the provinces of New Brunswick and Quebec, near Lake Baker on the westerly limit of this district near longitude 74° west, grades not exceeding 21·12 feet per mile opposed to eastbound, and 31·6 feet per mile opposed to westbound traffic have been obtained, and the last mentioned grade has only to be made use of in a very few cases. The curvature was limited to 4°, but it has been found necessary to use 6° at two or three exceptional points.

Parties 7 and 10.

Parties Nos. 7 and 10 were not found to be working satisfactorily and were disbanded in December. The other parties were withdrawn from the field when the winter broke up, and returned to work in May, or early in June. There are now ten parties in the field, some making a first location and others trying alternative lines, all making fairly good progress.

Parties 4, 4a and 5.

The new lines being run by parties 4, 4a, and 5, keeping more to the south by way of the Etchemin and Abenaquis rivers, should be completed shortly, and, I am given to understand, will show a summit over two hundred feet lower, much lighter work, and less bridging, but several miles longer than the first line.

The following report from Mr. Doucet gives full particulars of the work done on these surveys.

HUGH D. LUMSDEN, Esq.,
Chief Engineer, Transcontinental Railway,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR.—Conforming to your request that I should inform you of the work done in District 'B,' from the inception of the surveys to the end of the fiscal year on June 30, 1905, I beg to report as follows :—

The commissioners met in Quebec on October 3, 1904, and after two days' deliberation, I was instructed on the 5th to proceed as quickly as possible with the formation and equipment of eleven engineering parties and to run a preliminary line of survey from Quebec boundary west of Edmundston, at or near Lake Baker, to a point about 50 miles west of the St. Maurice river, the western division between my district 'B' and district 'C,' in charge of Mr. Molesworth, being an imaginary north and south line passing through Lake Clear and Waymontachene.

I accordingly set to work with all possible diligence and on October 10 I was in a position to report to you that parties Nos. 1 and 1a were leaving Quebec for their scene of operations on the 11th, at St. Alexandre, County of Kamouraska; party No. 2 was leaving Quebec Tuesday the 11th for St. John 'Port Joli; party No. 3, on the 11th, for L'Islet; party No. 4, on the 11th, for St. Jean Chrysostome; party No. 5, on the 11th, for Belaire; party No. 6, on the 12th, for St. Genevieve; party No. 7, on the 13th, for Grandes Piles ; party No. 8, on the 11th, for St. Genevieve ; party No. 9, on the 13th, for La Tuque ; and party No. 10, on the 13th, for Joliette.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ENGINEER.

According to a previous understanding with you, I had obtained your consent to nominate Mr. S. R. Poulin as my assistant on the eastern portion of my district. As I knew this would be a difficult piece of location owing to the abrupt fall of the country from the height of land to Lake Pohenegamook, I considered it most important that an engineer in whom I had full confidence should be sent ahead of the parties about to start work at this point to explore the country before their arrival, so as to be in a position to then instruct them as to the proper course to follow with their preliminary lines.

Mr. Poulin, while acting as my assistant, has rendered me invaluable service, and his promotion to the district engineership of district 'D,' has been well merited. On Mr. Poulin's departure I recommended Mr. A. F. Hibbard, who, up till then, had been in charge of party No. 5, to succeed him, and I am happy to state that he also has done good work and deserves great credit for his attention and hard work.

COMMISSARIES.

I also arranged with you that I should have four commissaries, or transport officers, to look after the distribution of the supplies and to ensure their safe delivery to the different parties in the field. One commissary was assigned to parties 1, 1a and 2, another to parties 3 and 4 ; a third to parties 5, 6, 8 and 10, and the fourth to parties 7 and 9.

As soon as the work of provisioning and settling the parties was well under way, I found that I could dispense with the services of two of my commissaries, so that I have but two with me now, who, however, are satisfactorily performing their duties. These two commissaries and one storekeeper attend altogether to the commissariat work and the payment of the men.

INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN.

As you are aware, before starting upon this work, I was convinced, from my previous knowledge of the engineering features of my district, with which I had become familiar owing to the surveys I had formerly been in charge of for the Trans-Canada railway, that a line could be had possessing all the essential conditions required in the instructions received from you in the way of grades and curvature. This previous knowledge thus enabled me to assign to each party a section of country of which I had ample information, so that no time was lost in starting operations after reaching the starting point. Verbal instructions were given to each engineer in charge before leaving Quebec, and in order to insure the proper carrying out of these instructions, a written circular was delivered to each chief of party.

DIVISION OF DISTRICT.

My district was divided up into the following sections :—

To party 1A, was assigned the section from the head of Long lake to a point on the road leading from St. Alexandre and some 20 miles south of the Intercolonial railway station at this point, a distance of 36 miles.

Party 1, was instructed to start from this latter point and to run westwards to join party No. 2 at the St. Philippe road, a distance of 23·5 miles.

Party 2, was to run a line from the St. Philippe road westwards to St. Marcel, where a junction was to be made with party 3, a distance of 40 miles.

Party 3, was instructed to start from a point near St. Marcel, working westwards to meet party 4, at St. Philemon, a distance of 34 miles.

Party 4, was given orders to begin operations at St. Jean Chrysostôme, on the Intercolonial railway, and to run a line southwards along the Etchemin river to somewhere opposite the Abenakis river, thence up the Abenakis river to St. Damien, Notre-Dame and St. Philemon, a distance of 74 miles.

Party 5, had orders to start near the Canadian Pacific railway on the boundary line between the counties of Portneuf and Quebec and to run westwards paralleling the Canadian Pacific railway to the south until opposite St. Basile, where a crossing of that railway was to be effected, and to then run westwards to St. Alban, on the St Anne river, and in the same general direction to the Batiscan river, where a junction was to be made with parties 6 and 8, a distance of 60 miles.

Party 8, was to start two miles north of St. Stanislas on the Batiscan river, following that river for some fifteen miles and then strike northwesterly to Reed's camp, on the Great Northern railway, which was to be crossed at this point. The route was then to be via the Eau Morte river to Lac Rochet, thence to the St. Maurice river and La Tuque, where the line was to be joined to that of party 9, a distance of 56 miles.

Party 9, had orders to start at the top of La Tuque Falls of the St. Maurice river, crossing the river at this point and to follow the western shore of the river to the Vermillion river, which was to be ascended to the height of land between it and the Flamand river. The Flamand river was to be crossed somewhere near its junction with the St. Maurice river, and this general direction of eastwards of the Great Northern railway by Garneau Junction and the Batiscan river, making a junction at this point with the line run from Quebec by party 5. It was thought advisable to start a survey party from Joliette following the Assumption river northerly to the height of land between the headwaters of the Assumption river and those of the Mattawin river, following the latter river to St. Michel, where a crossing was to be made, and the line was then to proceed up the Rivière du Poste to Lake Clear, making a junction at this point with party 7, the whole of this section having an estimated distance of 112 miles.

From the above it is easily seen that my district was so divided up and apportioned as not to ignore any possible route from east to west. The only way of penetrating through the Laurentian range of mountains to the height of land between the St. Lawrence and James bay waters is by following up the large rivers which take their rise at the height of land at an elevation of from 1,200 to 1,450 feet above sea level, and though I am personally convinced from previous explorations made in this district that the valley of the St. Maurice river offered the greatest advantages, from a railway engineering point of view, the only way to settle this matter definitely and for all time was to run such lines as would readily prove which was the easiest route to follow from Quebec westwards. Your instructions in this respect have been faithfully carried out, and as the results obtained on the south or Lake Clear line did not prove satisfactory, I received orders from you to discontinue the instrumental surveys on this line and to make all haste to tie on an exploratory line with that of district 'C,' some 25 miles west of Lake Clear.

DESCRIPTION.

Starting at the eastern end of my district, the elevation of the line is some 600 feet above sea level. Between this point and the St. Lawrence river at Quebec, the location has to be taken up to an elevation of 1,580 feet and then down again to 150 feet above sea level at the Quebec bridge. This elevation of 1,580 feet being found a very serious obstacle to the economical operation of the line, it was thought advisable to deviate from the general direction of the route southwards through the townships of Bellechasse and Montmagny, and though this deviation lengthens the line somewhat, the summit between Lake Pohenegamook and the River Etchemin has been reduced to 1,355 feet above sea level, whilst the cost of construction will also be very considerably less on the southern line than the northern line. The line between Lake Pohenegamook and the Etchemin river is taken through a beautiful range of hills following the general course of the St. Lawrence river, and from ten to twenty-five miles south, generally well wooded and supplied with rivers and streams, which, as a rule, are well stocked with fish. The timber has in a great many places disappeared under the axe of the lumberman, that is the pine and spruce, but except in the immediate vicinity of the villages along the route of the railway, the whole of the ground is still covered with maple, birch and ash, whilst at intervals here and there one still meets with groves of pine and spruce trees. Cedar of good quality is also met with along the route. On my visits to the different parties, I have seen the farmers clearing land and burning up spruce trees twelve inches at the butt for which they had no use, as the settlers are so far removed from available markets for their lumber. On account of the easy grades required, we have had to follow the valleys of the different rivers and streams as far as possible, and the highest summit met with on the northern line between Lake Pohenegamook and Quebec occurs near St. Paul in the county of Montmagny, where the line attains an elevation of 1,580 feet above sea level, whilst, as before stated, the highest summit on the southern line is met with in the county of Bellechasse, ten miles east of St. Magloire, its elevation being 1,355 feet. Though the land has a high elevation, from 1,090 feet to 1,355 feet, it is, generally speaking, of very good quality, as the different settlements along the route easily demonstrate. The best farms as a rule are situated on the hills away from the valleys, and I am told the farming season in the interior is, if anything, longer than on the coast of the St. Lawrence river. Years ago at Confederation, the Quebec government, in order to settle this part of the country, undertook the construction of a highway running from west to east, some 25 miles back from, and parallel to, the St. Lawrence river. This road begins from Notre-Dame de Buckland, in the township of Buckland, and runs through the townships of Patton, Arago, Garneau, Lafontaine, Chapais, Painchaud and Pohenegamook. The road has not

been kept up in these two latter townships. As the whole of this highway will be of the greatest value, and, I may say, of necessity to the construction of the Transcontinental railway, it is imperative that the second growth of trees on the last fifteen miles be cut down, and the roadbed graded anew, so that through communication can be established by the Taché road from Lake Pohenegamook to the Etchemin river. A sum of fifteen thousand dollars would, in my estimation, be sufficient for this purpose. Settlements have been made at different points along the road, but, of course, no great development could be expected as the country has been left without railway facilities and the long haul from the settlements to the Intercolonial railway renders almost prohibitive the selling of farm produce and timber at remunerative prices to the farmer. The construction of our new railway in this district will, I am positive, be the cause of the establishment of several new and thriving settlements, as the essentials of good land, good timber and good water are all at hand.

From Quebec westerly the railway runs through a settled country to the Batiscan river, through the townships of Portneuf and Champlain, some 70 miles, and on this portion no engineering difficulties are met with; the gradients and curvature are easy, and the Jacques Cartier, St. Anne, Charest and Batiscan rivers are the only points which will require more than an average outlay for construction.

From Reed's camp northwesterly there are no settlements whatever and the country is still the haunt of the lumberman and trapper. On the St. Maurice river around and above La Tuque Falls some 5,000 lumbermen are kept continually at work during the winter months, and the mills at Grand Mere, Shawinigan Falls and Three Rivers are all supplied from this point. The timber limits are taken up as far northwesterly as Waymontachene, but above this point the land and timber are still in the possession of the Quebec government. A great deal has been said of the small growth of timber at the height of land, but our engineers report that at Waymontachene and north spruce grows to a size of 36 inches at the butt. I have not been able to get very positive reports as to the value of the land at this portion of the line, from an agricultural point of view, but from previous reports made by explorers and land surveyors, one gathers that a great deal of land is fit for cultivation, and the advent of the railway will doubtless be the means of the establishment of large and thriving settlements wherever a water power, for which the St. Maurice river is famous, occurs along the route of the railway.

On the southern line from the Batiscan river westerly to the Mattawin river the country is thinly settled and the character of the soil sandy. No good crossing of the St. Maurice river has been found, and though the one we have actually taken may be somewhat improved, it would at least be a very expensive and almost prohibitive one. The St. Maurice Valley at this point is cut up by innumerable wide and deep gullies, necessitating the construction of very expensive viaducts. Could we use grades of 52 feet to the mile, we would doubtless obtain a fairly cheap line, but as we are limited to grades of 21 feet to the mile, we are compelled to cross these several gullies at a very high elevation and to take a crossing of the St. Maurice river some 200 feet high and 1,000 feet wide.

The valley of the Mattawin river is narrow and the water very rapid, fall after fall occurring in short distances. We have found it advisable to leave this river as soon as possible and to grade up the Gros Castor Noir river in order to attain a fairly level country, which, I am told, extends from this river to Lake Clear. We have had to use grades of 75 feet to the mile and over between the crossing of the St. Maurice and Mattawin rivers and this, I think, will make the use of such a line of no value for a transcontinental low grade railway.

The parties have been continually at work since the start of operations in October, wth the exception of a short break in the month of April, when the melting snow and swollen streams militated against the efficient prosecution of the work. Advantage has been taken of this lull in operations to finish the plans and profiles of the projected location, and on May 1, as the season was far enough advanced to justify

the resumption of the work. I sent out the necessary instructions to the different engineers in charge, and since then to the present date the work of the surveys has been vigorously prosecuted.

WORK DONE BY PARTIES.

Returning to the work in detail of the several parties in my district :

Party 1a, under charge of Mr. A. F. Macallum, has run a preliminary line from the north end of Long lake, in the township of Cabane, to the foot of Lake Pohenegamook, crossing the St. Francis river at this point. The valley of the river is about one mile wide, and a viaduct about 125 feet high and about one mile long will be required to cross the valley on this route. The line then loops around Wild Cat brook and runs up Lake Pohenegamook to the Smoky river, which is crossed by a viaduct 1,000 feet long and 175 feet high, and proceeds up the St. Alexandre road, which it crosses at a point marked 'A' on the plan, some twenty miles north of the St. Alexandre station on the Intercolonial railway.

A line was also tried from the point 'A' above referred to, to Lac des Cedres, in order to establish the summit between the St. Alexandre road and the St. Francis river, which was found to be 1,360 feet. This line would be useful in case we decided later on to grade down the St. Francis river to Lake Pohenegamook, but even by using this route we would still have the two bad crossings of the Smoky river and the St. Francis valley. The grades opposed to westbound traffic are 6.10, and those to eastbound traffic 4.10, and but one 6-degree curve would be required on this stretch at the loop around Wild Cat brook. In order to eliminate the two bad crossings above referred to, Mr. Poulin, after careful exploration of the surrounding country, and after consultation with me, decided to cross the St. Francis valley at an elevation of thirty to forty feet above the level of the bottom of the valley and to grade up the western slope of Lake Pohenegamook to Smoky river where a loop, using a 6-degree curve, is made, and the gradual ascent continued in a southerly direction to the foot of Lake Pohenegamook, where the line curves to the westward and follows the south branch of the Wild Cat brook to its source and continues in this direction till the valley of the River Noir is reached. The direction of the line is then northwesterly following the valley of the River Noir, which it crosses, and where a junction is made with the line run by party 1.

A line was also run from the summit at St. Alexandre road to Cross Mountain on Lake Pohenegamook, looping at this point up the St. Francis river to see if it would not be possible to cross the river above the lake and grade down the eastern side of Pohenegamook. The crossing of the St. Francis river on this line being prohibitive, we discontinued its further prosecution and Mr. Macallum was instructed, in the middle of June, to move his camp to Lake Baker and begin the first location from this point westerly. The lines which have been actually run on the ground, and which will be followed on location, are denoted on the plan by a continuous line, and the remaining lines run are marked by a broken line.

Lake Pohenegamook is a beautiful sheet of water, and its shores are dotted with the well-kept houses of the farmers. There is still a considerable amount of good wood in the township of Chabot, Pohenegamook and Bungay, and the cedar of Bungay particularly will be of great assistance in the construction of the railway.

At the end of December it was found advisable to reorganize party 1A, as the former engineer in charge, transitman and topographer had not given satisfaction, not that they did not work hard and to the best of their ability, but their want of experience in railway surveying prevented them from obtaining the best results in the shortest space of time and at the least expense. The party, as now constituted, is giving perfect satisfaction, the first and second preliminary lines are completed, and the first location is now being proceeded with.

Party No. 1.

In charge of Mr. E. H. Pierce, has been working from St. Alexandre road, in a westerly direction passing north of Lac Rocheux, where the line attains an elevation of 1,360 feet above sea level. The ascent continues until the summit between the St. Francis river and River Noir is attained at an elevation of 1,430 feet. From this point the line falls to the River Noir which is crossed at an elevation of 1,300 feet, when the direction is northwesterly till the southern end of Lac aux Loutres is reached. At this point the line turns to the southwest and continues on until a junction is made with party 2, at the Government road leading to St. Pascal on the Intercolonial railway. This party has also run a line via Lac a l'Est to see whether it would be possible to secure a more direct line from Wild Cat brook than that run by party 1a. The western side of the lake rises so rapidly, however, that a line with the required grades cannot possibly be obtained by this route. The party then improved their present preliminary line in several places, notably at the western end where the previous summit of 1,500 feet was reduced to one of 1,330 feet. This party has now started its first location at Lac Chaudiere and is working eastwardly to tie on to the line run by party 1a up the River Noir. This section is a hard piece of location, as the knolls and ridges overlap one another, and to strike the right line at the first trial would be more a matter of luck than good judgment. We have also secured the required grades and curvature throughout the whole of this section.

The land in Painchaud is good agricultural land, and the maple groves of this same township to the south of the Taché road cannot be surpassed anywhere. There is no settlement here, however, as the highway has been allowed to fall into decay, and were the road to be opened up again with the close proximity of the railway there can be no doubt that this portion of the township will be quickly settled.

The organization of this party was also not satisfactory at first, so that it became necessary to change the engineer in charge. Since the beginning of January, since Mr. Pierce was appointed, the results have been most satisfactory, and we will be enabled to proceed with our location as soon as the snow disappears.

Party No. 2.

In charge of Mr. P. C. Talbot, started work south of St. Marcel, in the township of Arago, on the road leading from L'Islet, on the Intercolonial railway. The route followed is through the savanne notes on the map, which is at an elevation of 1,170 feet above sea level. It then follows the River Grande Coulée for some seven miles when it falls into the valley of the River Ouelle, and crosses the road leading from St. Jean Port Joli, on the Intercolonial railway, about one mile north of St. Perpetue, at an elevation of 1,260 feet. The course of the line is then northeasterly and passes one mile south of Lake St. Anne. From this point the line continues in the same direction from one to three miles north of the Taché road, the summit between Lake St. Anne and the government road at the terminus of sections 1 and 2 being 1,350 feet above sea level, and from this point the line falls to elevation 1,250 at the junction of the two parties 1 and 1A. From St. Marcel to Lake St. Anne the country is fairly well settled, and the villages of St. Perpetue and St. Pamphile are, or will be, points of considerable traffic in lumber and farm produce. From St. Perpetue to the government road the country is not settled, but the land is good agricultural land and there is still some very good timber standing. Lake St. Anne is a very pretty sheet of water and a good fish and game club house is erected here in charge of a guardian. Lac de l'Est, further to the south, is also a beautiful lake and I had an exploration made of this portion of the country to see whether it would be possible to locate a line directly from the River Noir, from where the line run by party 1A, reaches this valley, to Lac de l'Est, then up Lac à la Truite to Lake St. Anne. The valley of the River Noir is too deep and wide to be crossed at this point, and the country on both

sides of Lac l'Est rises too rapidly to allow us to obtain a line with the required grades.

The preliminary line on this section is finished and the first location has been started. Further preliminary lines, will, however, be run at a few places in order to better the alignment and gradients.

Mr. H. E. Huestis replaced Mr. Talbot as engineer in charge of the party in May, and the work of the first location is now progressing satisfactorily.

Party No. 3.

In charge of Mr. C. Garnet, started from a point two miles north of St. Marcel and ran a line to Lac Violon, but as the country was rising too quickly for our grade, the party was turned back and started south of St. Marcel. The line then followed the valley of the River Noir to Lake McKim (elevation 1,260 feet) and then up the River Veau, which is crossed at elevation 1,500; the line then loops around the south passing by Lake Joly and on to Lac Boilard, which has an elevation of 1,640 feet. As this summit is only 1,500 feet long, a deep cut might be made so as to reduce the summit between Lake Pohenegamook and Quebec to 1,600 feet. From Lac Boilard the line continues on to St. Paul, which is at an elevation of 1,570 feet, and St. Philemon, elevation 1,360, where a junction is made with party 4, working easterly from St. Jean Chrysostôme on the Intercolonial railway. In order to see if it would be possible to get a lower summit than that at Lac Boilard, a preliminary line was also run by this party following the River au Veau to Lac Long, which has an elevation of 1,580 feet. From this point the line turned westerly to River du Moulin and joined the first preliminary at St. Paul. The line, though longer, will be sixty feet lower. The country between St. Marcel and St. Philemon is fairly well settled, and the state of the different houses along the Taché road shows that the people are in comfortable circumstances. The farms seem to be well looked after, and the people having shorter connection and better roads leading to the Intercolonial railway, evidently feel the effects of being nearer a market at Quebec for their produce. On making inquiries I was informed that the soil is of good quality, well watered and the back-woods to the north of the Etchemin river are still well timbered. In order to still further reduce the summit of 1,580 feet, I instructed Mr. Garnet to deviate southwards from Lake McKim and to join party 4, under Mr. d'Abbadie, about six miles south of St. Magloire. I am happy to state that we have found the new summit to be but 1,355 feet, and though this line extended to Lake Etchemin and the Etchemin river will be some seven or eight miles longer than the line via St. Damien and the River Abenaquis, I am positive that the saving in elevation and cost of construction will more than make up for the increased distance. I expect the two parties 3 and 4 will soon effect a junction when the plans, profiles and estimated cost will be forwarded to you. A great deal of the land on the new line is fit for settlement, and timber of good size and quality is still to be found throughout its course.

As I was not satisfied with the progress made by this party in October, November and December, I had to recommend a change of engineer in charge. Mr. Garnet was appointed on January 1, since which time the progress and results obtained have been most satisfactory.

Party No. 4.

In charge of Mr. C. A. d'Abbadie, started operations at St. Jean Chrysostome, on the Intercolonial railway, near Lévis, and ran a preliminary line up the Etchemin river to a point opposite the Abenaquis river. They then moved up to the summit of Lac Vert (elevation 1,248 feet) and ran down grade westerly on the Abenaquis river using a 4·10 grade. This grade brought them to the Etchemin river about four miles south of St. Malachie, where a good crossing was effected and the down grade con-

tinued on the west bank of the Etchemin river until they tied on to the line previously run to the crossing of the Quebec Central railway. We thus have a continuous 4·10 grade for some forty miles from St. Jean Chrysostome to Lac Vert. From Lac Vert the line has to make a loop around the Rivière aux Originaux, as the ground between Lac Vert and St. Philemon falls very much too quickly for our grades.

This part of the country is well settled, Notre Dame and St. Damien being quite large villages, with good houses, churches, school houses, mills, &c. We must take some fairly heavy crossings of streams and gullies in the long grade to the Etchemin river. But a few miles of this section are left undone, though considerable revision work will have to be done at several points in order to lighten the work. Party 5, which had finished its work on the north shore of the St. Lawrence river, was sent by me to revise the preliminary line from St. Jean Chrysostome to the crossings of the Quebec Central railway, as I am under the impression that we can get a much easier line from the Etchemin river and passing near St. Isidore and St. Henedine.

This party also ran the second line above alluded to from a point six miles south of St. Magloire to Lake Etchemin, thence following the River Etchemin to St. Malachie. The work from St. Magloire to Lake Etchemin will be light work : the land is well settled and of fairly good quality. There will be some three miles of heavy work at the Vivian river, which empties into the Etchemin river ten miles west of Lake Etchemin, but the remainder will be of average quantities. This preliminary line is not yet finished, but should be run through by the middle of July. When it is done, as before stated, the plans, profiles and comparative cost of both north and south lines will be submitted to you for a final decision.

Party No. 4a.

In charge of Mr. R. M. Charlton. As the distance from St. Jean Chrysostome to St. Marcel was too long for parties 3 and 4, I obtained your consent to start a new party at St. Jean Chrysostome to meet party 4 near St. Malachie. Mr. Charlton was therefore instructed to start a first location at St. Jean southwards and the party is now making satisfactory progress. Should he be finished his location before the others, I will double up the parties so that the whole of the work may be terminated about the same time.

Mr. Hoare ties on to my district at St. Jean Chrysostome on the east, at the boundary between the counties of Quebec and Portneuf on the west.

Party No. 5.

In charge of Mr. F. A. Hibbard. Very good progress indeed has been made by this party, the whole of this section of 60 miles having been finished with most satisfactory results. A line has been secured throughout with grades not exceeding 4:10 either east or west bound, and no curves sharper than four degrees. The cost of construction should also be moderate, the only points requiring expenditure above the average being the crossings of the Jacques Cartier, St. Anne, Charest, and Batiscan rivers. The country throughout is well settled and is altogether a farming country. Several very important villages are met with, but as the line parallels the Canadian Pacific railway for some thirty-six miles, we will naturally have to expect a certain amount of competition. The grades on the Canadian Pacific railway, however, are of 52 feet to the mile, maximum, and as our steepest grade, easterly, is but 21 feet to the mile, we should be in a fairly good position to compete successfully. As the party had finished its perliminary work, and as you did not wish to have the location started before the snow had altogether disappeared, I sent it, as mentioned above, on the south shore to revise a portion of the line staked out by party 4. Great credit is due to Mr. Hibbard for the good work he has done and the satisfactory result of his operations.

On Mr. Hibbard's appointment to the vacancy caused by Mr. Poulin's promotion to the district engineership of District 'D.' Mr. Gordon Grant was appointed to replace him. This party is making excellent progress, having started at the boundary line between the counties of Portneuf and Quebec, and reached the 25th mile of first location by June 30. The results so far obtained are most satisfactory as regards quantities and cost, the only work of any magnitude occurring at the crossing of the River Jacques Cartier, and even this point is very much less as regards cost than it was on the preliminary line. I had hoped to obtain an under-crossing of the Canadian Pacific railway near the Portneuf river, but it is doubtful whether we can do so. By using momentum grades, however, I think we will succeed in securing an over-crossing of this railway.

This party will tie on to party 8, at Reed's camp on the Great Northern railway,

Party No. 8.

This section extends from the Batiscan river to La Tuque on the St. Maurice river. We have secured the required grades and curvatures throughout. That portion of the line between the Batiscan river and the Great Northern railway at Reed's Camp is settled, but from Reed's Camp to La Tuque the country is still in its primitive wildness, except that the best of the timber has been cut out, though the supply of pulp wood remaining is very considerable. Large birch of good quality also exists in large quantities, and if manufactured into square birch should provide traffic for the railway. I also met with cedar north of Reed's Camp which may be used for ties as it seems too small for other purposes. The country does not seem adapted to agricultural purposes and is altogether different to the formation of the south shore of the St. Lawrence. To meet with bare rock is an exception of the south shore, whereas the moment one enters the Laurentian Range rock cliffs are in evidence on every side.

The falls of La Tuque offer a water power of 90,000 horse-power and are destinued to be the cause of the formation of industries which will outrival Grand Mere and Shawinigan Falls as the source of timber supply is so much nearer at hand.

Mr. Hunter has now started his first location from Reed's camp north-westwardly.

Party No. 9.

In charge of Mr. B. Bourgeois. The section assigned to this party extends from La Tuque Falls, on the St. Maurice river, to Waymontachene, also on the same river, a distance of 81 miles. The route chosen was from La Tuque following the St. Maurice river for about six miles to River au Lait, which discharges into the St. Maurice river at this point. The River au Lait was then to be ascended to its summit and the line taken down to where the Flamand river joins the St. Maurice, so as to cut out the big bend of the latter river. The line from this point was to follow the St. Maurice river to Waymontachene. The whole of this section has been run with most gratifying results, and the party has returned to La Tuque, where it is now engaged revising its line from La Tuque to Waymontachene. The first line crossed the St. Maurice river at La Tuque and followed the west shore of the river for some six miles, when it branched off westwardly up the River au Lait to the Flamand river. Another line was run from River au Lait to the Vermillion river, ascending that river and striking the original line at Lake Clear, thereby saving some four miles of distance. Still another line was run starting from La Tuque and following up the east side of the St. Maurice river and crossing it about three miles from La Tuque. The results obtained on this line are most satisfactory, as all the heavy rock work on the western side of the St. Maurice river is eliminated. Mr. Bourgeois has been instructed to try and continue the line on the eastern side of the St. Maurice river some eight miles further, crossing the St. Maurice at this point, and cutting out the bend which

the Vermillion river makes with the Flamand river. Should he be successful in this change we will reduce our distance to Waymontachene by some eight miles. Mr. Bourgeois has also been instructed to run an exploration line from the junction of the Rat river with the St. Maurice river some twenty miles below La Tuque, to tie on to the first preliminary at Lake Clear.

The timber on the first part of the line from La Tuque to the Flamand river has been burnt, but from the Flamand westerly to the height of land the reports are to the effect that the finest spruce and cypress are to be met with, 36 inches at the butt being a common occurrence. The character of the soil is not promising from an agricultural point of view, but better is to be met with on the James Bay slope.

The St. Maurice river offers an easy means of distribution of supplies and construction material above La Tuque, and the new railway which the Quebec and Lake St. John railway are building to La Tuque will bring the latter point within six hours of Quebec, so that good progress should be made with the construction of the railway at least up to the height of land between the St. Lawrence and James Bay waters.

Party No. 6.

This section in charge of Mr. P. E. Mercier, extends from the Batiscan river to Lake Clear, which is the western limit of my district. I originally had two parties on this distance, but as party 7 was not giving satisfaction I recommended its being disbanded and the whole distance assigned to Mr. Mercier.

The first fifteen miles west of the Batiscan river consists of light work, but the whole trouble begins when endeavouring to reach the level of the St. Maurice valley with grades of 4:10. There does not seem to be a good crossing of the St. Maurice river south of La Tuque, and the bridge we will have to erect across the river, if the line south of Lake Abitibi is chosen, will be some 1,000 feet long and 200 feet high. On each side of the river also several deep gullies have to be crossed, necessitating long and expensive viaducts. Once clear of St. Maurice river, however, the country becomes more level. The Mattawiu river has to be joined about five miles from its junction with the St. Maurice river, as the lower portion of it would require grades of 2 per cent, as it is a continuation of falls and rapids for this distance.

The line has almost reached Lake Clear and we have tied on to District 'C.' The party will run a preliminary line down the River du Poste to St. Michel, thence to the headwaters of the Assumption river, following this river until they tie on to the preliminary line run last autumn by party 10. From the plans and profiles already sent in you will see that the country traversed does not lend itself to the requirements of a through line, as the grades are in excess of our limit.

The progress of this party is slow, as all the provisions have to be packed on men's backs, but once the party reaches Lake Clear they will be able to make use of the River du Poste to portage their provisions. The highest summit level reached so far on this Lake Clear line is 1,500 feet, whereas on the northern line the height of land at the headwaters of the St. Maurice will not exceed 1,350 feet.

The Mattawin river is narrow and rocky, and in my estimation, offers a very poor passage for the Transcontinental railway. However, we will soon know definitely whether a line with the easy grades and curvature required is at all possible via this route.

There are a great many men employed cutting timber every year on this river, the supplies being taken in from Joliette to St. Michel des Saints by teams, as the Mattawin river is too rapid for portaging economically. The logs are floated down the St. Maurice river and used at the Grand Mere mills.

The land at St. Michel des Saints is good agricultural land, and there is an extensive stretch of country north of this point which is very favourable for farming purposes.

Party No. 10.

As previously stated, the purpose of this party was to demonstrate whether a practicable line could be had leaving the Transcontinental railway at Lake Clear and extending south to Joliette, thence easterly to Quebec and east. Some 48 miles of preliminary lines were run by this party, but as the results obtained by this party were not satisfactory, principally, I believe, owing to the engineer in charge not having had any previous practical experience in the management of railway surveys, and as no information of any practical value was to be had by continuing this party in the field I thought it wise to recommend its being disbanded. The distance covered by the surveys was from Joliette to St Anne on the Assumption river, and should the suggestion meet with your approval the survey could again be resumed later on when party 6 will have reached Lake Clear, and this party might then be instructed to run south from Lake Clear to tie on to the end of the line already run by party 10 to St. Come.

COMPARISON OF DISTANCES.

The distance from the Quebec bridge to Edmundston via the present survey on the Transcontinental railway, is as follows :—

From Quebec bridge to St. Jean Chrysostome	6·0	M.
St. Jean Chrysostome to Quebec boundary at Lake Baker	210·0	"
Quebec boundary, Lake Baker to Edmundston.	25·0	"
Total.	241·0	"

Taking the Intercolonial railway to River du Loup and Temiscouata railway from River du Loup to Edmundston the distance would be as follows :—

Quebec bridge to Chaudiere Junction.	5·5	M.
Chaudiere Junction to River du Loup (I.C.R.)	122·5	"
River du Loup to Edmundston (Temiscouata railway) .	81·0	"
Total.	209·0	"

It should be remembered, however, that the grades of 1:25 per hundred feet on the Intercolonial railway are very much steeper than the gradients we are allowed to use, and that the Temiscouata railway has maximum grades of 105 feet to the mile. In order, therefore, to make a fair comparison of distances between the two routes, an increase of length sufficient to compensate for reduction of grades to our standard should be added to the Intercolonial railway and Temiscouata railway. If we take 33 per cent as a fair addition, this would give 278 miles via the Intercolonial railway and Temiscouata railway to Edmundston, as compared with our distance of 241 miles between the same two points. The great loss of distance on our railway occurs from St. Jean Chrysostome near Quebec to Lac Vert at the head of the Abenaquis river, the difference in level between the two points being 1,034 feet. As the grade is opposed to east bound traffic, we can only use grades of 21 feet to the mile, compelling us to cover a distance of 49 miles, whereas by using grades of 6·10 we could reach the elevation at Lac Vert in a distance of 32 miles. Another great increase in distance occurs at Lake Pohenegamook, where we have to fall 613 feet in 10 miles. This grade being opposed to west bound traffic by using a 6·10 grade, we have to loop around the valleys so as to make the distance 19⅞ miles. If we could use an 1% grade at this place we could reduce the distance by 4⅞ miles. Between the two places above mentioned we are compelled to add 21 miles to our distance. I do not think, however, it would be wise to break our standard of grades for the sake of 21 miles' saving in distance, for I am certain the saving in operation will very much more than compensate for the increased cost of construction.

Should the line via Etchemin be adopted we will have to add some seven miles to our distance between St. Jean Chrysostome and Edmundston.

I attach a list of distances which might be saved were a 1 per cent grade allowed :

Distance Using Present Grades.	Points where Distance may be Saved.	Distance if 1% Grade were used.
Miles.		*Miles.*
31.0	Lake Baker to Lake Pohenegamook	29.0
18.3	Loop at Lake Pohenegamook	11.0
9.5	River Noir	6.5
7.5	Summit at Government Road	7.0
24.0	Lake St. Anne to St. Marcel	21.5
20.5	Lake Boilard to St. Philemon	15.0
18.5	St. Philemon to St. Damien	12.5
32.5	St. Damien to Quebec Central	17.5
16.5	Quebec Central Ry. to St. Chrysostome	15.0
178.3		135.0
	Saving in distance	43.3

CONCLUSION.

I may be allowed to remark that the results we have obtained to date justify us in stating positively that a first-class line of railway has been obtained extended from the Quebec boundary at Lake Baker, near Edmundston, via Lake Pohenegamook, Lake St. Ann, St. Perpetue, St. Pascal, St. Philemon, Notre Dame, St. Damien and the Etchemin river to the Quebec bridge, and from the Quebec bridge westerly via the Batiscan river, La Tuque and the St. Maurice river to Waymontachene, a distance of 433 miles. In no case will the grades opposed to east bound traffic exceed 4-10 or 21·12 feet to the mile, and in very few cases will the maximum gradient of 6-10, or 31:6 feet to the mile, be required opposed to west bound traffic. The maximum curvature of six degrees will only be called into requisition in a few places. The line from one end to the other passes through a country, which where not capable of being developed into good agricultural districts, will supply a good timber traffic to the railway, and though it cannot be expected that the cost of a line of such easy gradients and curvature will be very moderate, I am firmly of the opinion that the average cost will not exceed by very much the sum of thirty thousand dollars per mile.

I attach to this report for your information a table of estimated distances, miles of line explored, miles of preliminary lines run, and miles abandoned.

I also forward you under separate cover, maps on a scale of four miles to an inch, on which the different sections are noted, and the lines run and to be run are shown, the former in continuous lines, and the latter in dotted lines.

A. E. DOUCET,
District Engineer 'B.'

DISTRICT "E."

REVISED TABLE of Estimated Distances and Mileage of Lines explored and run by the several parties from beginning of operations (October, 1904) to June 30, 1905.

Party.	From.	To.	Engineer in Charge.	Estimated Distance.	Exploration.	Preliminary	Location.	Lines Abandoned.
				Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
1A	Lake Baker	Summit Lac Landry	A. F. Macallum	52·00	21·90	133·04	2·65	14·20
1	Summit Lac Landry	Lac Chaudiere	E. H. Pierce	32·70	46·00	84·85	3·75	32·00
2	Lac Chaudiere	St. Marcel	H. E. Huestis	31·00	116·05	69·77	6.50	20·55
3	St. Marcel	St. Magloire	C. Garnett	32·00	69·95	64·75		33·50
4	St. Magloire	St. Malachie	C. A. d'Abbadie	45·00	143·50	116·86		
4A	St. Malachie	St. Jean Chrysostome	R. M. Charlton	34·00	14·00	19·25	10·30	1·50
	St. Jean Chrysostome	Bdry. Co. Portneuf	E. A. Hoare's District	15·30				
5	Bdry. Co. Portneuf	Reed's Camp	Gordon Grant	66·00	69·61	102·40	24·57	35·12
8	Reed's Camp	La Tuque	R. E. Hunter	46·00	166·00	99·23	1·00	30·78
9	La Tuque	Weymontachené	B. Bourgeois	76·00	214·00	134·31		12·00
	Total distance Lake Baker to	Weymontachene		433·00	860·81	824·46	48·77	182·65
6	Batiscan River	Lake Clear	P. E. Mercier	78·00	207·56	80·83		14·69
7	St. Maurice River	Lake Clear	S. Lepage (disbanded)			11·00		11·00
10	Joliette	Lake Clear	P. du Tremblay	112·00	12·00	48·00		
					1,080·40	1,064·29	48·77	208·31

QUEBEC BRIDGE AND TERMINAL SECTION.

This section was put under the charge of Mr. E. A. Hoare; comprising the main line of this railway, from the Intercolonial railway main line near St. Jean Chrysostome to the south end of the Quebec and Railway Company's yard south of the St. Lawrence river, and from the north end of the bridge to the county line between Quebec and Portneuf. Also the proposed approaches and terminals for Quebec city. The main line distances are as follows :—

Line 1, with viaduct over Cape Rouge river—

	MILES.
Intercolonial Railway to B. and R. Company's yard	5·33
B. and R. Company's bridge and line	2·65
Bridge to county line	7·60
Total	15·58

Grade 0·4 eastbound.
Grade 0·6 westbound.

Line 2, avoiding viaduct—

Intercolonial Railway to B. and R. Company's yard	5·33
B. and R. Company's bridge and line	2·65
Bridge to county line	13·14
Total	21·12

Grade 0·4 eastbound.
Grade 0·6 westbound.

City approaches, bridge to Champlain market, 6·40 miles.

Grades adverse to westbound traffic about 53 feet to the mile. Total distance county line to Champlain market via line No. 1, 14 miles.

Branching off line 2, avoiding viaduct to Louise basin, 7·40 miles.

Maximum grade 0·4.

Total distance county line to Louise basin via line No. 2, 12·75 miles.

Maximum grade westbound 0·6.

Total length of location and preliminary survey lines run in this section, 85 miles.

DISTRICT 'C.'

CHARACTER OF COUNTRY.

The country through which the line in this district will pass is entirely uninhabited save by several Hudson's Bay or fur trader's posts, and a few Indians, and unsurveyed with the exception of a few explorations, geological and others, along the principal rivers, and these generally at right angles to the direction of the proposed line. No reliable information is obtainable as to the country between the streams. As far as reports heretofore received by us would indicate, this country is dotted with numerous lakes, the land being more or less timbered with spruce, cypress, birch, poplar and small tamarac and cedar.

ORGANIZATION.

Eight parties were organized and sent out in this district in October, four going out by way of Maniwaki, P.Q., and four others by way of Kippawa, P.Q. Owing to

the lateness of the season, these parties took considerable time in reaching their destination, caused by the low state of the water in the rivers, the early forming of ice and the difficulty in transporting considerable quantities beyond the regular transportation routes.

Parties 2 and 4.

Parties 2 and 4 came out before the winter broke up, but returned again about May 10.

WORK DONE.

They have now been at work for some time, but in many cases have had to abandon miles of line owing to their meeting with numerous lakes and stretches of country where it was impracticable to obtain the grades required.

From the latest reports they are now making fair progress, but it will be some time before it can be decided whether the north or south line will prove the most advantageous.

CACHES.

Caches with provisions for all the necessary parties for the next ten months have been provided at the Forks of the Gatineau and at the north end of Grand Lake Victoria, and these supplies are being distributed east, west and north from these caches for the use of the various parties.

The reports so far received would indicate that the north line will probably be found the most advantageous, both as to the cost of construction and the nature of the country passed through in respect to its suitability for settlement.

The following report of Mr. A. N. Molesworth, shows fully the work done in this district.

HUGH D. LUMSDEN, Esq.,
Chief Engineer, Ottawa.

SIR,—Herewith I beg to submit report of progress of preliminary and exploratory surveys in district 'C' from date of organization, October 4, 1904, to June 30, 1905.

ORGANIZATION.

On October 4 last, I received instructions to organize eight parties, to make exploration surveys over this district, and on October 8 they were all ready to proceed to the scene of their operations. Four parties were to go in by way of Kippawa, P.Q., and Grand Lake Victoria, and four by way of the Gatineau river. The four parties going in by way of the Gatineau river were put under the charge of Mr. R. A. Hazlewood (who had been appointed engineer in charge of party No. 4) until such time as they should reach what is known as the Forks of the Gatineau, where the parties would separate. I went myself with the four parties going in to Grand Lake Victoria by way of Kippawa, reaching the last named point on October 9. Owing to the burning of one of the steamers on the route beyond Kippawa, considerable delay was caused. But we reached the north end of Grand Lake on November 1. The weather now turned very cold and the smaller lakes and streams commenced to freeze up. I at once started on my return journey to Ottawa, reaching there on November 8, and as soon as possible proceeded to join the four parties that had gone up the Gatineau, whom I found cutting a winter road from the end of the existing road to the Forks of the Gatineau. I found they had made considerable progress, but as two of the parties had still some sixty miles or more to go before they reached their starting point and they only had six weeks' supply with them, I at once returned

to Ottawa and advised the letting of a contract for the delivery of the necessary supplies from Maniwaki to the Forks; this was done, and transport parties were organized to take provisions to the various parties by dog teams and toboggans.

Owing to the very heavy fall of snow, great difficulty was encountered in keeping the parties supplied at the north end of Grand Lake, and on January 4. I took several teams in from Moor lake by way of Demoine, hauling supplies which were then en route to a point some twenty miles north of the Height of Land. These teams were employed for some two months and succeeded in getting the necessary supplies required for the summer's work to our cache at the north end of Grand lake. We also had provisions put into the Hudson's Bay post at Grand lake for our summer's work in that vicinity.

Party No. 1.

My instructions covered the running of two lines across the district, one being called the north line and the other the south line, they being between thirty and forty miles apart. On the south line party No. 1, in charge of Wm. Usborne, arrived at their starting point about fifteen or eighteen miles above the Forks, early in January, and commenced working in easterly direction towards Lake Clear. This country was found to be very rough and broken, our line running at right angles to the valleys. We had difficulty in climbing over summits and down to the streams on a maximum grade without having more or less heavy work, and the alignment bad, having to wind round through the hills making comparatively short tangents. About May 20 Mr. Usborne was recalled and Mr. A. L. McDougall took his place, and he has up to date completed preliminary to 24th mile.

Party No. 3.

Party No. 3 on the south line is in charge of Mr. E. B. Haycock, who commenced work at the same point as party No. 1 and ran westward. He also encountered very rough hilly country, crossing several very high summits between waterways, in consequence of which his work will be very heavy and alignment bad on the first thirty miles of his line. He has up to date run fifty miles. The last twenty miles is through a better country.

Party No. 5.

Party No. 5 on the south line, which went in by way of Grand Lake Victoria, arrived at starting point at the north end of Lake Wapousan, which is in the Ottawa waters, and ran easterly to meet party No. 3. This party was in charge of Mr. D. B. Brown, who returned to Ottawa in February and was replaced by Mr. D. O. Lewis. The latter, however, was unfortunately taken ill and had to be replaced by Mr. Mellis Ferguson. The country through which they worked proved very rough and broken, and they were forced some ten or twelve miles north out of their course by high ranges of hills. This party has run up to date 31·4 miles.

Party No. 7.

Party No. 7 left Ottawa in charge of Mr. J. F. Armour, but on the way he came to the conclusion that he could not stand the work and resigned, and was replaced by G. H. Garden. This party commenced at the same point as party No. 5, and ran westward to connect with district 'D.' Mr. Garden made very good progress with his line and found a much better country, both for grades and alignment, than the parties east of him. Early in February Mr. Garden was promoted to the position of assistant district engineer, to have supervision of the four parties in the Grand lake division of district 'C,' and Mr. M. B. Almon was put in charge of party No. 7. He proved a most

efficient, hard-working officer, and was doing splendid work when he and his transitman, Mr. W. White, were unfortunately drowned in the Upper Ottawa, on June 16. They had then run about forty miles through a comparatively level country, but were likely to strike a much rougher country ahead.

Party No. 2.

Party No. 2, north line, went in by way of the Gatineau to a point about fifty miles north of the forks on northwest fork of the Gatineau, near its source, and ran in an easterly direction towards Weymontachene on the St. Maurice river, at which point they were to connect with district 'B.' This party left Ottawa in charge of Mr. E. O'Sullivan, but he was replaced by Mr. Mellis Ferguson. This party reached their starting point about the middle of January, having to wait at the forks until the rivers froze over hard enough to carry the men and toboggans. The country was not so rough on this line, but they were hampered by the difficulty of keeping them supplied with provisions and they came in about the middle of March. In May Mr. E. R. Blackwell was appointed to take charge of this party, and after reorganizing he at once returned to the point where Mr. Ferguson left off, arriving there ready to commence work on June 13, and up to date has reached the twenty-second mile. He is getting a comparatively good line with grades not exceeding ·4 and good alignment.

Party No. 4.

Party No. 4, north line, in charge of R. A. Hazlewood, reached their point of commencement early in January. They began work at the same place as party No. 2, and ran westerly. By the middle of March Mr. Hazlewood had run about twenty miles of line through a rather hilly country full of lakes. He got a very good line this far, but he also brought his party in, stating that the men refused to stay during the break-up, as they would not be able to do anything for at least a month, and thought it more economical to disband the party. He reorganized his party early in May and returned to the point where he left off, reaching there on June 9 and up to date has run thirty-seven miles.

Parties No. 6 and 8.

Party No. 6 in charge of W. P. Wilgar, and party No. 8, under Mr. J. P. Pim, reached their proposed point of starting about December 11; but after making a survey of the Bell river for several miles, they selected a crossing about six miles southerly from where they originally intended. Party No. 6 ran easterly and party No. 8 ran westerly from that point. Mr. Wilgar's party has up to date run about forty miles getting a good line, and he and Mr. Hazlewood cannot be more than twenty miles apart. I hope soon to learn that they have connected their line.

Party No. 8 also got a very good line westerly, but owing to the illness of Mr. Pim, he was relieved during May, and Mr. L. B. Copeland was appointed in his place. This party has up to date run about forty-three and a-half miles. The country is reported level almost as a prairie, and is alternately muskegs and spruce timber on a clay loam, the muskegs being not more than two or three feet deep to clay.

CHARACTER OF COUNTRY.

South Line.

The country traversed by the south line at the eastern end of the district is rough and rocky in places, with tamarac swamps and muskegs between the hills. There are several indications of good gravel pits for ballast, and the muskegs all have good sand bottoms.

The timber is principally spruce, balsam and dead tamarac. The spruce runs from four to ten inches and the dead tamarac is large enough for ties, and is still quite sound and hard.

At the western end the country is more level, being mostly spruce and tamarac swamps and muskegs. The timber is very small and very little of it will be of much use. There are also indications of large deposits of magnetic ore on Mr. E. B. Haycock's section west of the Gatineau.

North Line.

The country traversed by the north line at the eastern end of the district is generally sandy soil, hilly and broken, with small outcroppings of rock occasionally, and muskegs and swamps between the hills. The timber is mostly small spurce and jack pine with very little commercial value.

The western half of the district is much more level, but still continues sandy until the vicinity of Bell river is reached, when the soil is mostly a rich clay from there to Lake Abitibi, with here and there a shallow muskeg with good clay bottom, seldom over three or four feet deep. The timber on this half is better than anywhere else on the line, there being large tracts of spruce running 8 inches to 18 inches, and a great deal of dead tamarac fit for ties.

The line from the Bell river to the Ontario boundary will make very fine farming land, and moose in the forests are numerous.

Gravel of good qaulity is found on the eastern end of the district, which will make very good ballast.

COMPARISON OF LINES.

Though we have not as yet completed either our north or south lines, we have gone far enough to be convinced that the north line will prove the better, both as to cost of construction and suitability for settlement.

TRANSPORT.

Owing to the country to which these parties were being sent being little known, and no regular transport routes reaching the points to which they were destined, a great deal of delay was necessary in order that sufficient supplies and provisions should accompany the parties to keep them for a time, and also that arrangements might be made for their future supply.

DIFFICULTY IN GETTING SUITABLE MEN.

Several of the engineers in charge or their assistants, and many of the men who went out with these parties, were found to be unsuitable for the work and could not stand the necessary hardships which such work involves, many of them leaving the parties before they reached their destinations. Since then we have endeavoured to select men who have been used to work in the woods and canoes, but many of these also left the work as they either could not or would not help in the packing of the outfit and supplies, which is a very necessary part of the duties of men employed on survey parties. These men, although they had signed engagements to work until the survey was completed, would leave the work and forfeit fifteen dollars of their wages, thus leaving the parties shorthanded, and as it took a month, and sometimes more, before they could be replaced a great deal of time was lost. With the exception of half-breeds and Indians, in the vicinity of Hudson's bay and other traders' posts, it seems almost impossible now to get men who are accustomed to packing heavy loads on their backs or by sleds or toboggans.

Another cause of delay to all the parties in my district was the exceptionally heavy fall of snow in January and February, which made the roads and trails we had cut out very heavy, and the moving of camp from one point to another, in from four to six feet of snow, slow work.

CASUALTIES.

I regret very much to have to report that we have had four drowning accidents on this district.

The first was Joseph Desroches, of Quebec, axeman on party No. 4. He was drowned by the upsetting of canoe going up rapids on the Gatineau river, about thirty miles above the Forks. He was drowned on May 24, and when his body was recovered he was buried near the scene of accident.

Next was M. B. Almon, engineer in charge of party No. 7, of Halifax, N.S., and Walter White, his transitman, of Bannockburn, Ont. They were both upset out of a canoe in the Upper Ottawa on June 16. The bodies when recovered were forwarded to their relatives.

Then last was H. Tranchemontagne, of Hawkesbury, Ont., an axeman on party No. 4, drowned June 21. He lost his life by canoe striking rock in rapids.

A. N. MOLESWORTH,
District Engineer, 'C.'

DISTRICT "C."

Table of Estimated Distances and Mileage.

Preliminary Lines.

Party.	From	To	Engineer in Charge.	Estimated Distances.	Preliminary Lines Run.
			South Line.	Miles	Miles
1	N. E. Fork of Gatineau	Clear Lake	A. L. McDougall	80 00	44 00
3	" " "	Kapitachuan Lake	E. B. Haycock	66 00	58 00
5	N. end Wapousan Lake	" River	Mellis Ferguson	50 00	47 10
7	" " "	Wabaskus Lake	M. B. Almon	62 00	75 91
	Total distance Clear Lake to Wabaskus Lake			258 00	225 01
			North Line.		
2	N. W. Fork of Gatineau	Waymontachene	E. R. Blackwell	78 00	37 00
4	" " "	Attick River	R. A. Hazlewood	61 00	48 00
6	Bell River	"	W. P. Wilgar	55 00	51 00
8	"	Makemik River	L. B. Copeland	75 00	59 45
	Total distance Waymontachene to Makemik River			269 00	195 45

DISTRICT 'D.'

COUNTRY.

The nature of the country and of the timber in this district is in many respects similar to that of District 'C.' and there are no settlements in the vicinity of the proposed line other than Hudson's Bay and fur trading posts on Lake Abitibi, close to which lake the lines will run.

ORGANIZATION.

Two parties have been at work in this district since early in the year. No. 1 on the line passing to the south and No. 2 on the line passing to the north of Lake Abitibi.

Parties 3, 4 and 6 were sent out in March : No. 3, to run east and west from a point northeast of what is known as McDougall's Rapids on the Black river, No. 4, from the northeasterly bay of West Abitibi Lake westerly, and No. 6, westerly from a point about six miles easterly of a proposed crossing of the Abitibi river, in about latitude 49° 10'.

Three more parties, Nos. 5, 7 and 8, were sent out about the middle of May, the two former working on the south line west of party 3, and party 8 on the north line east and west from the Ground Hog river. Parties 3 and 6 were driven out from their work by fire towards the end of May, but returned again about the middle of June.

Prior to our taking over the surveys made by the Grand Trunk Pacific, they had run in this district about 50 miles of line, but this line was found to be too far south to be used by us, though the caches and what provisions were found in them were made use of.

The accompanying report from Mr. S. R. Poulin, district engineer, will give full details of the work done in this district.

Mr. Hugh D. Lumsden,
Chief Engineer,
Transcontinental Railway.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit to you the following report of work done in District 'D,' from November, 1904, to June 30, 1905:—

APPOINTED DISTRICT ENGINEER.

On April 1, 1905, the board of commissioners on your recommendation, transferred me from the position of assistant district engineer in District 'B.' to that of district engineer in District 'D.' I assumed charge of the district on April 15, 1905.

PARTIES IN THE FIELD.

There were then five parties of engineers fully equipped, working on the two projected lines, one passing on the north side of Lake Abitibi, and the other on the south side of the said lake. Two of the said parties had worked in during the winter.

Parties 1 and 2.

Party No. 2, under Mr. Frank Moberly, had been assigned the exploration of the northern part of Upper Lake Abitibi, and No. 1 under Mr. H. W. D. Armstrong, who was later on replaced by Mr. H. J. Mackenzie, was assigned the exploration of the southern portion of Lake Abitibi.

Parties 3, 4 and 6.

Three more parties were sent out during the winter months ; No. 4, under Mr. E. P. Goodwin, No. 6 , under Mr. G. F. Hanning, and No. 3, under Mr. F. J. Heatherington. These three parties reached their destination about the beginning of April, 1905.

Parties 5, 7 and 8.

On May 8, three other parties left for Biscotasing to go down the Ground Hog river and commence work where the two projected lines crossed the said river. They were party No. 5, Mr. A. F. Cotton in charge, party No. 7, Mr. R. W. Laird in charge, and party No. 8, Mr. W. J. Clifford in charge.

The following is a short concise report of the work of all these different parties up to the end of June, 1905.

DISPOSITION OF PARTIES.

In order to facilitate understanding the disposition of these parties, the even numbers 2, 4, 6 and 8. had previously been placed by yourself on the northern route, and the odd numbers 1, 3, 5 and 7, on the southern route. I shall take up first the northern route.

NORTHERN ROUTE.

Party No. 2, was to explore the first fifty miles lying on the east end of my district, or from a point on the Kanikitawakasi river (a samll river flowing in the northeast bay of Lower Lake Abitibi) to the junction of district 'D' with district 'C,' or a point about five miles northeast of Makamik lake. Party No. 4, was to explore from the western initial point of party No. 2 to a point eight miles east of the Abitibi river crossing. Party No. 6, from the said point eight miles east of the Abitibi river crossing to the Poplar Rapid river, and party No. 8, who commenced on the Ground Hog river, was to run eastward ten miles to the said Poplar Rapid river, then turn back and run westward to the Kehinakagomi river or the junction of districts 'D' and 'E.'

Party No. 2.

Mr. Moberly in charge of party No. 2, had, after overcoming many difficulties, reached his starting point on the Okikodasik river about the middle of March, and ran eastward as weather would permit, on a course of S. 75° E. for a distance of fourteen miles to a point shown on the general map as the Nine Mile portage. He reached there on April 8, and on account of difficulties in keeping up his supplies during the breaking up of the weather, he returned to his starting point at zero on April 12 in order to be nearer his base of supplies, and ran westward on a course of N. 72° W. for a distance of twenty-one miles effecting a junction with the line of party No. 4, on May 19. The junction was at station 135 x 79, of Mr. Goodwin's line. At that time Mr. Moberly had run:—

	Miles.
From Okikodasik river east	14½
From Okikodasik river west	20½
Tie line with party No. 4	4
Tie line with White Fish river	2½
Traverse of Okikodasik river	10½
Total	52

Mr. Moberly then moved back to the point which he had abandoned and continued his line eastward until he was relieved by Mr. Hervey about June 15. A letter written by Mr. Aylen, assistant district engineer, informs me that Hervey had reached the point at which he evidently thought he was intended to stop, such point being a few miles east of Lake Makamik, or the division point between district 'C' and 'D.' Evidently, Mr. Hervey had not then received my letter, which was embodying the carrying out of your instructions as to his keeping on the same course eastward until he effected a junction with party No. 8, of district 'C,' but he was starting to work backwards revising his line and running cross sections, and I am positive he would have received my instructions before he moved away any distance. He finished at the 30th mile east of the Okikodasik river, making in all fifty and a half miles for that portion of the line. The line was two tangents, and although it ran pretty well across the country, as the valleys are all falling towards Upper Abitibi lake, still from the profile and plan sent to me, I am positive we can get a good location well within the required 0:40 (four-tenths of a foot per hundred feet) ascending eastward, and 0·50 (five-tenths of a foot per hundred feet) ascending westward, and very easy curvature, if any, on that portion of the line. The profile of the trial line does not show excessive work, the quantities running between 35 to 40 thousand cubic yards per mile, with a very slight percentage of solid rock on the first forty miles, but gradually increasing as the distance increases east of Abitibi lake. The knolls and ridges are mostly all rocks though the valleys show very good soil. The bridging in that section will be light.

Party No. 4.

Party No. 4, under Mr. E. P. Goodwin, started work on the Kanikitawaskasi river and ran a line westward until meeting party 6 on June 10. He had then run 43·6 miles and kept very close to the projected line on the general map. He has also kept within the limit of grades and curvatures laid down in the general instructions. The country is fairly flat north of Lower Lake Abitibi. Mr. Goodwin says that this summit can be lowered by keeping further north of our present line. He is now engaged revising trial lines about the Circle river and the summit. From the plans and profiles received the work on the whole distance will be medium on account of the crossing of valleys which range from 40 to 60 feet in depth. There is only a small percentage of rock shown in this section of the line.

Party No. 6.

Party No. 6, Mr. G. F. Hanning in charge, started work on April 4. First he traversed down the Abitibi river from Speight's base line of 1904, and chose a crossing 4½ miles north of said base line, and ran eight miles east to ascertain the feasibility of reaching the summit between Abitibi river and Mustongo river, then ran westward to the Frederickhouse river, a distance of twenty miles. He also explored westward as far as Driftwood creek. Mr. Hanning had only a small party and his progress was consequently slower, but he has acquired sufficient data to enable me to state that a very fair crossing of the Abitibi river can be had one and a half miles north of the one he adopted at first, getting a better chance to get away both eastward and westward, and we have now the certainty that a fair line can be had in close proximity to the projected northern line on the general map, from Driftwood creek about ten miles west of Frederickhouse river to the junction point of district 'C' and 'D,' or a distance of one hundred and twenty-five miles. Mr. Hanning's work was stopped about June 10 by bush fires which have been raging fiercely in all the district between Matagama river and the big bend of the Abitibi river as far south as McDougall's rapids, and the south shore of Lower Lake Abitibi. With your approbation Mr. Hanning's party was reorganized about June 20, giving him a complete

party, and instructions were sent to him by Mr. Webster his assistant, to hereafter run an instrumental line, from which a final location could be projected. He will have to run westward to Poplar Rapid river on the course of N. 73° W. a distance of about 35 miles west of Frederickhouse river, where he shall join to party No. 8.

Party No. 8.

Mr. W. J. Clifford in charge, only reached his initial point on the Ground Hog river, about the end of June, with instructions to run eastward ten miles to Poplar Rapid river, and then turn back and run a line westward until he meets parties from District 'E.'

SOUTHERN ROUTE.

The following disposition was made of the four parties, 1, 3, 5 and 7. Party No. 1 was to explore the country from Ghost river (which flows into the southwest bay of Upper Lake Abitibi) eastward to the junction of District 'D' and 'C.' Party No. 3, from Ghost river westward to the Frederickhouse river, party No. 5, from Frederickhouse river to Ground Hog river and party No. 7 from the said Ground Hog river westward to junction with parties of District 'E.' at the western end of District 'D.'

Party No. 1.

Party No. 1, Mr. H. J. Mackenzie in charge, started from a point south of Agotawakami lake and ran eastward and had at the end of June twenty-four miles of line run, bringing him about the junction point of District 'C' and 'D.' The country is rather difficult, and Mr. Aylen, the assistant district engineer, advised him to try a line some three miles north of Island lake, so as to have a summit 130 feet lower than the present one, previous to his returning to Agotawakami lake to run westward to Ghost river to effect a junction with qarty N. 3. The work of this party has been greatly retarded for want of men, as several left when the trail began to break up in the spring time and could not be replaced until the latter part of May when canoeing opened.

Party No. 3.

Party No. 3, explored lines through the townships of Walker, Wilkie and Coulson and ran trial lines through Miligan and Warden. Mr. Heatherington had to keep from one to four miles north of the direction indicated on the map, on account of a high range of rugged bare granite hills extending eastward from the southwest corner of Warden township and merging into a sandy plateau at the southeast corner of the said township. The altitude of the said range is about 1,200 feet (datum of survey being 1,000 feet) and it is difficult through that portion of the country to secure a direct line with 0·40 per cent grade, because the trend of the hill range and the plateau is about at right angles to the general direction. When I heard last from the said party the line had been explored to the southeast corner of Miligan township, a distance of forty-five miles, and actual trial lines run of twelve miles through what was considered the most difficult part, the summit between Shallow river and Ghost river. Mr. Heatherington reported that he had a good outlet to fall back into the general direction and reach the junction point of party No. 1, on Ghost river. The profile of the portion of the line run shows pretty heavy work for a few miles, the line on account of the many deviations necessitated by broken country does not compare favourably with the line north of Abitibi. Mr. Heatherington must have been called on to fight fires at McDougall's rapids as a report from Mr. McGrath, one of our mail carriers, who arrived at North Bay on July 6, said that our cache southwest of Abitibi had been completely

burned by bush fires, also that the locating party of the Temiskaming and New Ontario railway had been driven out, losing all their outfit and provisions, but that one of our parties, Mr. Heatherington in charge of party No. 3, had gathered all his men around McDougall's chute, and had managed to save our cache. Mr. Heatherington will complete his work to Ghost river, then return to run westward until he meets party No. 5, about the Frederickhouse river.

Party No. 5.

Party No. 5, under Mr. A. F. Cotton, had on June 30 just reached the point on Ground Hog river, from which he is to explore and run a trial line eastward towards Frederickhouse river to meet party No. 3.

Party No. 7.

Party No. 7, under the charge of Mr. R. W. Laird, had also on June 30 just reached the Ground Hog river crossing which he and Mr. Cotton had selected, and had instructions to run westward on the southern projected line until he met parties from District 'E.'

PROGRESS.

This sums up the progress of the different parties in my district up to June 30, 1905.

MEN AND SUPPLIES.

In conclusion I beg to state that all parties were, at the beginning of July, well provided with men, and that they had ample supplies at the different caches, except perhaps in some lines of lighter foods of which some of the caches were running short, but which were to be remedied at once.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY.

In general the country through which the line passes in my district, especially the eastern 150 miles and along the northern projected route, is well adapted for settlement, the soil being of a rich clay loam, the timber being mostly poplar, spruce, white birch, and balm of Gilead, the latter growing especially along the river banks. From the reports gathered to June 30 it would be premature to come to any definite conclusion as to the producing capabilities of the great unopened country lying to the north, but I have not the least hesitation in saying that there is a fertile belt of land extending from twenty-five to seventy-five miles on each side of the projected line capable of supporting a very large population.

S. R. POULIN,
District Engineer 'D.'

DISTRICT 'E.'

COUNTRY.

The general character of the country for the easterly 150 miles in this district is very much similar to that of district 'D,' there being considerable stretches of clay loam with gravel knolls at intervals, and the climate is much the same as in the Temiskaming district. The westerly portion is very much broken by rocky ridges and lakes, and will necessitate heavy work in places.

G.T.P. SURVEYS.

The surveys in this district, prior to Mr. Perry taking over the parties, were under the charge of Mr. J. R. Stephens, the engineer for the Grand Trunk Pacific railway; but it was found that the easterly 100 miles inclined too much to the south going easterly, and new surveys keeping a more direct line for Abitibi are now being made.

Three of the parties working for the Grand Trunk Pacific were taken over by Mr. Perry in February, but one party under Mr. Proctor was disbanded in March, and the other two were put to work on new lines; one under Mr. R. W. Coldwell, and the other under Mr. J. S. Tempest. Two more parties were sent out in May, one under Mr. Alex. McLellan, and the other under Mr. D. W. MacKay. These four are all now at work.

The accompanying report from Mr. Perry goes fully into the nature of the country, and the work being done.

H. D. LUMSDEN, Esq.,
Chief Engineer, Transcontinental Railway,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—In accordance with instructions received from the chief engineer on February 8, an inspection trip was made by myself and the assistant district engineer, and caches examined from the western end of the district as far east as the Missanabie river. The Grand Trunk Pacific had three parties in the field: two of these, under Messrs. Coldwell and Tempest, decided to remain on the work, and the other party under Mr. Proctor was disbanded almost immediately after my visit. The work already done was inspected and the engineers instructed as to future operations. Part of February and all of March was taken up with the trip, the distance travelled being 640 miles.

On the opening of navigation, the assistant district engineer examined the work along the head of Nipigon lake to the height of land and eastward to the summit of Red Paint, travelling 404 miles.

LINES RUN.

Previous to the government taking over the work the Grand Trunk Pacific parties had made some 502 miles of survey and reconnaissance lines as follows:—

McCarthy line north and west of English river via Ogoke river	93	miles.
Hill line from east end of district westward	41	"
Boucher line continuation Hill line westward	35	"
Nelson's line continuation Boucher's line westward	57	"
Coldwell's line improvement of Nelson's line	57	"
Balloch line continuation of Nelson westward	44	"
Gzowski line continuation of Balloch westward	67	"
Proctor line improvement Balloch line	28	"
Tempest line Robinson lake westward	80	"
Total	502	"

A Mr. Nutting made some canoe track surveys near height of land, mileage of which is not obtainable.

The route now adopted, and on which the parties are engaged, is in many places 18 to 20 miles north of the former G.T.P. surveys, decreasing to four miles at English river crossing. This northern line was projected by the chief engineer, and the direction has been successfully followed.

West of English river extensive improvements were made in shortening of distance and character of work, and a good line obtained approaching to and passing the watershed near head of Lake Nipigon through a terribly broken and rocky country, possibly as difficult a piece of work as exists on the whole Transcontinental line in the province of Ontario.

Trial lines are being run to better alignment and reduce curvature and gradients.

Parties 1, 2, 3 and 4.

There are four parties engaged on survey in this district.

Party No. 1, Mr. A. McLellan, who is running trial line from Missaniabie river, westerly.

Party No. 1, Mr. A. McLellan, who is running trail line from Missanabie river.

Party No. 3, Mr. W. D. MacKay, running from Robinson lake to English river.

Party No. 4, Mr. J. S. Tempest, from Robinson lake to junction with District 'F', summit watershed.

The main difficulties encountered exist in the approaches to the river valleys which cross the line of survey at right angles, but these difficulties have been very greatly reduced and there is really no work of heavy character from the eastern end of district for fully 160 miles to the west.

From summit of Red Paint river to Robinson lake, 28 miles, a rougher country is met with and considerable rock occurs.

From Robinson lake to western end of district, some 88 miles ; on this section the most difficult work of the district occurs. The ascent to the summit at its eastern approach is rougher than on the west, isolated rocky ridges and a perfect labyrinth of lakes are the principal features.

Reconnaissance is difficult and in this case one must trust to instrumental measurements. Very careful surveys are being made on this section to reduce cost of construction, alignment and curvature.

GRADES AND CURVATURE.

Maximum grade rising east, 0·4 %, 21 feet per mile.
" " west, 0·5 %, 26.4 feet per mile.
Maximum curvature, 4°, 1,433 feet radius.

Very few of these curves will be required. There may be some six miles of 0·4% gradient, and possibly 14 miles of 0:5 % gradient required to overcome the watershed summit, but as surveys are still in progress, I trust these will be materially reduced. Gradients do not occur over any great length, generally in distances of from 1½ to 2½ miles, with long intervals of flatter grade between.

The total length of the district from Kebenakagama river to the western watershed and junction with district 'F', near Upper and Lower Twin lakes, is 257 miles.

BRIDGING.

The bridging required on the district is not difficult or costly. Taking six of the largest streams we have:—

	Width.	Depth.
Kebenakagama	160 feet.	9 feet.
Negogami	200 "	8 "
Pegetchewan	150 "	5 "
Flint	130 "	4 "
Kawakashkagama	150 "	6 "
English river	180 "	8 "

The highest of these structures is at English river, which is 60 feet above water level and required a fixed span of 200 feet with trestle approaches. The others can be crossed on small spans or ordinary trestles. There are no signs of dangerous floods occurring in these waterways or marks of drift piles or ice jams.

TIMBER.

Ample timber for ties can be obtained along the line or within a reasonable limit of haulage. Bridge timber is scarce, existing rarely outside the river valleys and even there very few and scattering pieces are met with.

BUILDING STONE.

On the first 120 miles very little occurs, but enough for constructive purposes can be found within reasonable haulage distances.

SNOWFALL.

Last winter's observations, two to two and one-half feet average fall; no violent storms or drift met with.

COLD.

February and March, 1904, 35° was the lowest. Clear fine weather to 22nd March, when thaw set in.

RAINFALL.

Considerable in May, July and October. Nipigon lake opens and closes (H.B. Co. returns):—

1900	Opened	7th	May,	closed	26th	November.
1901	"	10th	"	"	12th	"
1902	"	23rd	"	"	29th	"
1903	"	19th	"	"	3rd	December.
1904	"	29th	"	"	9th	"
1905	"	25th	"			

Missanabie lake opened 21st May, 1905; Dog lake opened 16th of May, 1905; Long lake about the same as Nipigon lake. Inland streams close from 18th October, to 5th November. To the interior canoeing may be said to cease at middle of October, and it is certainly taking a great risk to send canoes into the line after the 10th of October.

TRANSPORT.

The question of transport of supplies to parties in the field has been a serious and costly undertaking, owing to the numerous portages and difficult waterways existing between the Canadian Pacific railway and the line. For example: to reach cache No. 9, the eastern end of District 'E', from Grasset on the C.P.R., there are 13 portages totalling 9¼ miles, to the line three more, 1½ miles.

To reach cache No. 9-A, Negogami River from Montizambert C. P. Ry., there are sixteen portages amounting to 8 miles.

To reach cache No. 10, there are twenty-nine portages, amounting to eleven miles.

From Heron Bay to reach caches 10A and 11, there are sixteen portages on the Pic river alone, and fully 28 to 30 in all to reach the caches. Much of the way in broken and dangerous water. The mileage to be portaged over would be nine to ten miles to each cache.

Arrangements are being made to avoid a great deal of this costly transport by cutting short lengths of winter road.

ACCIDENTS.

I regret to report the drowning of Wm. Findlow in the Wabinosh river on the 21st of June ulto. The body has been recovered and decently buried, and the grave marked with a cross.

GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE COUNTRY.

The country traversed by the line differs little, if any, from similar portions of Ontario along the Ottawa valley. What is known as the clay belt is almost identical with the country lying along the line of the Temiskaming and Northern railway in the vicinity of New Liskeard. There is, however, an exception in the absence of pine timber, as the timber met along the line is mostly small spruce, tamarac, birch and poplar. The soil over long distances is a clay loam interspersed with gravel knolls approaching the rivers and large muskegs, in many cases dry moss covering a clay subsoil. Beyond Robinson lake and approaching the summit, gravel and rock predominate, yet there are many large alluvial flats at head of Nipigon lake and in the stream valleys. In the summer season the vegetation on the benches and in the river valleys is dense and rank. Vetches, coarse grasses and willows predominate. I found the banks of the Pic river covered with wild roses for many miles, mixed with raspberry bushes, strawberries, service berries, blackberries, hazel bushes and other wild flowers and fruit. There would seem to be no reasonable doubt that this country will be found readily adaptable for cultivation, as the climate compares favourably with other portions of the country. The cold is no more severe than in the city of Ottawa or province of Quebec, the snowfall is not nearly as great, the summer is short and hot, no more so than other portions of Ontario. The autumn has long intervals of bright clear sunny days and the precipitation no greater.

ROADS TO REACH THE LINE.

The difficulties now met with in provisioning the survey parties have proved very costly, but the methods used would be utterly inadequate where the heavy tonnage required by contractors is under consideration. It is hardly to be expected that any competent contractor can tender for the work on this district at ordinary prices, handicapped as it is by the extreme haul required for supplies and plant. It is then a question as to whether it would not be as well to build roads to points within reasonable distances of the work and thus secure a fair contract price being made.

If the building of roads would lower the cost of construction, as it should do, it would seem a strictly business proposition that they should be built.

Statement of preliminary lines run which are on approximately the direct line of final location to June 30, 1905 :

Total miles direct available	128
Approximate total miles across district	257
Total cost	$30,976.64
Cost per mile of available direct line	242.00

C. E. PERRY,

District Engineer 'E.'

DISTRICT 'F.'

The surveys in this district up to near the end of February were continued by the Grand Trunk Pacific engineers, who in November commenced locating a line which showed heavy work in places. From the information furnished by them it was my opinion that there was not sufficient exploration through the country to warrant the continuance of location until such time as I was sure the line they had run was the best the country afforded. Accordingly, in January last, I sent out one preliminary, and five exploratory parties under Major A. E. Hodgins, district engineer, to explore and examine other sections of the country than those shown to have been explored by the Grand Trunk Pacific parties.

The following is Major Hodgins' report, showing fully the work that has been done in that district :—

H. D. Lumsden, Esq.,
Chief Engineer,
Ottawa, Ont.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the following report on explorations and preliminary in my district 'F' to June 30, 1905, in accordance with your instructions :—

ORGANIZATION.

On January 12 the organization of five exploratory parties and one preliminary party was completed in Winnipeg, and parties sent out to the various points on a line selected south of that chosen by the Grand Trunk Pacific engineers.

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC PARTIES.

I was considerably handicaped at first by not being able to visit the Grand Trunk Pacific engineers' parties that were working in this district, and for lack of plans and profiles of the work that had been done for the previous eighteen months by those parties.

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC PLANS AND PROFILES.

These difficulties have been overcome, and I now have copies of most of the plans and profiles made by the Grand Trunk Pacific engineers.

Another difficulty was that there were no accurate maps published of this district showing the natural features of the country to be explored for a railway.

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC SURVEY.

If you take on a map a direct line from Winnipeg to the north end of Lake Nipigon, the Grand Trunk Pacific survey is shown north of this line. It should be noted that the Grand Trunk Pacific survey runs in many places along the southern bank of the large waterways, viz. : Winnipeg river, English river and Lac Seul. Cut-offs have been run in several places by the Grand Trunk Pacific engineers to throw out bends in the original survey, but, as far as I am able to ascertain, no other country for a more direct route has been explored by them. I have had this more direct route explored, and a preliminary line run.

Six parties, mentioned above, were placed at various points south of the Grand Trunk Pacific survey, north of the Canadian Pacific railway, with instructions to explore for a more direct route and a less costly one by keeping away from the canoe routes and the shores of the large waterways.

Parties 1 and 2.

Parties 1 and 2 are not yet organised.

Parties 3 and 4.

Parties 3 and 4 were sent into the north end of Sturgeon lake via Ignace on the Canadian Pacific railway, with orders to explore east and west from that point.

Party 3 explored west of party 4, and made a junction with the Grand Trunk Pacific survey at Willow creek. Mr. M. C. Macfarlane, who was appointed in charge of this party, hurt his knee and had to return, leaving the party with his assistant Mr. Phillips. You appointed Mr. T. S. Armstrong to take charge of this party, but on account of the transfer of the Grand Trunk Pacific parties, I kept Mr. Armstrong to take charge of one of the Grand Trunk Pacific parties, and Mr. Phillips continued the exploration. He reports a very fair line with good grades, no very heavy work, and a fair amount of timber and gravel. I recalled Mr. Phillips on account of the approaching spring, and gave him the transit on Mr. McIntosh's party.

Party 4.

Party 4 found an excellent route along the Sturgeon river, and reported good grades, also large deposits of gravel, an abundance of timber, and some timber for piling north and south of the Sturgeon.

I started Mr. McIntosh, who was in charge of this exploration, on a preliminary survey over this route on the 20th of April. This survey is finished, and Mr. McIntosh reports that he has obtained a grade of 0.3 rising eastward, and 0.4 rising westwards. The largest water crossing on this survey is Tawatmaw creek, elevation 1,260 feet, 400 feet wide, with a deepest sounding of 40 feet.

Party 5.

Party 5 was sent from Dinorwie, in charge of Major Villiers Sankey, to the north end of Lake Minnitaki (Abraham's Chute) to examine and report on all possible crossings of the English river between that point and the G. T. P. proposed junction of the Thunder Bay branch near Lac Seul, then to proceed west and explore for a possible route on the south shore of Lost lake. Six crossings have been reported on, and a possible route connecting with Mr. McIntosh to the east, and Mr. Bucke to the west near Rock lake. This party came out via Dryden in April, and in May I sent Mr. Heaman with canoes to start preliminary survey from Sioux Lookout crossing west. Mr. Heaman's preliminary survey shows an easy line in grades and work along the south shore of Lost lake, and excellent in direction.

Party 6.

Party 6 was sent north of Dryden, and have explored west and east, connecting with party 5 on the east and party 7 on the west. This party worked through what was called the Dryden Clay Belt, and found a very direct line, but encountered a burnt timber country. Mr. Bucke, who had charge of the exploration, was put on preliminary survey over this route, and got a very good line, with grades not exceeding the maximum allowed. His line shows a tunnel, and some very heavy work on the approaches of the Wabigoon river, which cuts through the clay belt. Another route is being explored throwing out this tunnel, and the heavy work near theWagiboon river has been reduced.

Party 7.

Party 7, in charge of Mr. A. G. Macfarlane, was sent north of Rat Portage, on the Winnipeg river, to look for a possible crossing near the direct line between Winnipeg and the north end of Lake Nepigon. Mr. Macfarlane has been successful. He found an excellent crossing near Gun lake, and discovered a river running out of a chain of lakes in the direction required. He reported that there would be a very hard climb from the river to the east, and on his preliminary survey he has been able to get a 0·3 grade compensated to the summit. The work is heavy, but no heavier than on the Grand Trunk Pacific survey, which is 14 miles to the north or the Canadian Pacific railway to the south.

Another party, in charge of Mr. T. S. Armstrong, was organized in March, and explored from the western shore of the Winnipeg river crossing mentioned above to the Manitoba boundary. The country traversed is very much broken up, and a steady rise from the river for seven miles on a maximum grade, followed by a number of lesser summits, which will put a considerable amount of curvature in the line to get the grade required. This portion of the line is north of the Kalmar summit on the Canadian Pacific railway, and is broken up by granite ridges in all directions. The preliminary survey was commenced on May 16, and a fair profile has been obtained considering the nature of the country. A 0·4 compensated grade rising westward has been obtained. One 6° curve at the summit will be necessary.

There are several places where gravel pits for train filling can be opened up. East of the Cygnet river there is a fair amount of tie timber, and a limited amount of pile timber. There is only one river crossing shown on this profile of any size, at Cygnet river, 200 feet in 6 feet water, and no tunnels.

Party 8.

This party was put in charge of Mr. N. B. MacTaggart, in January, on preliminary survey near Whitemouth to try for a better line crossing the Great Julius Muskeg. Several lines were run through the muskeg showing by the soundings that the muskeg was shallower than further north on the G. T. P. survey. On the approach of spring I moved this party to the Manitoba boundary to run a line from a narrow crossing of Cross lake to join with the line run by Mr. Armstrong's party, and have got a fair line, the approaches to Cross lake requiring the maximum grades allowed. Some very rough and broken country is encountered west of the boundary of Manitoba to Cross lake, but, on nearing Brereton lake (north of Rennie Station, C.P.R.) the country begins to flatten out, and finally rocky knolls disappear in muskeg and prairie.

TRANSFER OF G. T. P. PARTIES.

The explorations were interrupted when the transfer of the G. T. P. parties was ordered (February, 1905). I recalled Mr. Macfarlane and later Mr. Armstrong, as I was instructed that Mr. Morse requested that the engineers in charge be retained in the service of the Grand Trunk.

There were three G. T. P. parties to be taken over and several caches.

Mr. Heaman was in charge of the first party I visited, but, on finding Mr. Heaman willing to continue, I was enabled to let Mr. Macfarlane return and complete his explorations.

Mr. Heaman reported that he was in difficulties encountering muskegs that had been reported five to six feet deep to show thirty-eight foot soundings with no bottom. I therefore brought his party to White Dog Rapids to run a cut-off on the G. T. P. survey, which I had noticed on my way to White Dog Rapids. This was run by Mr. Heaman. His party then asked to be discharged, not willing to keep on exploration, as they had been out for the past 16 months.

Another G.T.P. party, in charge of Mr. Darey, was working in the neighbourhood of Winnipeg on location. As the entry into Winnipeg had not been determined, and our explorations east not finished, I broke up this party, sending the transitman on exploration with a dog team and a few men to ascertain the position of two lakes near Red Rock. Mr. Darey and his topographer came to my office to complete their plans and notes. When this work was finished I disbanded the party.

By running south of the G. T. P. junction of the Thunder Bay branch and the main line near Frenchman's Head, we may, by crossing at Sioux Lookout, or Pelican Falls, save the G. T. P. from building several miles of their branch.

DESCRIPTION.

North of Dryden we touch what is known as the only farming land between the Manitoba boundary and Lake Nipigon. Crossing the Winnipeg river I expect to meet with some difficulty, but hope to save enough in distance to more than compensate for large quantities.

The prairie country will be much the same. The muskegs to be crossed will be shallower, and less of them, and the line across the surveyed farms near Winnipeg will run as far as possible along section or township lines. I hope to escape the Julius muskeg where the Canadian Pacific Railway had so much difficulty during the construction of their line. I anticipate there will be enough tie timber to supply the whole of my district and the Thunder Bay branch. There will be very little timber for piles and dimension timber.

The country consists of rocky knolls, surrounded by series of lakes, and occasionally the line crosses patches of sand and muskeg.

On the rocky ridges scrub spruce and jackpine are growing, occasionally jackpine reaching the dimension of 12 inches. Muskegs usually timbered with small spruce four to eight inches in diameter, sometimes having occasional tamarac trees from eight to fourteen inches.

There will not be much borrow for large fills, except rock.

There is an excellent water power at Pelican Falls, and many smaller ones at different points near the surveyed line, none of which have been gauged. The Pelican Falls, I am informed, were measured this summer by an engineer from the Ontario Public Works Department.

GAME.

There is not much game in the country explored, except moose, which are plentiful near the Manitoba boundary. Red deer have been seen in places, but the timber wolves are thinning them out.

SLEIGH DOGS.

When the spring weather made the use of toboggans impossible I had thirty-eight sleigh dogs collected and put on an island in the Winnipeg river in charge of a caretaker, who reports that they are in good condition.

WORK OF ENGINEERS AND MEN.

In conclusion, I wish to bring to your notice the good work done, and the untiring zeal of the engineers employed on preliminary and explorations to date. They all suffered certain privations, and encountered unexpected difficulties. There were one or two cases of frost bite and axe cuts, disabling men temporarily. Others fell through the ice, but were rescued by their companions, there being an order that no man was permitted to travel alone in the winter.

A. E. HODGINS,
District Engineer 'F.'

From the reports of the various district engineers, and from my knowledge generally of the country through which the line passes, I am in hopes that by the end of January next I will be in a position to submit to you sufficient information to enable you to call for tenders for the construction of one hundred miles, or more, of line from the Quebec bridge westerly, and also from the point where the Grand Trunk Pacific branch from Fort William connects with our line in the vicinity of Sioux Lookout, westerly to Winnipeg, a distance of say two hundred and fifty miles. Although we have a number of parties at work over the entire line it will take some time before I will be able to give you the necessary information from Moncton westward, and Quebec eastward, and a still longer time before a final location can be determined on from the St. Maurice river westerly to the junction of the Grand Trunk Pacific, near Sioux Lookout, the last mentioned portion being through a country inaccessible to ordinary means of travel, and about which little was heretofore known, except in the vicinity of the larger streams, which, as a rule, run at right angles to the general direction of our line.

In conclusion I regret to report the following casualties:—

On November 28, 1904, Mr. W. T. Leaney, who had charge of the transport service for parties Nos. 1 and 2, District 'D,' broke through the ice in the narrows of Opasatica lake and was drowned. The body was recovered after the opening of the lakes and rivers in the spring, and was sent to Hull, P.Q., for burial.

On May 15, 1905, Urgele Cusson, axeman, party 5, District 'D,' who was hired in Ottawa, disappeared from camp at Bisco, Ont., and no trace of him has ever been found. He had been acting in a peculiar manner for several days previous to his disappearance.

On May 24, 1905, Joseph Desroches, of Quebec axeman, on party 4, District 'C,' was drowned in the Gatineau river. Desroches was standing in a bow of a canoe, poling it up stream, when it upset in the rapids. The body was recovered on June 19, and buried near the scene of the accident.

On June 16, 1905, Mr. M. B. Almon, of Halifax, N.S., engineer in charge, party 7, District 'C,' and his transitman, Walter White, of Banockburn, Ont., were drowned in the Upper Ottawa, caused by their canoe being upset in the rapids. The body of Almon was recovered on June 21, and that of White on the 22nd; both bodies being shipped to their relatives for burial.

On June 21, 1905, H. Tranchemontagne, axeman, party 4, District 'C,' was drowned in the Shoshokwan river, caused by the canoe striking a rock and being upset in the rapids. The body has not yet been recovered.

On June 21, William Findlow, cachekeeper, District 'E,' was drowned in the Wabinosh river, the canoe being upset in rapids. His body was recovered and buried on the bank of the river.

HUGH D. LUMSDEN,
Chief Engineer.

YEAR 1904-05.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES AND LIABILITIES.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILWAY.

Year 1904-05.

Statement of Receipts, Expenditure and Liabilities, September, 1904 to June 30, 1905.

Receipts.

1904—	
September 24—Letter of credit	$ 100,000 00
December 22—Letter of credit	100,000 00
1905—	
January 30—Letter of credit	100,000 00
March 4—Letter of credit	200,000 00
June 8—Letter of credit—Supplementary	290,423 35
	$ 790,423 35

Expenditure.

Headquarters' staff and general accounts, as per attached statement	$ 127,783 51
Cost of survey parties and transport service in the field, as per attached statement	650,580 12
Total expenditure	$ 778,363 63
Balance of appropriation, lapsed	12,059 72
	$ 790,423 35

Liabilities.

Pay-roll	$ 680 99
Accounts for supplies, &c	16,080 90
	$ 16,761 89
Cost of Grand Trunk Pacific surveys, east of Winnipeg, taken over by the commissioners	$ 352,191 73
(Including interest at 4 per cent up to July 26, 1905.)	

A. T. GOW,
Accountant.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1904-05.

Headquarters' Staff and General Accounts.

Salaries of commissioners and staff	$55,747 15	
Travelling expenses, &c., of staff	5,767 83	
		$ 61,514 98
Sundry general office expenses	$ 6,145 29	
Rent of general offices	5,978 28	
Telegraph and telephone	2,159 12	
Freight and express	2,154 89	
Insurance	690 26	
Postage	660 00	
		$ 17,787 84
Office furniture and fixtures	$11,246 90	
Instruments	12,484 96	
Stationery	7,930 99	
Draughting office supplies	821 18	
Stock	10,670 91	
Engineers' field equipment stock	58 07	
Engineers' reference books	238 75	
Advance account	4,014 18	
Audit of Grand Trunk Pacific survey accts.	1,014 75	
		48,480 69
		$127,783 51

A. T. GOW,
Accountant.

STATEMENT of expenditure on account of survey parties and transport service in the field, including pay-roll, camp outfit, provisions, travelling expenses, &c., September, 1904 to June 30, 1905.

District 'A'—			
Pay-roll	$69,244 11		
Supplies	32,484 96		
		.....	$101,729 07
District 'B'—			
Pay-roll	82,704 11		
Supplies	40,883 85		
		.....	123,587 96
Quebec bridge—			
Pay-roll	4,673 16		
Supplies	1,132 06		
		.....	5,805 22
District 'C'—			
Surveys—			
Pay-roll	77,311 60		
Supplies	66,248 92		
		$143,560 52	
Transport—			
Pay-roll	22,216 31		
Supplies	11,186 97		
		33,403 28	
			176,963 80

District 'D'—			
Surveys—			
Pay-roll	38,253 49		
Supplies	52,990 40		
		91,243 89	
Transport—			
Pay-roll	8,559 57		
Supplies	6,450 00		
		15,009 57	
			106,253 46
District 'E'—			
Surveys—			
Pay-roll	20,791 57		
Supplies	15,699 32		
		36,490 89	
Transport—			
Pay-roll	3,356 87		
Supplies	2,233 24		
		5,590 11	
			42,081 00
District 'F'—			
Surveys—			
Pay-roll	39,691 50		
Supplies	41,264 07		
		80,955 57	
Transport—			
Pay-roll	5,676 22		
Supplies	7,527 82		
		13,204 04	
			94,159 61
			$650,580 12

A. T. GOW,
Accountant.

STATEMENT OF CHEQUES ISSUED.

1904.

September	$ 10,235 63
October	25,098 79
November	37,296 25
December	83,784 91

1905.

January	74,296 53
February	93,134 66
March	116,639 21
April	61,552 13
May	103,930 38
June	104,517 56

1904-1905.

July	93,190 63
August	9,312 52
	$812,989 20
Less—Amount deposited to credit of Receiver-General	34,625 57
	$778,363 63

A. T. GOW,
Accountant.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to submit the following statement of purchases made in the different provinces and also Great Britain and United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905:—

Province of Ontario	125,078 30
" Quebec	71,252 57
" Manitoba	24,664 91
" New Brunswick	8,213 01
" Nova Scotia	3,114 24
Great Britain	3,141 24
United States	459 39
	$236,923 76

A. L. OGILVIE,
General Purchasing Agent,
Transcontinental Railway.

STATEMENT of petty purchases made by engineers in charge of parties and transport officers in the fields. These purchases are not included in statement of purchases by Purchasing Department.

New Brunswick	$3,551 84
Quebec	4,914 38
Ontario	1,494 61
Manitoba	86 89
	$10,047 72

A. T. GOW,
Accountant.

REPORT OF TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

To the Commissioners of the
Transcontinental Railway.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to submit the following report, covering the operations of the transport department up to the end of the fiscal year June 30, 1905.

DISTRICT 'C.'

This district is divided into two divisions, known as the Gatineau division and the Upper Ottawa division.

GATINEAU DIVISION.

This district is under the supervision of Transport Officer W. L. McGiverin, salary $100 per month. Mr. McGiverin's staff consists of the following parties :—

Horace G. Black, storekeeper, Adelard Proteau, assistant, in charge of Manuan Post, salary, $40 per month each.

J. J. Rickard, storekeeper, R. H. Christie, assistant in charge of Camp No. 2, salary, $40 per month each.

F. J. Tighe, storekeeper, in charge of main depot, Gatineau Forks, salary, $40 per month.

J. S. B. Forbes, foreman, $50 per month.

T. Plante, foreman, $70 per month.

Twenty- four packers and canoemen, average salary $40 per month.

The canoemen during the winter months act as dog drivers or otherwise assist in the packing of supplies.

There has been a total of 199,390 pounds of supplies, including camp outfit, forwarded from Maniwaki to the main depot situated at the Gatineau Forks, a distance of 105 miles. These supplies have been taken in by contract at an average price of 5·42c. per pound. The transport service in this district has been engaged exclusively in transporting supplies from the main depot at the Gatineau Forks to Camp No. 2, and also delivering supplies to parties 1 and 3 on the south line and 2 and 4 on the north line.

A small lot of supplies consisting of 4,000 pounds has been forwarded to Post Manuan via St. Felix de Valois and St. Michael des Saints, by contract at a price of 6 cents per pound for the use of party No. 2, operating on the south line in the extreme east of this district.

MAIL SERVICE.

A semi-monthly mail service has been given in this district, leaving Maniwaki on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays after the 1st Sunday of each month. Mr. Harry Flynn of Maniwaki has the contract for this service at the price of $38 per round trip, mail not to exceed 200 pounds in weight; small parcels, other than those inclosed in the mail bag, 5 cents per pound. The mail is delivered to our main depot situated at the Gatineau Forks, and from there is delivered to the different parties by the men taking in supplies to parties 1 and 3 on the south line, and parties 2 and 4 on the north line.

UPPER OTTAWA DISTRICT.

This district comprises the territory bounded on the east by Lake Kapitachuan, on the west by the Hurricanaw and Kenejevis rivers. This district is under the supervision of Transport Officer J. McG. Rutherford, salary $85 per month.

His staff consists of the following parties :—

L. J. Almon, storekeeper, J. J. Lynch, assistant in charge at Grand Lake Victoria depot, salary, $40 per month each.

T. Hora, storekeeper, F. Flannigan, assistant, in charge at South Kenojevis cache, salary, $40 per month each.

A. E. Cameron, storekeeper, D. B. McKinnon assistant, in charge of North Kenojevis cache, salary, $40 per month each

J. D. Fraser, foreman, $80 per month.

John Gordon, head packer, $62 per month.

Three cooks at $60 per month, and 30 packers and canoemen, average salary $40 per month.

A total quantity of 67 tons of supplies, including camp outfit, has been forwarded to Grand Lake Victoria depot and the north and south Kenojevis caches, via Moore Lake to Grand Lake Victoria depot and via Ville Marie to the Kenojevis caches. The distance between Moore lake and Grand Lake Victoria is approximately 136 miles, and the distance between Ville Marie and the North Kenojevis cache is practically the same distance, viz., 136 miles. The cost of forwarding the supplies to Grand Lake Victoria depot was 6·70 cents per pound. The supplies and camp outfit forwarded to the Kenojevis caches did not reach their destination until the latter end of July.

MAIL SERVICE.

A semi-monthly mail service has been given in this district, leaving Stubb's bay on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays after the 1st Sunday of each month. Louis A. Christopherson has the contract for carrying the mail between Stubb's bay post office and the commissioners' depot, situated at the north end of Grand Lake Victoria, a distance of 65 miles, at a price of $55 per round trip, mail not to exceed 200 pounds in weight. The mail is delivered to parties 5 and 7 on the south line and 6 and 8 on the north line by the transport men delivering supplies to these parties.

DISTRICT 'D.'

This comprises the district bounded on the east by Agotawegami lake, on the west by the junction of Abitibi river and Kettle Falls. This district is under the supervision of Transport Officer George H. Starnes, salary $100 per month. His staff consists of the following parties :—

T. Marcil, storekeeper; A. Douglass, assistant, in charge at McDougall's rapids, salary, $40 per month each.
J. E. Dowling, storekeeper; C. Parker, assistant, in charge of North Abitibi cache, salary, $40 per month each.
O. D. Wilde, storekeeper; H. McAuley, assistant, in charge of Height of Land cache, salary, $40 per month each.
J. B. St. Paul, storekeeper; L. Rainville, assistant, in charge of cache at Agotwegami lake, salary, $40 per month each.
E. T. Dillon, storekeeper; J. Boileau, assistant, in charge of South Abitibi cache, salary, $40 per month each.
One cook, salary, $40 per month.
Two mailmen, salary, $60 per month.
Two mailmen, salary, $40 per month.
Thirteen canoemen and packers, average salary $40 per month.

There was a total quantity of 114 tons of supplies forwarded in this district, 86 tons of which were delivered to caches situated at McDougall's rapids and Lake Abitibi, at a cost of 6½ cents per pound, the distance between end of Steel and Northwest Abitibi cache being 120 miles. About 25 tons were taken in from Temiskaming over the Height of Land cache and Lake Agotawegami cache by dogs. As these supplies were taken in before the organization of this department, I am unable to state the cost of delivering same to their respective caches.

MAIL SERVICE.

The transport department has maintained a semi-monthly mail service in this district via two routes, known as the North Temiskaming route and the McDougall Rapids route. The North Temiskaming route is in charge of S. F. McGrath, mailman, salary $60 per month, and J. Boyd, assistant, salary $40 per month. These parties take the mail from New Liskeard to parties 1 on the south line and 2 on the north line.

The McDougall's Rapids route is in charge of D. Ravie, mailman, salary $60 per month, and D. Bisson, assistant, salary $40 per month. These parties take the mail from New Liskeard via McDougall's rapids to party 3 on the south line and parties 4 and 5 on the north line. As the territory covered by the mailmen on the two above mentioned routes depends to a large extent on the location of the different parties to whom they deliver mail, it is rather difficult to estimate the exact distance covered. I may state though that it takes practically two weeks and sometimes a little longer to make the round trip, consequently they are continually engaged in the service.

DISTRICT 'D' WEST.

This district comprises the territory bounded on the east by the junction of Abitibi river and Kettle Falls, and on the west by the junction of the Kabinakagami and Mattawushkia rivers. This district is under the supervisiou of Transport Officer R. P. Strickland, salary $60 per month. His staff consists of the following:—

A. F. Defoy, cachekeeper, Geo. McKirdy, assistant, in charge of cache 6a, salary $40 per month each.
C. H. McIntyre, cachekeeper, Geo. H. Stewart, assistant, in charge of cache 7a, salary $40 per month each.
E. T. Dillon, cachekeeper, A. J. Kehoe, assistant, in charge of cache 8, salary $40 per month.
K. H. Gordon, cachekeeper, D. R. Farquaharson, assistant, in charge of cache 8a, salary $40 per month each.
W. D. Balfour, cachekeeper, J. D. Brown, assistant, in charge of old 8a cache, salary $40 per month each.
One foreman, salary $55 per month.
Four mailmen, salary $50 per month.
One guide, salary $50 per month.
One cook, salary $60 per month.

Thirteen packers and canoemen, salary average $40 per month.

There was a total of 20,130 pounds of supplies forwarded in this division of District 'D.' These supplies were taken in by our transport men, a distance of 150 miles, at a cost of 8·8c. per pound. The apparent high cost of forwarding these supplies was due to the fact that the supplies went in during the summer months when we experienced great difficulty in getting our supplies up the rivers on account of the low water.

MAIL SERVICE.

As there were only two parties operating in this district during the month of June (parties 5 and 7) the transport department sent their mail in to them once a month. Mailmen Harry Hookiss and Ignace 'Indian' were engaged for this service at $50 per month each.

DISTRICT 'E.'

This district comprises the territory bounded on the east by the Kalitchaun river and on the west by Smooth Rock Island lake. This district is under the supervision of Transport Officer R. C. MacDonald, salary $100 per month. His staff consists of the following:—

C. E. Fordyce, cachekeeper, E. Hewitt, assistant, in charge of cache 9, salary $40 per month each.
R. H. McRae, cachekeeper, O. W. Cotter, assistant, in charge of cache 10, salary $40 per month each.

L. F. Howard, cachekeeper, W. Reilly, assistant, in charge of cache 10a, salary $40 per month each.
C. T. Leachman, cachekeeper, P. S. Quinn, assistant, in charge of cache 11, salary $40 per month each.
P. G. Stewart, cachekeeper, J. H. McKay, assistant, in charge of cache 11a, salary $40 per month each.
J. Hyman, cachekeeper, J. Turriff, assistant, in charge of cache 12a, salary $40 per month.
J. Burns, cachekeeper, in charge of cache 13, salary $40 per month.
E. Eagles, cachekeeper, H. Walker, assistant, in charge of cache 14, salary $40 per month each.
E. H. McLeod, cachekeeper, F. Sanderson, assistant, in charge of cache 15, salary $40 per month each.
E. S. Hamilton, cachekeeper, in charge of Wabinosh warehouse, salary $40 per month.
G. Sumner, cachekeeper, in charge of Ombabika warehouse, salary $40 per month.
R. C. Wilson, cachekeeper, in charge of cache at Montizambert, salary $40 per month.
B. W. Dickison, cachekeeper, in charge at Missanabie, salary $40 per month.
One foreman, salary $65 per month.
One foreman, salary $45 per month.
One cook, salary $60 per month.

Fourteen packers and canoemen, average salary $40 per month.

There has been a total of 141,970 pounds of supplies forwarded in this district, 30 tons to cache 9 via Grassett, a distance of 80 miles, at a cost of 7 cents per pound, and 30 tons to Wabinosh and Ombabika warehouses via Lake Nipigon, a distance of 92 miles, at a cost of 2½ cents per pound. The low cost of forwarding these supplies is accounted for by the fact that over two-thirds of this route is via Lake Nepigon, permitting the supplies being taken in large quantities and at small expense.

MAIL SERVICE.

No regular mail service has been inaugurated in this district, each party sending to the nearest post office for their mail. This work is performed by men attached to the different parties.

The department experienced great difficulty during the past few months in getting supplies into the different parties on account of the condition of the rivers due to the lowness of the water. I have been reliably informed that there has never been such a scarcity of water as has existed this summer, for the past twenty years.

As an indication of how this hampers the transport of supplies, I may say that on some of the routes there are as many as 45 or 50 portages, necessitating the canoes being unloaded and reloaded at each portage. This trouble is common to all routes, but the greatest difficulty was encountered in the Gatineau district. In some instances the canoes after making one trip were rendered practically useless.

Another difficulty this department has had to contend with is the obtaining of a suitable class of men to handle the canoes. In view of the large quantity of supplies transported and the number of men engaged in the service, we have been very fortunate indeed, having had but one fatality in the person of Wm. Findlow, cachekeeper, Wabinosh, District 'E,' who lost his life through drowning by the upsetting of his canoe on June 30.

During the latter end of June bush fires took place in the vicinity of Abitibi lake and McDougall's rapids. The large depot at McDougall's was threatened for two days, and it was only through the heroic efforts on the part of the cachekeeper, who fortunately was assisted by a transport party which happened to be at the depot at the time,

that the cache was saved. The cache known as the Southeast Abitibi cache, situated on the southeast shore of Lake Abitibi, was destroyed with its contents, about 5 tons of supplies, on June 18. This is the only loss incurred through fire.

CECIL DOUTRE,
Transport Clerk.

OTTAWA, May 9, 1905.

The Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway,
Ottawa, Canada.

GENTLEMEN,—The undersigned have the honour to report that they have this day completed the audit of the expenditure made by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, for cost of surveys subsequent to and not included in our report, dated February 7, 1905.

The meetings were held in the presence of Mr. M. J. Butler, assistant chief engineer.

The requisitions for supplies furnished were duly examined and compared with the accounts submitted and with freight bills for same, and the books of the Grand Trunk Railway system and the vouchers for all payments were duly verified with the following results.

The total expenditure since our previous report, including interest at 4 per cent (4 p. c.), computed to March 31, 1905, is $60,609.77, as per schedule annexed, marked 'A.'

But as your commission has decided to assume only one-fifth of the cost of party No. 3, the total amount to be paid to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway will be $54,065.95, as per statement annexed, marked 'B.'

The undersigned also submit the following statements :—

List 'C.'—Statement showing total cost of party No. 3.

List 'D.'—Statement giving names of district and assistant engineers employed on main line east of Winnipeg.

List 'E.'—Statement giving list of caretakers and memo. of board bill.

KENT & TURCOTTE,
WM. AINSLIE,
G. A. BELL,
Auditors.

The Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway to Grand Trunk Railway system, 1905:

April 30—For amount expended on surveys on main line of the Transcontinental Railway, east of Winnipeg, including the whole of party No. 3, subsequent to Nov. 30, 1904, as per detailed statement attached		$60,234 21
Interest on above to March 31, 1905, per statement attached	$383 37	
LESS—Interest on credits to March 31, 1905, per statement	7 81	
		375 56
		$60,609 77

KENT & TURCOTTE.
WM. AINSLIE.
G. A. BELL.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM.

STATEMENT of Amounts Expended on Surveys of the National Transcontinental Railway East of Winnipeg, from December 1, 1904.

Date.	No.	Name.	Particulars.	Amount.
				$ cts.
Dec. 31..	36939	Bouchard, A	Transporting supplies	1,803 61
	37005	Hudson's Bay Co	Rent	50 00
	37019	McCauley, Chas	Building storehouse	280 00
	37031	Agent G.T.R.	Freight	1 08
	37748	Hudson's Bay Co	"	29 68
	9	Agent G.T.R.	"	2 86
	37866	Browning, A. G	Proportion of rent, North Bay	35 71
	7	Dickison, B. W	Expenses	85 10
	37877	Hannington, C. F	"	11 95
	8	Hudson's Bay Co	Cartage	2 00
	37881	Lefebvre, L.	Board	28 50
	2	Mitchell, C. A	Expenses	34 39
	3	Schelley, H	Care of dogs	70 00
	5	Tempest, J. S.	Disbursements	62 00
	37890	Ward, E	Proportion of rent, Winnipeg	25 71
	37970	Ellis, R.	Repairing harness	16 50
	38059	Proctor, A. F.	Expenses	39 30
	38156	Hamilton, W. B.	"	203 22
	38089	Austin, J. McN.	Supplies	20 68
	38276	Hudson's Bay Co.	"	110 53
	7	"	"	37 01
	38280	"	"	32 70
	1	"	"	14 10
	2	"	"	375 41
	3	"	"	42 76
	7	"	"	38 85
	38359	Harrison & Co.	"	8 75
	39356	McDonald & Hay	"	16 05
	38364	Ogilvie Flour Mills Co.	"	46 45
	38377	H. L. Piper Co	"	17 63
	38387	Purvis Bros.	"	1 05
	38524	Boyd, T. W. & Son	"	1 00
	38700	Martin, D. B. & Co.	"	36 12
	38670	Imperial Oil Co.	"	2 00
	38914	McBean, Cyrus	Making pickets	19 50
	39289	Heman, J. A.	Disbursements	16 50
	39292	Kelliher, B. B.	"	20 75
	3	Knowlton, G. A.	Proportion of expenses	46 93
	4	"	Expenses	74 12
	39560	Agent G.T.R.	Freight charges	2 93
	1	"	"	13 45
	2	North Bay L. H. P. Co.	Electric light	7 45
	40216	McLaren, A.	Transporting supplies	2,962 31
	40220	Hudson Bay Co.	Sundries	67 11
	1	"	Freight charges, &c.	8 50
	30638	Stephens, J. R	Proportion of salary	230 26
	9	Knowlton, G. A.	" "	238 08
	30612	Hannington, C. F.	Salary	2 50
	3	Kelliher, B. B.	Proportion of salary	71 43
	32	Pay roll	" " staff engineer's office	151 29
	62	"	Surveys	1,375 00
	1470	"	"	150 00
	1471	"	"	310 71
	1474-6	"	"	3,923 26
	1477-84	Pay rolls	Surveys	5,761 66
	1486-92	"	"	3,780 28
	1500	"	"	114 28
	15 A	Transfer	Stationery	146 69
	5 A	"	Bell cord supplied	3 45
	559	Browning, A. G.	Proportion of rent, North Bay	35 71
	568	Hudson's Bay Co	Disbursements	2 50
	1121	" "	Sundries	10 10
	2	" "	Rent	10 00
	4	" "	Sundries	8 90
		Carried forward		

STATEMENT of Amounts Expended on Surveys, &c..—*Continued*

Date.	No.	Name.	Particulars.	Amount.
				$ cts.
		Brought forward.	.. ..	
Dec. 31..	7	Ward, E	Proportion of rent, Winnipeg...	25 71
	1287	Hannington, C. F....	Expenses.....	55 18
	1703	Coldwell, R. W.....	Disbursements	13 10
	5	Heman, J. A.....	"	26 25
	8	Hudson's Bay Co.....	Transportation.....	3 50
	9	Kelliher, B. B.....	Disbursements	23 82
	1712	Macrone, G..... .	"	148 92
	1715	Orde, L. R	"	91 80
	346	Caverhill, Learmont & Co.....	Supplies.....	4 74
	1388	J. H. Ashdown Hardware Co..	"	6 75
	1400	Blanchet, J.	"	6 00
	5	Canada Paint Co....	"	0 52
	1461	Harrison & Co.	"	3 65
	1473	Hudson's Bay Co.....	"	86 20
	4	" "	"	75 55
	7	" "	"	102 52
	8	" "	"	126 03
	9	" "	"	7 77
	1480	" "	"	14 00
	1	" "	"	692 93
	1501	Loughrin, Jno.....	"	13 50
	1521	McDonald & Hay..... ...	"	32 40
	1557	Rorabeck, A. C	"	6 15
	2789	Knowlton, G. A.....	Proportion of expenses	120 58
	3059	Hudson's Bay Co.....	Rent of boat, &c.....	50 00
	3060	" "	Sundries.....	7 90
	1	Knowlton, G. A..	Disbursements	25 36
	2	Agent G.T.R.....	Freight charges...	3 37
	8	Mitchell, C. A.....	Disbursements.....	30 85
	3098	Lefebvre, L	Board	10 00
	682	Stephens, J. R.....	Proportion of salary.....	230 26
	3	Knowlton, G. A.....	" "	238 08
	6	Kelliher, B. B.....	" "	95 24
	33	Hannington, C. F.....	Salary	250 00
	39	Pay roll	Proportion salary staff engineer's office.	158 42
	498	"	Surveys	334 20
	1501–2	"	"	1,569 66
	1503–4	"	"	1,745 91
	1505–11	"	"	6,520 24
	1512	"	"	1,153 70
	1514	"	"	114 28
	1517–18	"	"	2,338 68
	15 A	Transfer.....	Stationery.....	31 13
	15 A	"	Supplies transferred	10 35
Feb. 28.	4235	Hudson's Bay Co.....	Freight	8 86
	4240	Ward, E.....	Proportion of rent, Winnipeg..... ...	8 57
	45–14	Kelliher, B. B.....	Disbursements.....	10 52
	6	Orde, L. R..... ...	"	58 90
	4545	Hudson's Bay Co..	Express charges.....	0 75
	4550	J. H. Ashdown Hardware Co..	Supplies.....	13 97
	1	Austin, J. McN.....	"	10 50
	4561	Blackwood & Hagel....	"	15 00
	4526	Fraser, W.....	"	3 72
	4640	Harrison & Co.....	"	0 75
	4656	Hudson's Bay Co.....	Supplies.....	49 82
	7	" "	"	19 52
	9	" "	"	8 00
	4661	" "	"	20 58
	2	" "	"	493 47
	4	" "	"	9 85
	5	" "	"	12 45
	7	" "	"	69 70
	8	" "	"	471 90
	4780	Montreal Tent, Awning and Tarpaulin Co.....	"	92 00
		Carried forward.	....	

STATEMENT of Amounts Expended on Surveys &c.—*Continued.*

Date.	No.	Name.	Particulars.	Amount.
				$ cts.
		Brought forward.		
	4812	Purvis Bros.	"	11 13
	5526	Bell Telephone Co.	Messages	2 00
Feb 28..	7	Browning, A. G.	Prpn. rent North Bay	35 71
	9	Coldwell, R. W	Disbursements	39 57
	5532	McDonald, D.	Checking caches	97 40
	3	Macrone, G.	Disbursements	104 20
	6	North Bay Light, H. & P. Co.	Prpn. of electric light	4 47
	7	Tempest, J. E.	Disbursements	49 45
	6067	Hudson's Bay Co.	Supplies	175 25
	8	" "	Rent	2 50
	9	" "	Express	6 70
	6072	Knowlton, G. A	Proportion of disbursements	91 16
	3	"	" "	38 62
	8	McLaren, A.	Transporting supplies	1,076 27
	6440	Hudson's Bay Co.	" "	120 75
	1	" "	Transportation	5 00
	3776	Stephens, J. R	Proportion of salary	199 30
	8	Knowlton, G. A	" "	238 08
	9	Kelliher, B. B.	" "	31 75
	3933	Pay roll	Proportion staff eng. office	170 55
	1625	"	Surveys	307 01
	1628-32	"	"	4,732 57
	1637	"	"	38 09
	1647–48	"	"	1,621 63
	1650	"	"	1,097 32
		Supplies transferred		5 65
		" "		3 35
Mar. 31..	6512	Hudson's Bay Co	Transporting supplies	7,396 27
	6520	" "	Sundries	4 58
	6519	Darey, L A	Expenses	33 40
	6954	Hudson's Bay Co.	Freight charges	62 88
	8	Macrone G	Disbursements	154 90
	7480	Hudson's Bay Co.	Cash paid	12 00
	7978	" "	"	13 35
	9	" "	"	50 58
	7981	" "	"	87 93
	3	" "	"	7 00
	4	" "	"	14 83
	6	" "	"	17 74
	7	" "	"	12 00
	9	" "	"	56 95
	7991	" "	"	10 40
	2	" "	"	1 34
	8236	" "	Disbursements	10 52
	8	Knowlton, G. A	"	114 44
	8911	Bell Telephone Co	Messages	0 65
	9336	Austin, J. McN	Supplies	114 62
	1474	Pay roll	Survey parties	39 13
	1475	"	"	358 66
	1476	"	"	858 71
April 30..	10307	Agent G. T. R.	Freight	4 52
	10712	McLean, J. D	Compensation	30 00
	10713	Macrone, G.	Disbursements	46 00
		Pay roll	Surveys	123 00
	1158	Hudson's Bay Co.	Supplies	11 75
	1430	" "	Dogs	68 00
	1431	" "	Supplies	52 28
	2064	Wells & Emmerson	Equipment	37 53
	2311	Hudson's Bay Co.	Supplies	14 15
	2324	" "	Toboggans	7 00
	2913	" "	Supplies	5 05
	2914	" "	"	18 35
				61,538 95

STATEMENT of Amounts Expended on Surveys, &c.—*Concluded.*

Date.	No.	Name.	Particulars.		Amount.
					$ cts.
		Brought forward			
			LESS CREDITS.		
1904.				$ cts.	
Dec. 31	91	Supplies transferred at Frenchman's Head		676 45	
	91	Transfer, deductions on pay rolls Nos. 1476 and 1479		12 04	
	105	Transfer, blankets sold		30 00	
1905.					
Jan. 31		Supplies transferred		16 25	
		Deductions on pay rolls		61 65	
		Paid by Mr. Stephens		4 87	
Feb. 31		Supplies transferred		12 50	
	48	Transfer, Lockerby Bros., acc. condensed cream spoiled		155 50	
	95	Deduction on pay roll		5 00	
	98	Pay draft 20356, D. Dupras		27 53	
	98	Hudson's Bay Co., supplies		16 56	
Mar. 31		" "		281 87	
April 31		C. P. Ry. refund of freight		4 52	
					1,304 74
					60,234 21

STATEMENT showing Interest due to March 31, on Amounts advanced subsequent to November 30, for Surveys of Transcontinental Railway, East of Winnipeg.

Month Advance made.	Amount.	No. of Months.	Rate.	Amount.
	$ cts.		p.c.	$ cts.
December	23,328 64	3	4	233 28
January	16,672 49	2	4	111 14
February	11,687 31	1	4	38 95
March	9,432 88	—	4	
April	417 63	—	4	
	61,538 95			383 37

STATEMENT showing Interest on Credits to March 31 or Credits to Advances made subsequent to November 30, for Surveys on the Transcontinental Railway, East of Winnipeg.

Month Advance made.	Amount.	No. of Months.	Rate.	Amount.
	$ cts.		p.c.	$ cts.
December	718 49	3	4	7 19
January	82 77	2	4	0 55
February	200 53	1	4	0 07
March	16 56	—	4	
April	286 39	—	4	
	1,304 74			7 81

AMOUNT expended on Surveys, with Interest, from December 1, 1904, to March 31, 1905, as per Statement annexed.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
			60,609 77
Total cost of Party No. 3		6,571 96	
Less cache-keepers	790 73		
One-fifth of balance assumed by Commission	1,156 24		
	1,946 97		
Less interest charged on four-fifths of party cost	28 81		
	1,918 16		
Less board	1,890 02		
		28 14	
			6,543 82
			$ 54,065 95

KENT & TURCOTTE,
WM. AINSLIE,
G. A. BELL. } Auditors.

Total cost of party No. 3, from December 1, 1904, to March 31, 1905.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Wages	6,131 56		
Add proportion North Bay office	315 68		
" Montreal "	124 72		
		6,571 96	6,571 96
Less cache-keepers		790 73	
		5,781 23	
One fifth Transcontinental Ry		1,156 24	
		4,624 99	
Add interest on expenditure		28 81	
		4,653 80	
Add board 90 months and 26 days at $26.00 per month	2,362 53		
Less Transcontinental Railway one fifth	472 51		
		1,890 02	6,543 82
Amount due Grand Trunk Railway by the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway			28 14

Details of cost of party No. 3, from Dec. 1, 1904, to March 31, 1005.

	$ cts.	$ cts.
Wages	6,131 56	
Proportion of North Bay Office, ⅛ of $2,209 70	315 68	
" Montreal " 1/19 of $2.369 76	124 72	
	6,571 96	

KENT & TURCOTTE,
WM. AINSLIE,
G. A BELL, } Auditors.

WAGES OF CARETAKERS ON SECTION NO. 3.

November, 1904,	2	caretakers,	1 month at $45..	$90 00
"	2	"	11 days at $45 per month.. ..	33 00
December, 1904,	2	"	1 month at $45..	90 00
"	1	"	9 days at $45 per month.. ..	13 06
January, 1905,	4	"	1 month at $45..	180 00
"	1	"	17 days at $45 per month.. ..	24 67
February, 1905,	4	"	1 month at $45..	180 00
March, 1905,	4	"	1 month at $45..	180 00
				$790 73

BOARD BILL.

November, 1904, 19 months, 17 days.
December, 1904, 18 months, 8 days.
January, 1905, 14 months, 28 days.
February, 1905, 14 months, 17 days.
March, 1905, 16 months, 22 days.
April, 1905, 6 months, 24 days.
Total, 90 months, 26 days.

STATEMENT showing basis upon which Assistant Chief Engineers' salaries were prorated from November 30, 1904, to March 31, 1905.

J. R. Stephens—
December, 1904.—7 Transcontinental, 12 Grand Trunk Pacific parties.
January, 1905.—7 Transcontinental, 12 Grand Trunk Pacific parties.
February, 1905.—7 Transcontinental, 12 Grand Trunk Pacific parties for one-third months.
5 Transcontinental, 12 Grand Trunk Pacific parties, for two-third months.

G. A. Knowlton, division engineer—
December, 1904.—5 Transcontinental, 12 Grand Trunk Pacific parties.
January, 1905.—5 Transcontinental, 2 Grand Trunk Pacific parties.
February, 1905.—5 Transcontinental, 2 Grand Trunk Pacific parties.

B. B. Kelliher, division engineer—
December, 1904.—2 Transcontinental, 5 Grand Trunk Pacific parties.
January, 1905.—2 Transcontinental, 5 Grand Trunk Pacific parties.
February, 1905.—2 Transcontinental, 5 Grand Trunk Pacific parties, one-third months.

KENT & TURCOTTE,
WM. AINSLIE,
G. A. BELL,
Auditors.

NATIONAL TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILWAY.

[45a.]

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

Ottawa, March 1, 1906.

The Hon. H. R. Emmerson,
Minister of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa.

Sir,—It appears to me the time has arrived when it is important you should be informed of the progress being made with the surveys and works of construction upon the western division of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway (Winnipeg to the Pacific coast).

The position at this date, March 1, 1906, is as follows:—

1st. From Winnipeg to Portage la Prairie, a distance of about fifty-eight miles, the route map has been submitted and approved, and the location surveys are in progress.

2nd. From Portage la Prairie to the Touchwood Hills, a distance of about 275 miles, the route map has been submitted and approved and the location has been made, but only 258 miles of the location plans and profiles have been submitted and approved. The works of construction upon this 258 miles are under contract with Messrs. McDonald, McMillan & Co., who have commenced operations, having graded about 50 miles of road and built a few culverts. They are organizing for a vigorous prosecution of the work upon the opening of the spring season.

3rd. From the Touchwood Hills to Edmonton, a distance of about 490 miles, the company have filed a route map, but inasmuch as the line shown crosses the Saskatchewan river about twelve miles east of Edmonton, at Clover Hill Bar, the government have withheld their approval of the first forty-five miles east from Edmonton, it being their desire that the line should pass through Strathcona, crossing the Saskatchewan at that point, and so into Edmonton, if as favourable a line can be obtained on that route as by Clover Hill Bar. With a view to ascertaining whether as feasible a line can be had by crossing the river at Strathcona as by Clover Hill Bar, you ordered a resurvey to be made of this section of country, which survey is now being carried on, but the company inform me they will not be able to submit the results until towards the end of March, instant. In the meantime the location surveys have been in progress to within forty-five miles of Edmonton, and the company inform me that the plans and profiles are being prepared, and will shortly be forwarded for approval. The

plans and profiles of the first fifty miles from Touchwood Hills have come to hand, but, at the request of the company, no action is being taken on them until the balance are finished.

4th. From Edmonton to the western end of the prairie section preliminary surveys have been made, but no route map has yet been submitted for approval, as until it has been determined which pass through the Rocky Mountains is to be adopted, it is not possible to show a route for this portion of the road.

5th. From the western end of the prairie section to the Pacific coast explorations of several of the mountain passes have been made, but sufficient information has not yet been obtained to enable decision to be reached on so important a question as that of the selection of the pass through which the railway should be built.

The difficulties of examination and comparison of passes in a mountainous country such as that to be traversed in the present case are of the gravest character, and the responsibility of selection, upon the judiciousness of which the economical success of the railway will depend, demands the closest study and the fullest data. The company would be unwise to come to any conclusion pending as complete information as can be obtained on the subject, and this they are now actively gathering by their present explorations.

COLLINGWOOD SCHREIBER,

Government Chief Engineer of the Western Division of the National Transcontinental Railway.

(46)

STATEMENT

Of wharfs, docks, piers and breakwaters constructed by the Department of Public Works since July 1, 1896, with the total cost of each.

Works commenced in 1896-1897—	
Boularderie, N.S. (Ross Ferry)	$ 3,258 72
Hantsport, N.S.	7,357 85
Pugwash, N.S.	9,143 33
Wallace, N.S.	7,891 82
Souris, P.E.I. (Knight's Point)	88,080 12
Lotbinière, P.Q.	16,153 22
Mistassini, P.Q. (Lake St. John, P.Q.)	854 88
St. Jean des Chaillons, P.Q.	12,257 48
St. Valentine, P.Q.	6,152 43
Works commenced in 1897-1898—	
Judique, N.S.	14,967 11
Maitland, Hants County, N.S.	996 76
Margaretville, Annapolis County, N.S.	8,034 70
Sanford or Cranberry Head, Queen's County, N.S.	9,643 89
Whitewater, King's County, N.S.	3,999 08
Whycocomagh, Inverness County, N.S.	5,210 45
Two Rivers, N.B.	2,594 19
Anse aux Gascons, P.Q.	27,179 57
Beauport, P.Q.	18,837 21
Isle Perrot, North Side, P.Q.	3,328 71
Rivière a la Pipe, Lake St. John, P.Q.	9,674 43
St. Fulgense, P.Q.	19,599 45
Tikouabé, P.Q.	1,789 09
Hilton (Marksville), Ont.	5,225 24
Works commenced in 1898-1899—	
Advocate, Cumberland County, N.S.	4,930 81
East Ragged Island, N.S.	2,500 07
Livingston's Cove, Antigonish County, N.S.	14,085 61
Merigonish (Big Island), Pictou County, N.S.	1,566 03
North River, Victoria County, N.S.	2,263 68
Port Latour, Swain's Point, Shelburne County, N.S.	11,804 02
River Herbert, Cumberland County, N.S.	1,447 80
Salmon River, Halifax County, N.S.	1,646 89
Swim's Point, Shelburne County, N.S.	4,054 33
Upper Port Latur, Shelburne County, N.S.	3,540 85
Upper Woods Harbour, Shelburne County, N.S.	2,237 62
Iberville, P.Q.	8,883 26
Peribonka, Lake St. John, P.Q.	1,418 23
Point à Pinzeau, Sillery Cove, P.Q.	9,160 85

Pointe Claire, P.Q.	$ 4,022 06
Port Lewis, P.Q.	2,494 47
Rivière Cap de Chatte (Training Pier), P.Q.	7,219 67
St. Alexis, Saguenay County, P.Q.	30,127 68
St. Nicolas, Lévis County, P.Q.	19,048 67
St. Roch des Aulnaies, P.Q.	13,422 05
North Bay, Ont	21,245 25
Richard's Landing, Algoma, Ont	3,023 35
Works commenced in 1899-1900—	
Englishtown, N.S.	6,574 03
Gabarus, N.S. (not yet completed)	10,497 14
Ingonish (North Bay)	30,892 48
Margaree Island, N.S.	4,658 97
Mill Creek, Cape Breton County, N.S.	1,904 70
New Harbour (Black Point), Guysborough County, N.S.	27,810 73
Port Hillford, Guysborough County, N.S.	10,849 24
River John, N.S.	2,673 16
Wolfville, N.S.	6,523 25
Burnt Church, N.B.	14,116 00
Lameque, N.B.	16,125 07
La Tete, N.B.	710 35
L'Etang, Charlotte County, N.B.	735 57
Main River, N.B.	2,784 06
St. Nicholas, Kent County, N.B.	2,306 52
Cap Santé, P.Q.	7,369 44
Cote Ste. Catherine, P.Q.	3,636 10
Graham, P.Q.	6,246 10
Sabrevois, P.Q.	7,266 84
St. Jerome (Lake St. John, P.Q.)	19,661 79
Verdun, P.Q.	2,353 23
Bruce Mines, Ont.	14,478 47
Hawkestone, Ont	4,012 44
Keene, Ont.	598 55
Port Finlay, Ont.	7,626 25
Providence Bay, Ont.	8,031 66
Sheguiandah, Ont.	6,426 85
Gimli, Man.	10,661 30
Works commenced in 1900-1901—	
Argyle Sound, N.S.	1,019 67
Barrington Head, N.S.	1,878 04
Bear Cove Point, Shelburne, N.S.	2,067 11
Black Point, Shelburne, N.S.	1,826 40
Boularderie Centre, N.S.	7,064 00
Clark's Harbour, Shelburne, N.S.	13,390 96
Comeau Hill, Yarmouth, N.S.	3,094 71
East Chezzetcook, Halifax County, N.S.	5,972 19
East Port Medway, N.S.	1,669 25
Ecum Secum, Guysborough County, N.S.	4,325 66
Friar's Head, Inverness County, N.S.	2,801 23
Isaac's Harbour, Guysborough County, N.S.	4,511 36
Kempt Head, Victoria County, N.S.	5,962 12
Labille's Point or L'Ardoise West, N.S.	846 58
Little Bras d'Or, N.S.	6,233 20

Lockeport, N.S.	$ 5,076 13
Neil's Harbour, Victoria County, N.S.	19,255 52
Parrsboro' Wharf, N.S. (not completed)	14,538 94
Port George, N.S.	14,702 43
Shag Harbour, Shelburne County, N.S.	2,309 61
Sight Point, Inverness County, N.S.	1,081 85
Somerville, Queen's County, N.S.	3,967 90
Black Bay, N.B.	7,639 00
Black Brook, Northumberland County, N.B.	19,568 12
Dipper Harbour, N.B. (not completed)	6,276 29
Hopewell Cape, N.B.	28,156 64
Hopewell Hill, Albert County, N.B.	5,543 52
Lord's Cove, Charlotte County, N.B.	4,262 35
Mispec, N.B. (breakwater)	14,150 79
Point Wolfe, N.B.	3,262 10
Amherst, P.Q.	31,079 34
Cedars, Soulanges County, P.Q.	2,768 40
Coteau du Lac, P.Q.	2,738 54
Father Point, P.Q. (not completed)	102,957 80
Grand Entrée, P.Q.	3,206 78
Grand Vallée, Gaspé County, P.Q. (not completed)	57,488 13
Greece's Point, P.Q.	5,452 23
House Harbour, P.Q.	991 43
Hull, P.Q.	54,090 55
Ile aux Grues, P.Q., north side	11,292 79
Montreal, Lower Division (not completed)	854,531 49
Notre Dame du Lac, Témiscouata County, P.Q.	4,578 56
Percé, North Beach, landing pier, P.Q. (not completed)	30,469 94
Petit Métis, or Les Boules, P.Q.	2,354 54
Roberval, P.Q. (rebuilt)	15,349 95
St. André de Kamouraska, P.Q.	14,718 09
Ste. Emelie, P.Q.	5,175 83
St. Mathias, P.Q.	4,760 69
Dawson Point, Lake Temiskaming, Ont.	1,000 00
Depot Harbour, Ont. (not completed)	292,824 27
Desbarats, Algoma, Ont.	942 24
Haileybury, Ont.	26,507 86
Lancaster, Ont.	10,252 91
Leamington, Ont.	36,047 19
Pointe Pelee Island, Ont.	11,631 14
Port Colborne, Ont. (not completed)	749,430 03
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	133,854 97
Gull Harbour, Man.	6,898 99

Works commenced in 1901-1902—

Brooklyn, or Herring Cove, N.S.	1,205 47
Burlington, N.S.	5,090 78
Cape Auget, N.S.	1,408 50
Faulkner's Creek, or Folly Village, N.S.	1,459 53
Granville Centre, N.S.	2,157 52
Harrigan Cove, N.S.	2,669 73
Iona, Victoria County, N.S.	33,536 00
Lower Cove, N.S.	3,742 35
Minudie, N.S.	3,167 19
Musquodoboit, N.S., landing pier ballast wharf	1,783 95

Pereaux, N.S.	$ 1,992 45
Pinckney's Point, N.S.	1,115 68
Plymouth, N.S.	585 59
Port Hawkesbury, N.S.	36,361 13
Washabuck Centre, N.S.	6,343 95
Bathurst, N.B.	3,065 31
Chockfish, N.B.	7,143 89
Cole's Point, or Dorchester, N.B.	27,852 29
Hudson, P.Q.	6,329 12
Maria, P.Q.	32,876 59
Sorel, P.Q., deep water wharf (not completed)	271,934 23
St. Marc, P.Q.	3,747 60
Blind River, Ont.	25,994 43
Harwood, Ont.	1,499 11
Robbins' Landing, Ont.	885 56
St. Joseph, Lake Huron, Ont.	15,166 34
Wabigoon, Ont.	3,261 95
Wendover, Ont.	10,682 87
Wiarton, Ont.	14,462 67

Works commenced in 1902-1903—

Amaguadies Pond, N.S.	3,946 63
Bailey's Brook, N.S.	7,231 84
Big Pond, N.S. (not completed)	16,039 26
Charlesville, N.S.	2,700 20
Cheticamp, N.S.	27,534 79
Déscousse, N.S.	5,947 50
Drum Head, Guysborough County, N.S.	5,258 76
East Berlin, N.S.	2,692 87
Finlay Point, Inverness County, N.S.	3,408 50
Fort Lawrence, Cumberland County, N.S.	29,475 41
Green Cove, Victoria County, N.S.	7,508 68
Herring Cove, Halifax County, N.S.	11,979 05
Indian Brook Flats, Shelburne County, N.S.	3,321 71
Ingonish South, N.S.	2,650 37
Larry's River, Guysborough County, N.S.	19,934 83
Little Harbour (Arnold's Point), Shelburne Co., N.S.	2,553 22
Main à Dieu, Cape Breton County, N.S. (not completed)	776 26
Necum Teuch, Halifax County, N.S.	5,211 58
Prospect, Halifax County, N.S.	1,220 88
Sandy Cove, Digby County, N.S.	16,667 99
Short Beach, Yarmouth County, N.S.	8,573 95
Sober Island, Halifax County, N.S.	797 18
Tiverton, Digby County, N.S.	17,826 16
Tusket, Yarmouth County, N.S.	580 08
Wedge Point, Yarmouth County, N.S.	7,436 55
West Bay (South), Richmond County, N.S.	4,552 24
Caraquet, N.B.,	73,299 83
Cross Point, P.Q.	10,754 47
Ile Gros Bois, P.Q.	5,150 75
Pointe à Elie, Magdalen Islands, P.Q.	27,530 45
Pointe Fortune, P.Q.	6,115 44
Pointe St. Pierre, Gaspé County, P.Q.	14,574 34
Quebec, P.Q., breakwater (not completed)	386,060 32
Ruisseau le Blanc, P.Q.	24,074 55

St. François, Isle d'Orleans, South Shore	$ 13,250 27
Tableau, Descente des Femmes, P.Q.	10,066 10
Three Rivers, P.Q. (not completed)	172,410 10
Barrie, Ont.	8,972 92
Burk's Falls, Ont.	6,291 27
Huntsville, Ont.	4,393 85
Orillia, Ont.	9,711 00
Sturgeon Falls, Ont.	4,629 72
Hardy Bay, B.C.	4,022 20
Works commenced in 1903-1904—	
Abram's River, Yarmouth Co,. N.S. (not completed).	1,275 35
Breton Cove, Victoria County, N.S. (not completed)	7,422 81
East Jeddore, Halifax County, N.S. (not completed)	2,668 77
Fruid's Point, Shelburne County, N.S.	1,484 60
McKay's Point, Victoria County, N.S.	11,465 75
Melburne, Yarmouth County, N.S. (not completed)	766 28
Pembroke, Hants County, N.S. (not completed)	12,473 91
Port au Pique, Colchester County, N.S.	3,858 48
Port Howe, Cumberland County, N.S.	1,964 19
Spry Bay, Halifax County, N.S.	3,808 48
Tenecape, Hants County, N.S.	15,619 48
West Woods Harbour, Shelburne County, N.S.	500 79
Aitkin's Shore, King's County, P.E.I.	2,174 80
Grand River, Richmond Bay, P.E.I.	2,472 34
Miscou, Gloucester County, N.B. (not completed)	2,079 02
Petit Rocher, Gloucester County, N.B. (not completed).	14,679 87
Grandes Bergerronnes, Saguenay County, P.Q.	3,976 46
Bois Brulé, Gaspé County, P.Q.	2,865 26
Chambord, Chicoutimi County, P.Q.	17,527 51
Champlain, Champlain County, P.Q.	19,803 16
Clark City (Seven Islands), Chicoutimi County, P.Q. (not completed)	124,878 95
Deschambault, Portneuf County, P.Q.	13,273 06
Grondines, Portneuf County, P.Q.	13,286 24
Grosse Roche or Sacré Cœur, Saguenay County, P.Q.	16,754 03
Maguasha, Bonaventure County, P.Q.	11,388 70
Mistook, Chicoutimi County, P.Q.	11,900 57
Mount Louis, Gaspé County, P.Q.	8,002 94
Nominingue, Labelle County, P.Q.	6,291 62
Paspebiac, Bonaventure County, P.Q. (not completed).	34,407 60
Pierreville, Yamaska County, P.Q.	17,407 77
St. Charles, Caplan, Bonaventure County, P.Q.	28,149 60
St. Fidele, Charlevoix, P.Q.	10,038 91
St. Gédéon, Chicoutimi County, P.Q.	17,151 78
Shigawake, Bonaventure County, P.Q.	6,380 94
Verchères	8,238 69
Barry's Bay, Ont.	4,784 88
Gore's Landing, Northumberland County, Ont.	3,931 93
Grand Bend, Lambton County, Ont (not completed)	12,126 64
Hiawatha, Peterborough County, Ont.	1,038 50
Honora, Algoma, Ont.	16,330 65
McCracken's Landing, Peterborough County, Ont.	1,434 59
Monetville, Nipissing County, Ont.	578 17
Rosedale, Victoria County, Ont.	985 64

Thessalon, Algoma County, Ont.	$ 34,882 81
Icelandic River, Man.	844 04
Quatsino, Vancouver, B.C.	5,117 08
Sidney, B.C.	16,697 51
Apple River, N.S.	19 81
Barachois, N.S.	1,499 80
Battery Point, N.S.	2,062 21
Beckerton, N.S.	2,192 03
Big Harbour (Port Bevis), N.S.	3,989 38
Canning, N.S.	944 82
Cow Bay Run (Halifax County), N.S.	2,000 00
Cunningham's Point, N.S.	103 58
Devil's Island, N.S.	4,144 28
Freeport, N.S.	5,034 92
French Village, N.S.	2,037 67
Gull Island, N.S.	1,580 96
Granite Village, N.S.	782 64
Hall's Harbour (east side)	1,140 52
Indian Harbour, N.S.	1,160 50
Janvrin's Island, N.S.	1,974 82
Litchfield, N.S.	3,000 00
Little Judique, N.S.	985 63
Long Point, N.S.	1,830 96
Mabou Bridge Wharf, N.S.	998 18
Middle East Pubnico, N.S.	3,531 67
Newport Landing, N.S.	1,685 74
North Gut St. Anne (Morrison's Point), N.S.	1,991 38
Pleasant Bay, N.S.	104 65
Sydney Quarantine Wharf, N.S.	1,673 71
Whitehead, N.S.	980 23
McPherson's Cove, P.E.I.	2,645 58
Miminigash, P.E.I.	1,438 54
Panmure Island, P.E.I.	1,285 92
Rustico Harbour, Robinson's Island breakwater, P.E.I.	1,457 27
Campbellton, N.B., wharf	41,732 90
Campbellton, N.B., ferry	573 93
Chance Harbour, N.B.	2,875 54
Dalhousie, N.B.	30 42
Durham, N.B.	146 85
Great Salmon River Breakwater, N.B.	183 63
Miscou, N.B.	3,490 30
Mud Cove, N.B.	491 57
North Head, Grand Manan, N.B.	164 09
Shippegan, Wharf at Terminus Caraquet Railway	26 83
Upper Salmon River, Alma, N.B.	1,766 50
Anse du Cap, Que.	2,111 04
Barachois de Malbaie, Que.	4,264 41
Bic, Point à Coté, Que.	5,004 59
Bonaventure East, Que.	12,722 50
Canton Fabre, Que	1,329 03
Chateau Richer, Que.	7,160 86
Desjardins, Allumette Island, Que.	10,957 42
D'Israëli, Que.	4,990 62
Douglastown, Que.	10,349 86
Escoumains, Que.	8,420 00

Grand Mechin, Que.	$ 3,597 36
Lac Labelle Piers (3), Que.	1,225 27
L'Anse à Giles, Que.	987 94
L'Anse à L'Islet, Que.	397 20
Magdalen Islands—Bassin, Que.	3,890 98
Masson, Que.	5,063 60
Mille Vaches, Que.	1,003 14
Mont Louis, Que.	3,003 25
New Richmond, Que.	13,245 37
Notre Dame du Portage, Que.	8,043 70
Peel Head, Que.	1,758 34
Pointe aux Trembles, County Portneuf, Que.	9,958 17
Portneuf, County Saguenay, Que.	1,000 00
Repentigny, Que.	6,498 95
St. Blaise, Que.	2,610 01
St. Charles Borrommée, Que.	996 95
St. Francois de Sales, Que.	6,947 90
St. Godfroid de Nouvelle, Que.	18,508 46
St. Ignace de Loyola, Que.	1,797 39
Terrebonne, Que.	6,946 44
Trois Pistoles, Que.	3,742 32
Baysville, Ont.	1,219 33
Bracebridge, Ont.	6,960 91
Burleigh Falls, Ont.	1,445 41
Cape Croker, Ont.	2,340 70
Cumberland, Ont.	6,978 50
Echo Bay, Ont.	5,015 25
Oliphant, Ont.	976 17
Parry Sound, Ont.	227 70
Pembroke, Ont.	43,105 50
Petawawa, Ont.	5,995 87
Shrewsberry, Ont.	3,058 79
Stokes Bay, Ont.	7,478 61
Tenby Bay, Ont.	711 68
Treadwell, Ont.	5,074 76
Arnes, Man.	5,463 22
Selkirk, Man.	7,768 40
Chilliwack, B.C.	1,999 93
Ladysmith, B.C.	3,976 98
Langley, B.C.	1,988 77
Mount Lehman, B.C.	1,976 85

A. G. KINGSTON,
Accountant.

Return No. 46a.

WHARFS, DOCKS AND PIERS CONSTRUCTED BY GOVERNMENT, 1896–1905.

STATEMENT of Expenditure on each such work for Repairs, from Date of Completion to June 30, 1905.

	1897–98.	1898–99.	1899–1900.	1900–01.	1901–02.	1902–03.	1903–04.	1904–05.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Works commenced in 1896–97									
Boularderie, N.S. (Ross Ferry)	25 00		3 96						28 96
Hantsport, N.S.					200 09			400 00	600 09
Pugwash, N.S.									
Wallace, N.S.					193 25			3,980 26	4,173 51
Souris, P.E.I (Knight's Point)				1,245 11			9,468 09		10,713 20
Lotbinière, P.Q		188 92		111 46	124 17				424 55
Mistassini, Que. (Lake St. John, Q.)									
St. Jean des Chailons, Que.									
St. Valentin, Que.							1,158 15		1,158 15
Total	25 00	188 92	3 96	1,356 57	517 51		10,626 24	4,380 26	17,098 46
Works commenced in 1897–98—									
Judique, N.S.						898 77	398 48		1,297 25
Maitland, Hants Co., N.S		202 45				1,398 61			1,601 06
Margaretville, Annapolis Co., N.S				499 98			510 72		1,010 70
Sandford or Cranberry Head, Queen's Co., N.S.				149 92					149 92
Whitewater, King's Co., N.S.					249 95	881 98		404 24	1,536 17
Whycocomagh, Inverness Co., N.S.						450 00			450 00
Two Rivers, N.B									
Anse aux Gascons, Que.				103 15					103 15
Beauport, P.Q									
Isle Perrot, North Side, Que.			165 81	876 04				40 41	1,082 26
Rivière à la Pipe, Lake St. John, Que.					5 00				5 00
St. Fulgence, Que.									
Tikouabé, Que.					140 00				140 00
Hilton (Marksville), Ont.		108 73		498 37		1,499 81	39 90	597 26	2,744 07
Total		311 18	165 81	2,127 46	394 95	5,129 17	949 10	1,041 91	10,119 58

WHARFS, DOCKS AND PIERS, &c.—*Continued.*

STATEMENT of Expenditure on Each such work for Repairs, &c.—*Continued.*

	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-00.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Works commenced in 1898-99									
Advocate, Cumberland Co., N.S.									
East Ragged Island, N.S.									
Livingston's Cove, Antigonish Co., N.S.							1,800 00	2,211 30	4,011 30
Merigomish (Big Island) Pictou Co., N.S.				216 40	89 83				306 23
North River, Victoria Co., N.S						45 88	689 68	331 40	1,066 96
Port Latour, Swain's Point, Shelbourne Co., N.S.									
River Hebert, Cumberland Co., N.S.					379 50				379 50
Salmon River, Halifax Co., N.S									
Swim's Point, Shelburne Co., N.S				241 79	184 62				426 41
Upper Port Latour, Shelburne Co., N.S.									
Upper Woods Harbour, Shelbourne Co., N.S									
Harville, Que.				17 48			412 84		430 32
Peribonka, Lake St. John, Que					396 02				396 02
Pointe à Pizeau, Sillery Cove, Que.									
Pointe Claire Que.				215 35	150 00	150 00	150 00		665 35
Port Lewis, Que.				25 00					25 00
Rivière Cap de Chatte (Training Pier) Que.						2 47			2 47
St. Alexis, Saguenay Co., Que									
St. Nicolas, Levis Co., Que.					1,785 73		142 14		1,927 87
St. Roch des Aulnaies, Que.							316 57		316 57
North Bay, Ont				3,489 07	1,128 87	14 00	10 66		4,642 60
Richard's Landing, Algoma, Ont.						1,498 46		99 91	1,598 37
				4,205 09	4,114 57	1,710 81	3,521 89	2,642 61	16,194 97
Works commenced in 1899-1900 —									
Englishtown, N.S.					100 00	32 05			132 05
Gabarus, N.S. (Not yet completed)									
Ingonish, (North Bay)									
Margaree Island, N.S.						6 40			6 40
Mill Creek, Cape Breton Co., N.S.									

New Harbour (Black Point) Guysboro Co., N.S.							741 74		741 74
Port Hillford, Guysboro Co., N.S.									
River John, N.S.									
Wolfville, N.S.							1,768 89	2,643 91	4,412 80
Burnt Church, N.B.							321 82	600 02	921 84
Lameque, N.B.									
La Tete, N.B.									
L'Etang, Charlotte Co., N.B.								252 45	252 45
Main River, N.B.									
St. Nicholas, Kent Co., N.B.									
Cap Santé, Que.				150 00		221 60	16 20	2,498 89	2,886 69
Cote St. Catherine, Que.				436 64		493 50			930 14
Graham, Que.						317 00			317 00
Sabrevois, Que.									
St. Jerome (Lake St. John, Que.)									
Verdun, Que.				107 66					107 66
Bruce Mines, Ont.						60 00	85 00		145 00
Hawkestone, Ont.					163 35	150 89			313 24
Keene, Ont.									
Port Finlay, Ont.					1,788 00				1,788 00
Providence Bay, Ont.									
Sheguiandah, Ont.						181 35			181 35
Gimli, Man.						3,555 58	1,111 83	5,142 38	9,809 79
Total.				694 30	2,051 35	5,018 37	4,045 48	11,137 65	22,947 15
Works commenced in 1900–1901—									
Argyle Sound, N.S.									
Barrington Head, N.S.					45 82				45 82
Bear Cove, Point Shelburne, N.S.									
Black Point, Shelburne, N.S.									
Boularderie Centre, N.S.									
Clark's Harbour, Shelburne, N.S.									
Comeau Hill, Yarmouth, N.S.									
East Chezzetcook, Halifax, Co., N.S.					149 50		55 00		204 50
East Port Medway, N.S.									
Ecum Secum, Guysboro' Co., N.S.						127 86			127 86
Friar's Head, Inverness Co., N.S.									
Isaac's Harbour, Guysboro' Co., N.S.						723 16			723 19
Kempt Head, Victoria Co., N.S.									
Labille's Point or L'Ardoise West, N.S.									
Little Bras d'Or, N.S.									
Lockeport, N.S.								921 73	921 73
Neil's Harbour, Victoria Co., N.S.									
Parsboro' Wharf, N.S. (not completed).									

WHARFS, DOCKS AND PIERS, &c.—*Continued.*

STATEMENT of Expenditure on Each such work for Repairs, &c.—*Continued.*

	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Work commenced in 1900-01—*Continued.*									
Port George, N.S.									
Shag Harbour, Shelburne Co., N.S.						21 05			21 05
Sight Point, Inverness Co., N.S.							82 06		82 06
Somerville, Queen's Co., N.S.									
Black Bay, N.B.									
Black Brook, Northumberland Co., N.B.									
Dipper Harbour, N.B.						5 97			5 97
Hopewell Cape, N.B.							1,641 83	1,999 92	6,641 75
Hopewell Hill, Albert Co., N.B.						504 93			504 93
Lord's Cove, Charlotte Co., N.B.									
Mispec, N.B. (breakwater)									
Point Wolfe, N.B.								497 35	497 35
Amherst, P.Q.									
Cedars, Soulanges Co., Que.							552 21		552 21
Coteau du Lac, Que.							914 36	710 75	1,626 11
Father Point, Que. (not completed).									
Grande Entrée, Que.									
Grande Vallée, Gaspe Co., Que. (not completed)									
Greece's Point, Que.									
House Harbour, Que.									
Hull, Que.						1,411 43	10 79	15 56	1,467 78
Ile aux Grues, Que., North Side					187 30				187 30
Montreal, Lower Division (not completed)									
Notre Dame du lac, Temiscouata Co., Que.									
Percé, North Beach, landing pier, Que. (not completed)									
Petit Metis or Les Boules, Que.									
Roberval, Que. (rebuilt)					352 00		653 45		1,005 45
St. André de Kamouraska, Que.					300 00		3,120 42	2,460 46	5,880 88
Ste. Emelie, Que.					225 41	106 51		537 09	869 01
St. Mathias, Que.							1 38	480 31	481 69

Dawson Point, Lake Temiskaming, Ont.							
Depot Harbour, Ont. (not completed)							
Desbarats, Algoma, Ont							
Haileybury, Ont							
Lancaster, Ont					377 01	98 83	475 84
Leamington, Ont						4,134 43	4,134 43
Pointe Pelee Island, Ont					400 00		400 00
Port Colborne, Ont. (not completed)							
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont							
Gull Harbour, Man			207 95				207 95
Total			1,467 98	3,277 95	10,560 33	11,760 60	27,066 86
Works commenced in 1901-1902							
Brooklyn or Herring Cove, N.S							
Burlington, N.S							
Cape Auget, N.S							
Faulkner's Creek or Folly Village N.				100 21			100 24
Granville Centre, N.S					199 50		199 50
Harrigan Cove, N.S						39 84	39 84
Iona, Victoria county, N.S							
Lower Cove, N.S							
Minudie, N.S					132 25		132 25
Musquodoboit, N.S., landing pier and ballast wharf							
Pereaux, N.S							
Pinckney's Point, N,S				48 69	68 26		116 95
Plymouth, N.S				97 38			97 38
Port Hawkesbury, N.S							
Washabuck Centre, N.S							
Bathurst, N.B						25 00	25 00
Chockfish, N.B							
Cole's Point or Dorchester, N.B							
Hudson, Que							
Maria, Que						502 50	502 50
Sorel, Que., deep water wharf (not completed)							
St. Marc, Que							
Blind River, Ont							
Harwood, Ont							
Robbins' Landing, Ont					143 44	50 00	193 44
St. Joseph, Lake Huron, Ont							
Wabigoon, Ont							
Wendover, Ont						119 62	119 62
Wiarton, Ont							
Total				246 31	543 45	736 96	1,526 72

WHARFS, DOCKS AND PIERS, &c.—*Continued.*

STATEMENT of Expenditure on Each such work for Repairs, &c.—*Continued.*

	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-00	1900-01	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Works commenced in 1902-1903—									
Amaguadus Pond, N.S.									
Bailey's Brook, N.S.									
Big Pond, N.S. (not completed)									
Charlesville, N.S.									
Cheticamp, N.S.								899 78	899 78
Descousse, N.S.									
Drum Head, Guysboro Co., N.S.									
East Berlin, N.S.									
Finlay Point, Inverness Co., N.S.									
Fort Lawrence, Cumberland Co., N.S.									
Green Cove, Victoria Co., N.S.									
Herring Cove, Halifax Co., N.S.									
Indian Brook Flats, Shelburne Co., N.S.									
Ingonish South, N.S.									
Larry's River, Guysboro Co., N.S.									
Little Harbour (Arnolds Point) Shelburne Co., N.S.									
Main a Dieu, Cape Breton Co., N.S. (not completed)									
Necum Teuch, Halifax Co., N.S.									
Prospect, Halifax Co., N.S.									
Sandy Cove, Digby Co., N.S.									
Short Beach, Yarmouth Co., N.S.									
Sober Island, Halifax Co., N.S.									
Tiverton, Digby Co., N.S.									
Tusket, Yarmouth Co., N.S.									
Wedge Point, Yarmouth Co., N.S.									
West Bay (South) Richmond Co., N.S.									
Caraquet, N.B.									
Cross Point, P.Q.								99 95	99 95
Ile Gros Bois, P.Q.									
Pointe à Elie, Magdalen Islands, P.Q.									
Pointe Fortune, P.Q.									
Pointe St. Pierre, Gaspe Co., P.Q.									
Quebec, P.Q. Breakwater (not completed)									
Ruisseau le Blanc, P.Q.								300 00	300 00

St. Francois, Isle de Orleans, South Shore									
Tableau, Descente des Femmes, Que.									
Three Rivers, Que. (not completed)									
Barrie, Ont.									
Burk's Falls, Ont.									
Huntsville, Ont								287 00	287 00
Orillia, Ont.									
Sturgeon Falls, Ont.									
Hardy Bay, B. C.									
Total								1,586 73	1,586 73
Works commenced in 1903 1904 –									
Abram's River, Yarmouth Co., N. S., (not completed)									
Breton Cove, Victoria Co., N. S., (not completed									
East Jeddore, Halifax Co., N.S., (not completed)									
Fruid's Point, Shelburne Co., N.S.									
McKay's Point, Victoria Co., N. S.									
Melbourne, Yarmouth Co., N.C., (not completed)									
Pembroke, Hants Co., N.S.(not completed)									
Port au Pique, Colchester Co., N. S.									
Port Howe, Cumberland Co., N. S.									
Spry Bay, Halifax Co., N.S.									
Tenecape, Hants Co., N. S.									
West Woods Harbour, Shelburne Co., N.S.									
Aitkin's Shore, King's Co., P. E.I.									
Grand River, Richmond Bay, P. E.I.									
Miscou, Gloucester Co., N. B., (not completed)									
Petit Rocher, Gloucester Co., N. B. (not completed)									
Grandes Bergeronnes, Saguenay Co., Que.									
Bois Brulé, Gaspé Co., Que.									
Chambord, Chicoutimi Co., Que.									
Champlain, Champlain Co., Que.									
Clark City, (Seven Islands) Chicoutimi Co., Que. (not completed)									
Deschambault, Portneuf Co., Que.									
Grondines, Portneuf Co., Que.									
Grosse Roche or Sacré Cœur, Saguenay Co. Que.									
Maguasha, Bonaventure Co., Que.									
Mistook, Chicoutimi Co., Que.									
Mount Louis, Gaspé Co., Que.									
Nominingue, Labelle Co., Que.									

WHARFS, DOCKS AND PIERS, &c.—*Continued.*

STATEMENT of Expenditure on Each such work for Repairs, &c.—*Continued.*

—	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-00.	1900-01.	1901-2.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Works commenced in 1903-4—*Continued.*									
Paspebiac, Bonaventure Co., Que., (not completed)									
Pierreville, Yamaska Co., Que									
St. Charles, Caplan, Bonaventure Co. Que									
St Fidèle, Charlevoix, Que									
St. Gédeon, Chicoutimi Co., Que									
Shigawake, Bonaventure Co., Que									
Gore's Landing, Northumberland Co., Ont									
Grand Bend, Lambton Co., Ont., (not completed)									
Hiawatha, Peterboro Co., Ont									
Honora, Algoma, Ont									
McCracken's Landing, Peterborough Co., Ont									
Monetville, Nipissing Co., Ont									
Rosedale, Victoria Co., Ont									
Thessalon, Algoma Co., Ont									
Icelandic River, Man									
Quatsino, Vancouver, B C									
Sidney, B. C									

REPORT

(54)

On the Work of the Ottawa Improvement Commission, from the date of the appointment of the Commission, December 21, 1899, to June 30, 1905.

Under the Act of 1899, intitled: 'An Act respecting the City of Ottawa,' provision was made for the payment of an annual grant of $60,000 to a Commission of four members, under the name of 'The Ottawa Improvement Commission,' for the acquisition of property in the city of Ottawa, or vicinity thereof, for the purpose of public parks, streets, drives, &c., and the performing of all improvements, repairs, &c., required in connection therewith.

Commissions were accordingly issued on December 21, 1899, to Henry N. Bate, Chairman; Joseph Riopelle, and Chartres R. Cunningham. The fourth Commissioner, appointed by the corporation of the city of Ottawa, was the mayor, Mr. Thomas Payment. A commission was also issued on December 21, appointing Stephen E. O'Brien, secretary.

The Commission then appointed Charles Murphy, solicitor, and Robert Surtees, C.E., as engineer. By-laws were drawn up and approved, and arrangements made for the preparation of a scheme of improvements.

In 1902 the original Act was amended by increasing the number of commissioners from four to eight, and on June 17 of that year, Hon. Sir William H. Hingston, Hon. J. P. B. Casgrain, Hon. F. T. Frost and George O'Keefe were appointed as the four additional commissioners.

The mayors succeeding Mr. Payment on the Commission were: Wm. D. Morris, 1901; F. Cook, 1902, 1903, and J. A. Ellis, 1904, 1905.

The general plan which the Commission proposed for the beautifying of the city of Ottawa was the construction of a driveway or series of driveways, connecting Rockliffe park, at the eastern end of the city, with the Experimental Farm, at the western end, the route selected being by way of King street, Laurier Bridge and the Government reserve, along the Rideau canal, the road, wherever the width of land permitted, to be bordered by boulevards and parkways.

This plan met with approval and the first step taken to carry it into effect was the widening of Princess Louise Vista and the improvement of King street—now King Edward avenue—from Rideau street north to the Rideau river. These works were begun early in 1900, and carried on by day labour to completion.

The construction of a bridge across the Rideau river, from the north end of King Edward avenue, to McKay street, was the next work to be undertaken. Tenders were invited in the spring of 1900 and contracts awarded to the lowest tenderers. The bridge, named after His Excellency Lord Minto, was satisfactorily completed in April, 1902.

Early in 1900 the Commission decided to co-operate with the corporation of Ottawa in repairing and improving several of the main city thoroughfares. The streets selected were Sussex, Rideau, Wellington, Bank and Concession streets. The roadways of these streets were macadamized and put in a good state of repair, the Commission paying half the cost. In addition to the streets mentioned, McKay and Union streets in Rideau ward, were macadamized and repaired by the Commission, and the road leading to the Experimental Farm, over St. Louis dam, which was almost impassable, was repaired and made fit for traffic.

The principal work undertaken by the Commission was the construction of the Rideau Canal Driveway. The government having granted a lease of the reserve—a strip of land from 200 to 400 feet in width—on the east and north side of the canal

extending from Laurier Bridge to Dow's lake, the work of construction was begun in July, 1900, and on June 30, 1905, virtually completed. A prominent feature of this driveway is the subway under the Canada Atlantic Railway tracks, which work was built at the joint expense of the Canada Atlantic Railway Company and the Commission.

The government reserve west of the canal and adjoining the south side of Sappers' bridge, situated in the heart of the city, was in 1900 and 1901 made into a park.

A shed was constructed in 1902 near Neville's creek for the storage of the machinery, plant, tools, &c., belonging to the Commission.

In 1903, the Act was further amended by extending to 1919 the time for the payment of the annual grant of $60,000, and empowering the Commission to borrow, on debentures bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 4 per cent, a sum not exceeding $250,000, to purchase land or carry out any scheme of improvements requiring a larger outlay than is available out of the annual income of the Commission. The Act provides that the debentures are to be redeemed in equal annual instalments. Sixteen debentures were accordingly issued, each amounting to $21,455, the first to mature on June 30, 1904, and one each year afterwards, the last, No. 16, being being redeemable on June 30, 1919. These debentures were deposited in the Finance Department, to be taken out and used as necessity demanded. After communicating with a number of prominent brokers in Montreal and Toronto with the view of disposing of some of the debentures, and receiving no offers, arrangements were made to sell them to the Bank of Ottawa, and nine of the debentures have been so disposed of, the amount received being $168,038.64.

A roadway from the Rideau Canal Driveway at Paterson's creek, to Concession street on the west, was laid out in 1903, on property granted by Mr. H. C. Monk and the Clemow estate. The land granted is from 80 to 85 feet in width. About half a mile of roadway is finished, operations having been suspended in 1904, until certain necessary works which the city has to perform are completed.

Arrangements were made in 1903 with the Department of Militia and Defence for the care and maintenance of Cartier Square. Tile drains were laid where most required, the grass cut and other improvements effected, the cost to June 30, 1905, being $213.34, which amount has been refunded by the department.

Green and Maple islands, situated between the spans of Minto bridge, on the Rideau river, were protected by cribwork in 1904, and a quantity of filling was deposited to raise them above high water level. The grading and planting of the islands has yet to be done.

In December, 1904, a quarry was opened near Ironsides, Que., and a quantity of syenite taken out during the winter. This stone was drawn to Ottawa and piled adjacent to the different works on which it was to be used.

In June, 1904, the City of Ottawa leased to the Commission for a period of fifteen years, from June 29, 1904, Rockliffe, Strathcona and Somerset street parks, the Commission to improve, maintain and repair these properties during that period.

Work was begun in October, 1904, on Strathcona park, an unimproved piece of land lying alongside the Rideau river north of Laurier avenue, and was in progress on June 30 of this year.

In 1904-5 further improvements were effected at the north end of King Edward avenue. To make the avenue of uniform width throughout, the property on the east side from Cathcart street to Minto bridge was purchased (except one lot, which has been acquired since June 30), and the eastern roadway lengthened, at a cost of $32,150. The land not required for the avenue joins Rideau Terrace, part of which had been previously deeded to the Commission by the city, and the construction of a park was commenced at this locality and partly completed.

Some material was deposited on the site of Somerset street park, preparatory to the work of improvement, which will be undertaken next season.

In June, 1903, the Commission decided to acquire the land—110 acres—lying between Rockliffe park and the Dominion rifle range, and construct thereon a large park

to be called for the time being the National park. Seventy-one acres were purchased in 1904, at a cost of $20,253.36; the remaining 40 acres having been acquired since June 30 last. A roadway leading from Rockliffe park to the new park was begun in August, 1904, and is partly completed.

In 1900, Dr. Wm. Saunders, Director of Dominion Experimental Farms, who was about to visit France, kindly offered to select a stock of trees and shrubs suitable for the work the Commission was undertaking. About 25,000 trees and shrubs, comprising nearly 300 species and varieties were purchased at a cost of $600, and set out in a nursery at the Experimental Farm, from which they were taken and planted as required. The Commission further availed itself of Dr. Saunders' kindness and entrusted to him the planting of the parks and boulevards, which work has been most efficiently carried out under his personal direction.

All the work undertaken by the Commission, except the construction of Minto bridge, has been performed by day labour, and the supplies of timber, cement and hardware required have been purchased under contract.

The only important work remaining untouched in the general scheme of improvements undertaken by the Commission is the construction of a driveway from the western end of the Experimental Farm northward to the Ottawa river to connect with the islands above the city.

To complete this report, the following additional information regarding the different works is given under their respective headings:—

PRINCESS LOUISE VISTA.

Princess Louise Vista (the 'Old Ferry Road'), runs eastward from the end of Sussex street, past the entrance to Rideau Hall, and on to Rockliffe park, of which it is the principal entrance. The roadway was only 30 feet wide, and as it contained double electric railway tracks and was in a bad state of repair, traffic was more or less impeded and not unattended with danger. The Commission having decided to widen this thoroughfare the Dominion government granted for the purpose a strip of land 36 feet wide from Rideau Hall grounds. This extra width was excavated mostly from solid rock. Work was begun in February, 1900, and finished in the fall of the same year. The road was levelled and macadamized and is now a thoroughfare 66 feet wide, forming a suitable entrance to Rockliffe park.

The cost of the work was $5,864.14.

When the work on Princess Louise Vista was in progress the main roadway on Rideau Hall grounds was repaired and improved at the request of the Public Works Department, the cost of the work, $1,053.88, being refunded by the department.

KING EDWARD AVENUE.

King Edward avenue, formerly King street, was improved from Rideau street northward, to the Rideau river, a length of nearly a mile. The work was begun in February, 1900, and continued until the fall of 1901, when it was practically completed, except the widening of the northern end referred to below. The improvement to this avenue, which up to Cathcart street, is 132 feet wide, consisted in the construction of two parallel roadways, each 24 feet wide, with boulevards and a footpath between. The roadways are tile drained into gully grates, and are constructed with a Telford foundation, composed of limestone 6 inches deep, covered with 3 inches of broken limestone, on which is laid 5 inches of syenite macadam well rolled and blinded with screenings from the crusher. Dressed limestone curbings, backed with concrete are laid on both sides of the roadways and the crossings at the street intersections are constructed with sandstone blocks, laid on 6 inches of concrete, between limestone headers. The depth of the roadway gutters is about 6 inches below the curb level and centre of the finished roadway is 1½ inches above the curb.

From Cathcart street north to the approach to Minto bridge the roadway was only 66 feet wide. Authority was obtained to acquire the properties fronting on the east side of this portion of the avenue, for the purpose of making it of uniform width throughout its whole length, and for the further purpose of forming a park with the adjoining portion of Rideau Terrace, which the city had already granted to the Commission. The roadway is now completed, and construction on the park is under way.

The boulevards have been sodded, and trees and shrubs of different species planted, giving the avenue an attractive appearance.

The cost of construction was $54,741.52.

The expenditure for care, maintenance and repairs was $2,951.02.

The properties purchased and the prices paid are as follows:—

Lot No. 11, King street, Peter Whelan	$1,500
Lot No. 10, King street, Wm. Bambrick	2,000
North half lot No. 8, King street, Chas. Yost	1,400
Lot. No. 7, King street, and south half lot No. 8, King street, lots 5 and 6, King street, Mrs. M. Murphy	2,500
Lot No. 4, east King street, Jos. Simard	2,000
Lot 23, south Botelier street, Mrs. Thorbahn	7,500
Lot 23, north Bolton street, John Maroney	2,000
Lot 3, King street, C. Lacroix	2,000
Lot 2, east King street, Mrs. A. O'Leary	1,500
East half lot 1, east King street, and lot 23, north Cathcart street, J. B. Larose	2,000
Lot 24, north Cathcart street, J. S. Richard	2,750
Lot 24, south Bolton street, T. Bellemare	1,000
Lot 23, south Bolton street, M. Mourier	2,200
Lot 1, east King street, Geo. Lebel	1,800
Total cost of property	$32,150

MINTO BRIDGE.

Minto bridge, which crosses the Rideau river, joining King Edward avenue with Stanley avenue and Union street, consists of four clear spans, one 168 feet long, two 112 feet each, and one 125 feet, resting on six abutments and one pier constructed of first-class Ashlar masonry. The superstructure is of steel with a 20-foot roadway and a 6-foot corbelled sidewalk on the upstream side.

In 1900, tenders were invited by public advertisement. Eleven tenders were received for the substructure and three for the superstructure, and contracts were awarded to the lowest tenderers, Mr. A. Begg being given the contract for the masonry work, and the Dominion Bridge Company that for the superstructure. Work was commenced in May, 1900, and the bridge satisfactorily completed in April, 1902.

The cost of construction was as follows:—

Abutments and pier	$13,245 68
Superstructure	23,343 00
Approaches, contingencies, &c.	4,564 06
Total cost	$41,152 74

CITY STREETS.

In 1900 and during the two following seasons, the Commission, in conjunction with the city macadamized the roads on several of the principal streets, and paid half

the cost of the work. The following were the streets improved and the amounts paid by the Commission:—

Wellington street, west of Concession street	$1,500 00
Rideau street, east of Waller street	4,572 34
Concession and other streets connecting with Experimental Farm	2,846 98
Bank street, south of Gladstone avenue	4,920 71
In addition to the streets above mentioned, the Commission macadamized and repaired McKay and Union streets, in Rideau ward, at cost of	1,672 21
Total expenditure on city streets	$15,512 24

RIDEAU CANAL DRIVEWAY.

The Rideau Canal Driveway, which is about four miles long, consists of a main roadway 24 feet wide, starting at the corner of Elgin street and Laurier avenue and running along Cartier square to the canal reserve, and along the canal through a subway under the Canada Atlantic Railway tracks to the Exhibition grounds, through which it passes to Bank street. From Bank street it continues westward to Dow's lake and on the greater part of this latter section two roadways have been constructed. Across Dow's lake a causeway, about half a mile long, consisting of two dry stone sloping walls with an earth and rubble stone core, has been constructed, on which the roadway and a granolithic sidewalk has been laid.

The roadway, which is 24 feet in width, is constructed with a Telford limestone foundation and limestone macadam, and is drained on each side with agricultural tiles. The curbing from Elgin street to the Exhibition grounds is constructed of cedar, with brick gutters. West of Bank street the curbs and gutters are made of cement. On Laurier avenue, parallel with Cartier square, a granolithic sidewalk has been laid, and steps leading from the avenue to the square have been built of the same material.

Footpaths extend throughout the whole length of the driveway. Several rustic summer houses or kiosks have been erected and an artificial lake, filled with aquatic plants and spanned by a rustic bridge, has been formed east of the Exhibition grounds. The greater part of the canal bank along which the driveway extends has been protected by a cribwork retaining wall. An iron and wire railing is placed along the bank and on both sides of the causeway. The steep bank between Laurier bridge and Neville's creek, and the boulevards and parkways on each side of the roadway and between the footpaths have been sodded. The driveway is ornamented with trees, shrubs, and flowers of many species and varieties and what was formerly a rough, weed-covered, unsightly piece of ground, is now a constant source of pleasure to the citizens generally and to the large number of strangers who visit the city.

Work on the driveway began in July, 1900, and was practically completed by June 30, 1905.

Total cost, not including the C.A.R. subway	$162,352 85
Cost of maintenance, repairs, &c.	22,006 81

The government reserve on the west side of the canal and south of Sappers' bridge, was included in the lease to the Commission.

It contains about 1½ acres, and is situated in the central part of the city. Some old frame buildings were removed and the land graded and sodded. Trees and shrubs were planted and a few flower beds laid out, resulting in the formation of an attractive little park. The cost is included in that of the Rideau Canal Driveway.

STORAGE SHED.

A suitable shelter being required in which to store the machinery and tools belonging to the Commission, tenders were called for in August, 1901, for the construc-

tion of a storage shed. Eleven tenders were received, but all were considered too high, and the Commission decided to have the shed built by day labour. It was constructed during the summer of 1902. It is 108 feet long and 25 feet wide, and is constructed of timber. Cost, $2,246.52.

CANADA ATLANTIC RAILWAY SUBWAY.

As the Rideau Canal Driveway was crossed at Elgin street by the Canada Atlantic Railway, a subway under the railway tracks was required for the convenience and safety of the public. The matter was referred to the Railway Committee of the Privy Council, which issued an order to the effect that a subway with an opening of 60 feet and a clear headway of not less than 15 feet be built by the Canada Atlantic Railway Company and the Commission.

The piers and abutments are constructed of concrete, and a concrete sidewalk was laid on one side of the subway and its approaches. Elgin street on the one side and Isabella street on the other, were diverted into the subway. These streets and the west side of the subway are open to all classes of traffic.

Work was begun in January, 1904, and completed in December of the same year, the Commissioners' share of the cost being $13,197.24.

CLEMOW AND MONKLAND AVENUES.

In 1902, an avenue branching off from the Rideau Canal Driveway at Patterson's creek and running westwardly to Concession street was laid out, a strip of land varying in width from 80 to 85 feet and about a mile long, having been granted by the Clemow estate and Mr. H. C. Monk for the purpose. A slight bend at O'Connor street divides the avenue into two sections, that part extending from the driveway to O'Connor street being named Monkland avenue, the remaining part from O'Connor strret to Concession street forming Clemow avenue. When completed the work will consist of a Telford syenite macadam roadway, 30 feet wide, with concrete curbing and street intersections. A boulevard about 25 feet wide will border each side of the roadway. Lots on these avenues are sold conditional upon the purchasers agreeing to build residences at a distance 25 feet back from the street line, thus making the avenues about 130 feet wide between buildings. About one-half mile of roadway has already been constructed. Operations were discontinued in 1904 and will be resumed after certain necessary drainage work has been completed by the city.

Cost of the work performed, $23,623.62.

GREEN AND MAPLE ISLANDS.

Green and Maple islands, the latter a gift from Mrs. Thomas C. Keefer, are two small islands situated in the Rideau river between the spans of Minto bridge. The work of improving them began in March, 1904, and continued at intervals until December of the same year. Cribwork protection sheathed with plank was placed around the upstream sides of the islands and a considerable quantity of earth filling deposited to raise the surface of the ground above high water level. Some further grading remains to be done, after which trees, shrubs, &c., will be planted.

Cost of work performed, $6,612.66.

CITY PARKS.

In June, 1904, an agreement was entered into with the city by which the latter leased to the Commission, Rockliffe, Strathcona and Somerset street parks, for a period of fifteen years from June 29, 1904, the Commission agreeing to maintain, repair and improve the properties during that time.

ROCKLIFFE PARK.

This is a natural park, containing many beautiful and picturesque scenes. It comprises about 80 acres, and reaches from Rideau Hall grounds to the Ottawa river, along which it extends for over a mile. The only work performed was the ordinary work of maintenance, &c., the cost of which was $1,977.52.

STRATHCONA PARK.

Strathcona park, formerly the rifle range, lies along the Rideau river between Laurier avenue and Somerset street, the western boundary being Salisbury avenue. The park contains about 15 acres, the greater part of which was low ground, flooded every spring by the Rideau. Two large excavations have been made and the water let in to form artificial lakes, which are connected by a small canal, the material obtained from the excavations being used to raise the surface of the ground above high water level. The bank of the river is protected by a wall composed of large boulders surmounted by a concrete coping. A macadamized roadway 24 feet wide slopes down the terraces from Laurier avenue and extends around the park. Footpaths were laid out, the ground sodded and a summer-house erected in the centre of the park. The work will be completed early next season.

Amount expended, $22,586.02.

SOMERSET STREET PARK.

This is a block of land lying between Somerset, Maclaren, Lyon and Bay streets, and containing a little over two acres. Before it was leased to the Commission, the original surface soil, down to the underlying hardpan, had been removed. Before any improvement can be effected a large quantity of suitable earth will have to be procured and spread over the surface. Some material has already been deposited on the ground, and it is intended to resume operations next spring and complete the park as soon as possible.

Expenditure to June 30, $499.31.

NATIONAL PARK.

In June, 1903, the Commission decided to construct a large park in the vicinity of Rockliffe. The tract of land lying along the Ottawa river, between Rockliffe park and the Dominion rifle range, and containing 110 acres, was secured at a reasonable price, 71 acres being purchased in 1904 and the remaining 40 acres since June 30, 1905. The construction of a roadway leading from the high ground at Rockliffe park to the lower level of the new park was commenced in August, 1904, and partly completed. A cutting was made in the hillside and 1,100 feet of heavy cribwork, filled in with the material excavated from the cutting and with other stone obtained in a neighbouring quarry, formed the foundation of the roadway.

Cost of construction to June 30, 1905, $12,389.46.

The cost of the land purchased was as follows:—

Mrs. Proper, 2 acres	$ 900 00
Bank of Ottawa, 39 acres	7,937 36
Fraser estate, 11¼ acres	3,416 00
Hillman, 8¾ acres	3,000 00
Bronson, 10 acres	5,000 00
Total—71 acres	$20,253 36

PROPERTY ACQUIRED.

In addition to the property acquired on King Edward avenue and at Rockliffe, the following properties have been purchased:—

Sherwood lots, 3 on Concession street, 1 on Bell street...	$1,050 00
Thos. C. Keefer, property fronting on north bank of Rideau river..	1,500 00
Thos. C. Keefer, 7 lots on Lorne street, N.E..	850 64
R. W. Baxter, house and 3 lots, Elgin street..	5,420 73
J. J. Neville, small lot on Neville's creek..	500 00
	$9,321 37

PLANT AND MACHINERY.

The plant and machinery comprises:—

10-ton steam road roller..	$2,517 50
Rock crusher ..	1,702 62
Steel rock crusher ..	2,483 75
Electric motor and appliances..	670 00
Stone spreading wagon..	200 00
2 street sprinklers..	550 00

with grading machine, scrapers, ploughs, drills, crowbars, sledges, &c. Amount expended, $10,465.42.

Annexed hereto is a statement of receipts and expenditure.

H. N. BATE,
Chairman.
STEPHEN E. O'BRIEN,
Secretary.

OTTAWA, December 1, 1905.

OTTAWA IMPROVEMENT COMMISSION.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE TO JUNE 30, 1905.

Receipts.

Government grant..		$360,000 00
Sale of debentures..		168,038 64
Interest ..		1,057 06
Miscellaneous—		
Public Works Department, for work on Rideau Hall roadway ..	$1,053 86	
Public Works Department, for broken stone ..	724 40	
Unclaimed wages..	29 38	
Material sold ..	8 10	
Trees sold ..	33 45	
Corporation of Shawville, for road roller	299 05	
Militia Department, draining Cartier square..	50 00	
Militia Department, maintenance Cartier square ..	250 00	
Mrs. J. Maroney, house on King Ed-Edward avenue ..	20 00	
		2,468 24
		$531,563 94

Expenditure.

Princess Louise vista		$5,864 14
Road on Rideau Hall grounds		1,053 86
King Edward avenue		86,891 52
King Edward avenue maintenance		2,951 02
Printing and advertising		767 57
National park—property		20,253 36
National park—construction		12,389 46
Rockliffe park—maintenance		1,977 52
City streets—		
Rideau street	$4,572 34	
Wellington street	1,500 00	
Bank street	4,920 71	
Concession and other streets	2,846 98	
McKay and Union streets	1,672 21	
		15,512 24
Contingencies		3,882 71
Office expenses		2,204 35
Storage shed		2,246 52
Minto bridge		41,152 74
Syenite		2,863 85
Road machinery		10,465 42
Baxter property		5,420 73
Keefer property		2,350 64
Clemow avenue		21,705 82
Monkland avenue		1,917 80
Strathcona park		22,586 02
Rideau canal driveway		162,352 85
C.A.R. subway		13,197 24
Causeway across Dow's lake		24,315 85
Rideau canal driveway—maintenance		22,006 81
Somerset street park		499 31
Green and Maple islands		6,612 66
Cartier square		213 34
Interest		786 83
Debentures		21,455 00
		$515,897 18
On deposit in savings department, Bank of Ottawa		15,000 00
		$530,897 18
Balance on hand		666 76
		$531,563 94

STEPHEN E. O'BRIEN,
Secretary.

RULES

(59)

Passed by the Judges of the High Court of Justice for Ontario.

This is to certify that the following Rules have been passed by the Judges of the High Court of Justice for Ontario, under the provisions of the Dominion Controverted Elections Act, and all other powers vested in them in that behalf.

DECEMBER 19, 1891.

Reporters' charges in Dominion Election Cases.

56. The judges who tried the petition will certify to the accuracy of the account of the reporter. The reporter will apply to a judge of the court in which the petition was filed and the deposit made, who will, in his fiat or order, direct payment of the account of the deposit.

The reporters charges are to be taxed to the successful party, as part of his costs of the cause; and are to be treated as 'actual disbursements in respect of evidence taxable in ordinary actions between party and party,' within the meaning of the subsection 4, of section 52, of the 'Controverted Elections Act,' as amended by the Act of 1891.

DECEMBER 17, 1904.

Deposits.

57. The clerk of the court shall, on receipt of the deposit made with him on the filing of an election petition forthwith pay the amount deposited into court with the privity of the accountant to the credit of the matter of the petition, for which payment no fee shall be payable.

FEBRUARY 3, 1906.

58. In addition to all fees payable under the existing Rules which shall continue to be paid, and be paid in Ontario law stamps, there shall be paid to the clerk of the court on the filing of every petition under the Dominion Controverted Elections Act for all services to be performed by him in connection with such petition, other than the proceedings upon an appeal, a fee of fifteen dollars.

As witness my hand and the seal of the High Court of Justice for Ontario, this sixth day of February, 1906.

J. A. BOYD, C. & P.

GEO. S. HOLMESTEAD,
Registrar and Clerk of H.C.J.

THE ESTABLISHMENT

OF AN

IMPERIAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

AND A SYSTEM OF

EMPIRE CABLES

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT

OTTAWA
PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1906

[No. 67—1906]

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RETURN

(67)

To an Address of the House of Commons, dated the 21st March, 1906, for copies of all letters and documents relating to the establishment of an Imperial Intelligence Service.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

Ottawa, January 26th, 1906.

The Right Honourable Sir Wilfrid Laurier,
Prime Minister, Canada.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit, for the information of your Government, a communication addressed to the Right Honourable the Earl of Elgin, Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The communication refers to the views of many well known Canadians on the prime necessity of an Imperial Intelligence Department as a means of advancing the consolidation of the Empire. I am convinced that the establishment of the service suggested would immediately lead to a more satisfactory financial outlook for the Pacific cable and immensely promote the usefulness of that state undertaking.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient servant,

SANDFORD FLEMING.

Ottawa, January 26, 1906.

The Right Honourable
The Earl of Elgin,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

My Lord,—I have the honour to submit the following papers:—which I venture to think have a bearing on a subject of much interest to the people of the Mother Country and all the Colonies.

Having, through force of circumstances, come into possession of the views of many of the foremost men in Canada on a proposal respecting the organization of the Empire, duty impels me to make these views known. Equally impressed by a sense of public duty, I have the honour to submit explanations on a subject which at the present moment occupies the thoughts of many persons throughout the King's Dominions. These explanations will be found to relate to the gradual evolution of the Empire.

More than a hundred and thirty years ago the great and gifted Irishman, Edmund Burke, and the illustrious U. E. Loyalist, Joseph Galloway, on opposite sides of the ocean, each had visions of a mighty Empire; more than fifty years ago its organization was the dream of the great Canadian, Joseph Howe; since then it has been the dream of other great men of various races, in various British communities, and in yearly increasing numbers.

For a generation back Imperial Federation Leagues, British Empire Leagues, and other associations have been formed with the avowed purpose of converting the dream into a reality. The goal has not been reached; but if the desired results have not followed, these several agencies have done much to awaken the spirit of union which now to so large an extent prevails.

THE FIRST NECESSITY.

The organization of the Empire was brought specially to the attention of the Canadian people in October last by three envoys from England, Sir Frederick Pollock, Mr. Geoffrey Drage, and Mr. Pitt Kennedy. These gentlemen travelled throughout the Dominion and addressed public meetings in several cities. It will be my purpose to refer to some of the chief proposals they submitted, and furnish the views of many eminent Canadians respecting them. From such evidence I think it will be apparent that the time is not yet ripe for the adoption of the proposals, at least in the order in which they were presented. Moreover, the evidence will show that no scheme of organization is likely to be readily and generally acceptable unless and until some effective means be taken by and through which the people of every portion of the Empire are made better acquainted than at present with each other, and with all matters concerning their mutual well-being.

This points directly to the first step which the circumstances of the case appear to demand,—the establishment of an adequate service for disseminating useful knowledge throughout the Empire for the mutual advantage of all. I am satisfied that such a service, established under Imperial authority, and properly organized to accomplish the desired ends, would prove a powerful and effective educating influence. I believe there is nothing which would more speedily tend to bring about the harmonious union of all British communities.

At present we have, it is true, the Imperial postal service: but owing to distance and the time taken up in transit, this service is entirely inadequate. No satisfactory exchange of thought, or general discussion, can be carried on when it requires two or three months to get a reply to any kind of postal communication.

It may be said that delegates could be sent from one country to another to make speeches and deliver lectures: but the audiences in all such cases would be limited. The circumstances require, not simply that lectures or *post prandial* speeches be heard by a few on special occasions, but that the millions be reached frequently. This, I am satisfied, is the first problem to be solved, unless the consolidation of the Empire is to be indefinitely postponed. That it can be solved, and most effectively, I have no doubt whatever, by utilizing the electric telegraph, and by combining its use with the daily and other journals in each British community. Through the co-operation of Cables and the Press we would come into possession of the very best medium for conveying selected intelligence to the millions who read the newspapers, and whose children attend school. Immense good can be done through the schools in the British world in giving direction to our political destiny; but I cannot now dwell on this branch of the subject.

A GREAT CIRCLE OF EMPIRE CABLES.

There is no novelty in the proposal about to be referred to. It was foreshadowed in the proceedings of the Colonial Conferences of 1887 and 1894. It has since these dates been advocated from time to time. It was put into concrete form in a communication addressed to the then Secretary of State for the Colonies, on October 28th, 1898.

In this document it was proposed that all the self-governing British communities in both hemispheres be brought into direct electric touch with each other, and all with the Mother Country. It was designed that cable-telegraphs should connect each adjacent or proximate community in such a manner as to constitute, with the connecting land lines, a continuous chain of telegraph around the Globe, and thus admit of messages being sent in either direction, as circumstance or convenience might call for, from any one British State to any other British State.

The Globe-encircling chain of telegraph-cables would extend from England to Canada, and thence to New Zealand, Australia, India, South Africa, and the West Indies, returning to England by way of Bermuda, with a branch to Nova Scotia or Newfoundland. That this system of connecting lines may be of the highest Imperial advantage, it is essential that it be wholly State-owned and State-controlled.

This Globe encircling chain has been designated the "Empire Cables," for the reason that it would telegraphically unite all the great self-governing units of the Empire without traversing, or even touching, any foreign soil. Its establishment as a State undertaking would greatly reduce charges for transmitting over-sea messages. There is evidence which makes plain that the revenue would be ample to pay working expenses, and the working policy advised would be to reduce charges progressively as the volume of traffic increased.

The letter to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, when made public in 1898, attracted much attention in the Press. Two years thereafter a great impulse was given to the project by an agreement, entered into on December 31st, 1900, between the Home Government and the Governments of Canada, New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland and New Zealand. By this agreement a unique partnership was formed between six British Governments for the purpose of establishing and maintaining the Pacific Cable. On October 31st, 1902, this initial and most important link in the Globe-encircling chain was completed.

THE VIEWS OF COMMERCIAL MEN.

Before its completion the establishment of the remaining links in the whole chain was earnestly considered by business men in different parts of the British world. The Ottawa Board of Trade in 1901 opened correspondence with every known organized association of commercial men within the Empire. The correspondence has been continued, and by this means the opinions of British merchants the world over have been gained.

The evidence thus collected makes clear that, while there may be various shades of opinion on Imperial fiscal schemes and Imperial defence schemes, and other like questions, there is no divergence of opinion among independent and thoughtful business men respecting the need of the Empire cables and the policy of establishing them. A remarkable consensus of opinion has been presented in favour of the proposal to establish this great Imperial cable service, and all are agreed as to the incalculable advantages likely to spring from it.

There can be no stronger evidence on this point than the resolution adopted at the Fifth Congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, held in Montreal in August, 1903. The resolution was unanimously passed by representative business men in Congress assembled. The conclusions reached have never been gainsaid. They have, in fact, been endorsed and supported by individual Chambers in all parts of the world.

THE RESOLUTION.

'That in the opinion of this Congress all the self-governing British communities around the globe should be united by a continuous chain of State-owned telegraphs. That such an Inter-Imperial line of communication would, under Government control, put an end to the difficulty which has been caused in Australia by the allied Cable Companies, and remove all friction which has arisen between the partners in the Pacific cable: That it would lower charges to a minimum on over-sea messages passing between New Zealand, Australia, India, South Africa, the West Indies, Newfoundland, Canada and the Mother Country; That it would provide a double means of communication at low, uniform rates between the Mother Country, or any one British State, and all self-governing British States; That it would constitute the most effective means by which the several Governmental units of the Empire may hold communion with each other whenever they desire, and that while it would be of the highest importance to the commercial and social interests of the British people around the world, it would, by the subtle force of electricity, at once promote the consolidation of the Empire and prove an indispensable factor in Imperial Unity.'

If commerce, as universally claimed, be the backbone of the British Empire, such an expression of opinion should carry with it great weight. The resolution adopted with so much unanimity by representative British merchants assembled in what in fact was a near approach to a commercial parliament of the whole Empire, is most significant.

THE EASTERN EXTENSION COMPANY.

But the Empire Cables are not favoured in one quarter. The public policy of establishing a much-needed Imperial service, demanded by the progress of events, meets with the greatest opposition from a certain influential private company.

The Eastern Extension Telegraph Company, with commendable enterprise, thirty-four years ago laid a branch telegraph line from Asia to Australia. The Australian Governments granted liberal subsidies. The Company exacted high charges for the transmission of messages, and in process of time built up for itself a rich monopoly. This condition was terminated by the establishment of the Pacific Cable, the initial link in the chain of Empire Cables, and since then the Eastern Extension Company has not spared its reserve funds and its efforts to destroy the business outlook of the Pacific Cable. But I shall leave it to others to relate the history of these efforts and the subtle influences employed to harm the State undertaking. All these proceedings, at length, as it now appears, culminated in an attempt under cover of what has been termed 'a pooling agreement' to secure control of the State-owned Cable.

It is perfectly clear that to surrender control of the Pacific Cable, in any degree to the Company would be in every sense unwise and even suicidal. It would be the first step towards resuscitating the old monopoly, and would at once endorse and confirm the maintenance of unnecessarily high over-sea telegraph charges. It would put an end to

the completion of the Empire Cables, and extinguish all hope of securing an adequate Imperial telegraph service, regarded by so many thoughful men as indispensable to the consolidation of the Empire.

There are few who now doubt that the pooling scheme took its origin with the Company in London. Happily, the 'antipodes' came to the rescue, and in the spirit, and almost in the words of the Right Hon. H. C. Raikes (Postmaster General during the term of the Colonial Conference of 1887), have practically declared that the Company shall not be allowed to 'throttle' the Pacific Cable and 'preclude' the completion of the 'Empire Cables.'

'The Britain of the South' discovered a bold invasion of the interests of the public, an insidious attempt to render hopeless the realization of high Imperial ideals. New Zealand vigorously protested against a pooling partnership and suggested instead that the Colonial Cables of the Company be 'nationalized.' These last-mentioned cables, transferred to the State, would constitute distinct portions of the Globe-girdling Empire Cables.

The Eastern Extension Company assumes an attitude which is absolutely indefensible. If that Company ever regarded itself as too sacred to be interfered with, the illusion was entirely removed a few hours before the present century commenced, by the united act of the six governments, who then resolved to establish the Pacific Cable. That act cannot now be undone, and the completed line of 'Empire Cables' is but a natural corollary thereto.

It is not denied that Australasians have been indebted to the Company for giving them the first telegraphic connection with the outer world; but that historical event occurred a third of a century ago. The Company has been already rewarded for its enterprise, and it is not now proposed that any of the Company's cables or property be assumed for public use, without giving fair and full compensation therefor.

However deserving its enterprise in the first instance, however profitable that enterprise for many years proved, at this stage in the history of the Nations it is impossible to recognize that the Company possesses an indefeasible right to obstruct measures vital to the free development of a great World-Empire.

I have elsewhere pointed out that it must not be supposed that the establishment of a single trunk line of State Cables around the Globe would irretrievably ruin, or even in the end do any real injury to the private companies. In some respects it would be an actual advantage and benefit to them. It is quite true that there would be a great change, a new development approaching a revolution in business generally by the introduction of the chain of 'Empire Cables,' but the new trunk line of telegraphic communication would intersect the cables of the private companies at a number of points and prove an actual feeder to them. It would furnish abundant telegraph traffic at low rates, for dissemination by these private cables acting as branches.

AN IMPERIAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT.

An interesting phase of the subject is brought to light by the recent visit of Sir Frederick Pollock and his colleagues to Canada. These gentlemen came to the Dominion as envoys from England, to explain the conclusions reached by a large committee of Englishmen of position representing various interests.

The proposals of Sir Frederick Pollock and those associated with him, are given in the following summary statement which appears in an article by that gentleman, on Imperial Organization, published after his return to England, in the 'Nineteenth Century' for December, 1905:—

(1.)—An advisory council, including representatives of all parts of the Empire and presided over, preferably, by the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, to be formed on the basis of the existing colonial conferences.

(2.)—A permanent secretarial office attached to the President of the Imperial Council, to acquire and systematise information material to the common concerns of the Empire for the use of the Cabinet and the Council, and, so far as might be

expedient for publication. (Since described as an Imperial Intelligence Department).

(3.)—A permanent Imperial Commission whose members could represent all such branches of knowledge and research, outside those matters pertaining exclusively to any Department, as would be profitable in Imperial affairs; they would normally be put in action by the Prime Minister appointing special committees to deal with the particular questions on the request of the Imperial Council.

Sir Frederick Pollock and Mr. Geoffrey Drage spoke at public meetings in Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg and other places. They addressed the Canadian Club in Ottawa, on October 21st, 1905, and directly afterwards I submitted the views I hold in a letter to the Club. I did the same on October 26th in a second letter. Both letters were printed and to a limited extent circulated. Copies were sent under a covering letter from me to several well-known gentlemen, some of whom are practically removed from active Dominion politics; and, as it was regarded of public importance that the wisest available advice should be obtained, the hope was expressed to these gentlemen that they would be good enough to give briefly their views.

I have been favoured with more than a hundred replies, and they reveal the fact that remarkable unanimity prevails on essential points. With scarcely an exception, the view is held that the true policy for the several Governments is to inaugurate adequate means by which the people of the Empire may obtain and continue to maintain neighbourly intercourse with each other. The large majority of the gentlemen consulted emphatically declare that the best possible means to accomplish that object is some such plan as that outlined in the letters to the Canadian Club which are appended hereto. All who have given the subject full consideration appear to think that the organization of an Imperial Intelligence Department on a comprehensive scale is the first necessity, possibly the only means by which harmonious and permanently satisfactory relations between all the units of the Empire can be had.

As indicated elsewhere, the Intelligence Department should be very much more than a mere Bureau in which collected information would be deposited for safe-keeping, and perhaps rarely seen by anyone other than the gentlemen in charge. It should be established in the common interest, and especially for the benefit of the many. It should be a widespread organization, co-extensive with the Empire, dedicated to the collection, transmission by cable, and publication in a free-handed manner, of intelligence on any subject of general interest for the information and education of the British people in every quarter of the Globe.

THE FREE EXCHANGE OF EMPIRE NEWS.

In addition to a central Board in the British Metropolis there should be local Boards and agencies in each self-governing community, where desired information would be collected. It would be the duty of each Board to take proper means to arrange and edit the information for free transmission by cable to the other Boards, and by them made available for simultaneous publication in the daily or weekly journals in all the great cities of the Empire. For further explanations I beg leave to append extracts from an article on 'State Cables and Cheap Telegraphy as aids to Imperial Consolidation.' In this article it is pointed out how Press messages may, within certain limitations, be transmitted without cost.

By this means the people of the whole Empire would be brought into continuous touch. Each person on opening his daily newspaper, would look into the column or columns under the heading 'Empire Cable News' for the Imperial Intelligence of the day, and would there find a trustworthy record of the matters of most vital importance and interest to every British community.

No argument is needed to point out the advantages which would spring from such an Agency. It is impossible to conceive any other means which would so speedily and so effectively enlighten the masses of British people on all matters which concern their

common welfare. Even small portions of such Empire news regularly furnished daily in the newspapers would be a thousand times better than the almost entire absence of such intelligence which now generally obtains. It undoubtedly would have a powerful educative influence, and the high political effect would be to foster a broad Imperial patriotism. It would open to the intelligence of all our people, within the circle of the 'Empire Cables,' wider issues connected with the advancement and development of the Imperial fabric, and we are warranted in believing that it would stimulate the sense of common citizenship and, in time, lead to reciprocal affinity eventually approaching a general unity of ideas.

The machinery of a fully-equipped Intelligence Department once provided, we may then with confidence assume, (in the words used by the Colonial Office and repeated by the Canadian Government in recent correspondence)* that the better union and the collective prosperity of the British Empire 'may be wisely left to develop in accordance with circumstances, and, as it were, of their own accord.'

I share very fully with every one with whom I have conferred, the opinion that satisfactory results must reasonably be expected to follow the establishment of a wisely arranged Intelligence Department. The Imperial Press service suggested would tell its story and perform its functions, not once, not intermittently, but daily throughout every year. It would, like the continual dropping of water, produce effective results. By means of this perennial flow we may confidently hope to have the spirit and principles of the British Constitution in course of time pervading, invigorating, vivifying the whole Empire, and it is firmly believed that such results would be accomplished more speedily and more thoroughly in this way than by any other means whatever. It is this spirit and these principles, inherited from the centuries, which would beget that sympathy and affection which, although as light as the air we breathe, would constitute the cohesive forces to bind together the Empire, under the one flag and sovereign, as with bonds of steel.

AS A BUSINESS PROPOSITION.

Looking at the establishment of the Empire Cables as a business proposition, three questions arise :—

(1.) What expenditure of capital will be required ?

(2.) Who shall bear the cost ?

(3.) What returns may be expected ?

As to the first question. The initial section is already completed as a joint State undertaking. The cable extends under the Pacific Ocean from Bamfield on the west coast of Canada, to Doubtless Bay on the coast of New Zealand, and Southport on the eastern coast of Australia. The exact cost of this undertaking is known. We also know the cost of the best description of copper wired land telegraphs with full equipment for rapid transmission over any distance. On the basis of these known data, it is estimated that the very moderate expenditure of £5,000,000 would complete the Globe girdling chain of Empire Cables, with connecting land lines. This chain would include a nationalized line from London across the Atlantic to Canada, and through Canada to Bamfield on the Pacific : also the necessary land lines through Australia and nationalized cables across the Indian Ocean to India and South Africa ; including also State-owned cables from South Africa to England via Barbados and Bermuda.

The second question 'Who shall bear the cost,' is a matter for negotiation and obviously must for the present remain undetermined. It may, however, be said that the cost should be borne by all the governments concerned in proportions to be agreed upon. On this principle the Pacific Cable was established ; New Zealand, with the three Australian States, New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland, each agreed to bear two-eighteenths of the cost, while the remaining ten-eighteenths was divided

* Correspondence relating to the future organization of Colonial Conferences.—The *Times*, December 8th, 1905.

between the United Kingdom and Canada in equal proportions. In the larger project, the whole commonwealth of Australia, comprising six States, is interested. India is especially interested, the South African States are interested, and likewise the West Indies. The Dominion of Canada is interested, and still more so, the Home Government, representing the United Kingdom, many Crown Colonies, and indeed the whole Empire. In due time it will become the duty of statesmen representing these several interests to arrange who shall bear the cost and in what proportions.

The third question is already in part answered in the paper appended on "State Cables and Cheap Telegraphy as aids to Imperial Consolidation." It is there demonstrated that the Pacific Cable, working only half time, that is to say, twelve hours in each twenty-four, would at an extremely low charge for transmitting ordinary messages, yield a revenue considerably more than sufficient to cover all working expenses. I am firm in the conviction that it would be precisely the same with the completed Empire Cables and that they would be at liberty, during a number of hours, every day in the year to transmit regularly the free press messages desired to be exchanged by the Imperial Intelligence Department.

The system of Empire Cables is not designed simply to earn large money profits for shareholders, by imposing a tax on mutual intercourse. Its purpose is as far as possible to remove that tax. It is not designed to pay ordinary dividends, its dividends will take a new form. Its objects are to render a distinct service to all classes of the British people in all quarters of the Globe, to safe-guard their vital interests and effectively promote the continued growth and free development of the Empire.

THE VIEWS OF WELL KNOWN CANADIANS.

Attention is invited to the letters I have mentioned as having been received from a number of gentlemen of the highest eminence in Canada. I have already referred to the emphatic opinions of the Commercial men of the Empire, deliberately declared by their representatives in the meetings and Congress of Chambers of Commerce. But the men of business, although a unit in support of the movement advocated, are not more emphatic than other men of equal patriotism and wisdom, the learned writers of the letters to which I now refer.

The letters received are singularly interesting and are characterized by remarkable unanimity, especially on one essential point, the advantages to result from a properly established Intelligence Department. There is not in the more than a hundred responses a single expression adverse to the proposal. I append extracts from the letters received from such of the gentlemen as are not actively engaged in Dominion politics. There are many letters from other gentlemen equally favourable to the movement, including nine ministers, ex-ministers, and members of the Canadian Privy Council, which I would gladly append, but for obvious reasons, I refrain from doing so. Those now submitted I have classified, and arranged in four groups, A, B, C and D, comprising Statesmen, Judges, Scholars and Divines.

GROUP A.

STATESMEN AND STUDENTS OF POLITICAL SCIENCE.

1.—His Honour Sir Henri G. Joly de Lotbinière, Lieut.-Governor of British Columbia.....Victoria.
2.—His Honour Alfred G. Jones, Lieut.-Governor of Nova Scotia.....Halifax.
3.—His Honour Wm. Mortimer Clarke, Lieut.-Governor of Ontario.....Toronto.
4.—M. H. A. A. Brault, Président de la Chambre de Commerce du district de Montréal.....Montreal.
5.—Dean Bovey, LL.D., etc, McGill University.....Montreal.
6.—Lt.-Colonel Denison, President British Empire League in Canada.....Toronto.

7.—Hon. Sir William P. Howland, P.C. .... Toronto.
8.—J. George Garneau, Esq. .... Quebec.
9.—Very Rev'd Monsignor Lafiamme of Laval University .... Quebec.
10.—Sir William C. Macdonald. .... Montreal.
11.—Prof. Adam Shortt, Professor of Political Science, Queen's University .. Kingston.
12.—Benjamin Sulte, Esq., Historian and Ex-President Royal Society of Canada. .... Ottawa.
13.—Hon. Sir Robert Thorburn, formerly Premier of Newfoundland .... St. John's.

GROUP B.

EACH NAME IN THIS GROUP REPRESENTS THE BENCH.

1.—Chancellor the Hon. Sir John Boyd, K.C.M.G., LL.D., President of the High Court of Justice of Ontario .... Toronto.
2.—Hon. Mr. Justice Fraser, Supreme Court of Nova Scotia .... New Glasgow.
3.—Hon. Mr. Justice Hall, Judge of the Court of King's Bench .... Montreal.
4.—Hon Mr. Justice Haniugton, Supreme Court of New Brunswick. Dorchester.
5.—Hon. Mr. Justice Hodgins, Master-in-Ordinary, Supreme Court of Judicature of Ontario .... Toronto.
6.—Hon. Mr. Justice Johnson, Newfoundland .... St John's.
7.—Hon. Mr. Justice Landry, Supreme Court of New Brunswick .... Dorchester.
8.—Hon. Mr. Justice Meagher, Supreme Court of Nova Scotia .... Halifax.
9.—Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, Supreme Court of Nova Scotia .... Halifax.
10.—Hon. Chief Justice Sullivan, Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island .... Charlottetown.
11.—Hon. Mr. Justice Wetmore, Supreme Court of Saskatchewan .... Moosomin.

GROUP C.

PRINCIPALS OR OTHER HEADS OF UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

1.—Rev. Principal Bland, D.D., Wesley College .... Winnipeg.
2.—Rev. Chancellor Burwash, D.D., LL.D., Victoria College .... Toronto.
3.—Rev. Principal Falconer, Litt. D., Presbyterian College .... Halifax.
4.—Very Rev. Principal Gordon, D.D., Queen's University .... Kingston.
5.—President Hannah, D.C.L., King's College .... Windsor, N.S.
6.—Rev. Provost Macklem, D.D., Trinity University .... Toronto.
7.—Very Rev. Principal MacLaren, D.D., Knox College .... Toronto.
8.—Very Rev. Monsignor Mathieu, C.M.G., Rector Laval University .. Quebec.
9.—Rev. Principal Patrick, D.D., Manitoba College .... Winnipeg.
10.—Principal Peterson, LL.D., C.M.G., McGill University .... Montreal.
11.—Rev. Principal Scrimger, D.D., Presbyterian College .... Montreal.
12.—Rev. Principal Sheraton, D.D., Wycliffe College .... Toronto.

GROUP D.

PROMINENT CLERGYMEN FROM WHOM LETTERS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED.

1.—Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Algoma .... Sault Ste. Marie.
2.—Right Rev. Dr. Armstrong, Moderator .... Ottawa.
3.—Rev. Dr. Barclay, St. Paul's .... Montreal.
4.—Right Rev. Coadjutor Bishop Carmichael .... Montreal.
5.—Most Rev. Archbishop of Halifax .... Halifax.
6.—Very Rev. Dr. Milligan, Ex-Moderator .... Toronto.

7.—Most Rev. Archbishop of Montreal.....Montreal.
8.—Very Rev. Dr. Moore, Ex-Moderator.....Ottawa.
9.—Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia.....Halifax.
10.—Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Niagara.....Hamilton.
11.—Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Ontario.....Kingston.
12.—Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Ottawa.....Ottawa.
13.—Rev. Dr. Potts, Methodist Educational Society.....Toronto.
14.—Very Rev. Dr. Pollok, ex-Moderator.....Halifax.
15.—Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Quebec.....Quebec.
16.—Rev. Dr. Rose, Methodist Centenary Church.....Hamilton.

In examining the extracts appended one cannot fail to notice the unity of thought (however variously expressed), which distinguishes nearly all of the letters. This is the more remarkable when it is borne in mind that the writers were widely separated by distance and had no opportunity, even incidentally, of mutual consultation. This circumstance cannot fail to establish much confidence in the general conclusion reached.

The evidence adduced gives the strongest possible support to the suggestions herein made, with respect to the practical development of what has been styled 'the organization of the Empire,' a subject which Mr. Howe introduced to the attention of the people of England in an eloquent speech delivered in the Town Hall of the City of Southampton, on January 14th, 1851, and which he, as leader of the Government of Nova Scotia, afterwards discussed at great length before the legislature of that Province.

Half a century has passed since then. Australia, New Zealand and South Africa have come to the front. Great changes have been wrought in each of these countries, as well as in Canada and the Mother Country. There is perhaps more need to-day than ever before for a unity of ideas on this matter which so deeply concerns all, But if we ask ourselves the question, 'has there been a single decisively practical step made to organize the Empire?', it is difficult to give a direct and satisfactory answer in the affirmative. Indeed the feeling is gaining ground that there will be but little advance made until some new method, such as now suggested, be inaugurated.

OUR MUTUAL NEEDS.

As an illustration of the great need of an Imperial Intelligence organization such as that which has been outlined, I may instance the following facts. A remarkable address was delivered by the Honourable Alfred Deakin (now Prime Minister of Australia), on June 14th, 1905. It was published in Melbourne, by the Imperial Federation League of Victoria, in pamphlet form, but as far as I know, not a single copy of the address, in any form, reached Ottawa until January 25th, 1906. On that day I read the address for the first time, and I unhesitatingly say that this very able and scholarly deliverance on a momentous question in which all citizens of the Empire are as much interested as Australians should have long since been placed before every Canadian. The State Cable which unites Canada with Australia, lies idle at the bottom of the Pacific for more than twenty hours in each twenty-four; it has a complete staff of the very best operators in constant attendance and it would add absolutely nothing to the working expenses of the undertaking to have the Cable usefully employed during some of its idle hours. The address containing probably 10,000 words, could easily have been transmitted in one day, and still more easily by instalments in several days, in any case without interfering with ordinary cable business. This thoughtful utterance of an Imperial Statesman of the first rank, is precisely the kind of literature which a discerning officer of the proposed Intelligence Department would select for transmission by cable soon after its delivery, but it only reached Canada

incidentally, after seven months had elapsed. Comment is unnecessary. The single case cited is quite sufficient to show how much would be gained by using the means placed at our command or within easy reach.

The half-hundred names in the foregoing lists belong to gentlemen who, for the most part, entertain the idea that we should never forget the motto *Festina lente*. They are representative names of the learned classes in Canada, men of prudence, men of patriotism, men of foresight. Their names carry with them ample evidence that they are well qualified to speak not only for themselves, but for others, and it is of the utmost moment that the several British communities should be wisely counselled at this stage in our history.

The views expressed by these gentlemen may fairly be regarded as the voice of Canada. They are in substantial agreement with the recorded opinions of the commercial men of the Empire, and it can scarcely be doubted that they will be found in accord with prevailing opinions in the United Kingdom, in New Zealand, in Australia, and in South Africa. All heard from are substantially of one mind as to the establishment of a great channel of communication, linking together in an electric girdle the self-governing British communities. They appear to think that it is of transcendent importance to inaugurate an Imperial Cable Service, which, while satisfying in the highest degree, the needs of commerce, would at the same time perform the functions of a continuous spinal cord encircling the Globe, by and through which would freely flow every national aspiration, every sympathetic impulse of the British people in every longitude and latitude.

I humbly think that such a consensus of opinion may be taken to indicate the policy which, without unnecessary delay, it would be wise to follow at this stage in the evolution of the sea-united Empire.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,

Your Obedient Servant,

SANDFORD FLEMING.

APPENDIX.

LETTERS AND PAPERS REFERRED TO IN THE FOREGOING COMMUNICATION.

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LETTER NO. 1.

OTTAWA, Oct. 21, 1905.

Members of the Canadian Club:—

It was a great satisfaction to me, as I am sure it was to every one present at the gathering this afternoon, to hear Sir Frederick Pollock and Mr. Geoffrey Drage set forth their views on a subject of the very highest importance—the unification of the Empire.

When they concluded, I would have wished, had it been in order, to give expression to my own thoughts and their bearing on the great subject which these distinguished gentlemen have been good enough to bring before the Club. As there was no opportunity afforded me of expressing my views, I trust there will be no impropriety in submitting a few words in this form.

I cannot but feel that, in common with our fellow-subjects in New Zealand, Australia, South Africa, and elsewhere, we in Canada are under a debt of gratitude to those gentlemen in England, represented by Sir Frederick Pollock and Mr. Geoffrey Drage, who have given so much time and thought to the common interests, and have taken so much trouble concerning our future. We especially owe our warmest thanks to these public-spirited gentlemen themselves who have crossed the Atlantic as envoys to us, who have journeyed through the Dominion on their patriotic mission, who on their return to Ottawa, have explained to the Canadian Club the views held by them, and who desire to ascertain how far these views will fit in with Canadian conditions.

It appears that the conclusions they have reached are the outcome of much consideration and active discussion on the part of from 50 to 100 men of high position in the Mother Country, of persons holding almost every kind of opinion in English politics, and representing many interests.

Sir Frederick, as spokesman for all these gentlemen, read a paper on the subject at the Royal Colonial Institute, London, in April last. The views submitted to-day to the Canadian Club, Ottawa, are substantially the same, and they must be regarded here, as they were on the other side of the Atlantic, of the greatest weight and well worthy of the most serious consideration.

I think I speak correctly for the Canadian people when I say that they welcome enlightenment, the more so when it comes from so high authority; but I am not sure that they are ready, or that the people of all or of any of the other portions of the Empire are ready, to accept or reject any plan of organization, however excellent it may

appear at sight. It is, I think, regarded of the first importance that they should act with deliberation, that they should be well informed, that they should be afforded the fullest opportunity of an interchange of thought, and thus obtain that knowledge of the wants and wishes of each other so necessary to wise decision and action.

When in England last summer, I was much impressed by reading the discussion on the paper of Sir Frederick Pollock at the Royal Colonial Institute. Among other things stated, one of the speakers reminded those present that so sound a statesman as the late Lord Salisbury considered it dangerous to attempt to force the various parts of the Empire into a mutual arrangement for which they are not ready. He said : 'If we will be patient and careful, there is a tremendous destiny before us ; if we are hasty, there may be the reverse of such a destiny ; there may be the breaking apart of those forces which are necessary to construct the majestic fabric of a future Empire.'

These and other considerations lead me to think that those associated with Sir Frederick Pollock have scarcely attached sufficient importance to the sequence of their proposals. Without going into particulars, the two main proposals made are, first, an Imperial Council, and, second, an Intelligence Department for the purpose of acquiring knowledge for use of the Council, and possibly for other purposes.

The first, as explained by Sir Frederick, is not seemingly too ambitious a proposal, and, as some better arrangement than now obtains is recognized to be desirable, it may prove to be the best. I am at present offering not the slightest objection to it. I do not suggest that it be renounced ; but I am inclined to think that, if it be the best, there would be the best chance of it receiving general assent eventually if preference be given to the second proposal in the first instance. What the Empire really requires without unnecessary delay is a properly organized Intelligence Department : that is to say, some effective means by which the British people in all climes would mutually exchange information on every subject of common interest.

In addressing the Canadian Club, Sir Frederick animadverted on the criticism of Mr. Richard Jebb in the London press on some of the features of the scheme advocated. I have read the articles referred to ; and, while the two gentlemen do not see eye to eye respecting the proposal to establish an Imperial Council, it is clear to my mind that they have a common goal in view in the distance. The difference between them in details merely illustrates the difficulties which are so frequently raised against any scheme, however excellent it may appear to those who have studiously prepared it. In one particular the two gentlemen are more nearly agreed, and that is with respect to the necessity for some means of collecting intelligence for mutual enlightenment.

For myself, I am a member of a number of associations, each aiming to promote the consolidation of the Empire. I have listened to or read everything which has been said or written thereon which has come to my notice. I have myself given the subject much thought ; and I am satisfied that, to strengthen Imperial cohesion, the course advocated by the Chambers of Commerce everywhere—and perhaps more especially by the Ottawa Board of Trade—is well calculated to bring fruitful results with the least delay. These bodies recommend the establishment of an Imperial cable service uniting the great divisions of the Empire with each other, and all with the Mother Country—a service encircling the Globe, which, while greatly promoting trade would in the highest degree foster free intercourse between the various groups of British people in all lands under the sway of King Edward. The President of the Ottawa Board of Trade reported at the last annual meeting that the Council has 'placed itself in communication with commercial association and individuals in all parts of the Empire.' The replies received strengthen 'and confirm the views that there should be established as speedily as practicable, a chain of State-owned Cables and Telegraphs to link together in the most effective manner the Mother Country, Canada, New Zealand, Australia, India, South Africa, and the West Indies.'

The President further reports that singularly favourable responses to the communication of the Board have been elicited from well known sources in every quarter of the Globe ; that not a single adverse reply has been received ; and that no argument has been advanced against the public policy of completing without loss of time the compre-

hensive chain of Imperial Cables, of which the Pacific Cable forms the initial and most important link.

By such means the prohibitive charges heretofore exacted on the intercourse of the British people around the Globe would be set aside,in some cases the tax would be entirely removed, and it would become possible to invoke the aid of the press as one of the most powerful agencies in advancing Imperial organization. I have elsewhere given my views in some detail on this point, and I would refer to a pamphlet issued and circulated by the United Empire Club of London, and likewise an article in the Empire Review for August last. In those publications it is pointed out that the State-owned Cable across the Pacific is engaged in transmitting ordinary traffic only a few hours each day, and lies idle at the bottom of the ocean not less than twenty hours in every twenty-four. It is shown to a demonstration that a free press service can be established during a portion of the idle hours of the Cable without adding in the least to working expenses. It is suggested that this means of instantaneous communication between Countries widely separated by the ocean be more fully utilized than at the present time ; it is urged that the chain of Empire Cables be completed, and, when not employed in ordinary paying traffic, that arrangements be made by which they would be used under the control of an Intelligence Department in the free transmission of news and general information for daily publication in any newspaper in all parts of the British world. But I must leave the articles to which I refer to speak for themselves.

On this date a hundred years ago events were transpiring near the entrance to the Mediterranean which rendered the British Empire of the Nineteenth Century, and many succeeding centuries possible. Since then a process of development has been going on, and it appears desirable to some persons that development should now be accelerated. We must be careful, however, that progress may not be arrested by undue haste. The British people are grouped in democracies under monarchial forms, and they are entitled to claim the right to be placed in possession of a general knowledge of matters which concern their well-being. It is manifestly of the first importance that they should be well informed, and that they should gain clear ideas ; until then it is not probable that any 'cut and dried' scheme which materially affects them will readily be assented to.

If my memory does not fail me, it was said, in the discussion on the paper of Sir Frederick Pollock at the Royal Colonial Institute, that the British Constitution is regarded as a model of strength, for the reason that it was not invented by any body all in one piece, but has grown through process of long years. By analogy, if the greater British Empire is to have a constitution that will stand the stress of time, not a few think that it had better come by growing. To accelerate the process of evolution, I am satisfied that the most certain course is to begin by utilizing to the fullest extent that heaven-sent means of transmitting human words across the ocean, and by cultivating the freest and most friendly intercourse between all those people who go to make up the Empire.

In submitting these remarks, I need scarcely state that I do so in no spirit of fault-finding. If I am correct in the belief that one of the purposes of the gentlemen who have spoken to us is to ascertain how far we approve of their proposals, it is fitting that we should speak frankly. For myself, I have done so, and I believe I have spoken the mind of many others. I am sure we all very fully appreciate the public spirit and kindness of the distinguished gentlemen from England who have been so good as to take us into their confidence.

Faithfully yours,

SANDFORD FLEMING.

LETTER No. 2.

OTTAWA, October 26, 1905.

Members of the Canadian Club.

On the 21st instant, I ventured to address a letter to my fellow members, giving expression to the thoughts which arose in my own mind, on hearing Sir Frederick Pollock and Mr. Geoffrey Drage speak on the great subject which they brought before the Canadian Club on that day. In my letter of the 21st, I ventured to suggest that these gentlemen would do well to reverse the sequence of their proposals. Before they left Ottawa, a few days afterwards, they appear to have decided to do so.

Yesterday they addressed a public meeting in the rooms of the Montreal Board of Trade, when Sir Frederick informed those present to the effect that he and his colleagues had discovered that the time was not ripe for the first part of their proposal, viz., the formation of an Imperial Council, but that the strongest reasons exist for immediately instituting an Imperial Intelligence Department.

It is a matter of much satisfaction to me that these gentlemen have reached this wise conclusion. An Intelligence Department controlling the circle of state telegraph cables known as the 'Empire Cables,' during a portion of each day for the exchange and transmission of mutual knowledge between all the great political groups of British people would prove, as I have elsewhere pointed out, to be of the highest practical value. By such means, information of common interest collected in all parts of the Empire would be published simultaneously in the daily newspapers of each country. The effect would soon be to remove much of the ignorance which prevails, and gradually bring the whole British people in both hemispheres to a good understanding of each other through an intimacy heretofore quite impossible of attainment.

The question of an Intelligence Department comprehending all that I have indicated in my first letter—the completion of the chain of Empire Cables and their limited free use by the Press in the interest of the whole people, is no side-issue merely. It is infinitely more; it is a prime necessity in the development of the Twentieth Century Empire; without taking this first step I doubt if any real progress, any forward advance whatever can be gained. An Imperial Intelligence Department such as that outlined cannot fail when instituted to prove a distinctly formative influence in working out our destiny.

What then is our common duty?

I inclose an editorial from the Montreal *Star* of yesterday as a sample of the comments which we may look for generally in favour of the modified proposal of Sir Frederick Pollock and his associates.

Yours faithfully,

SANDFORD FLEMING.

BRITAINS SHOULD KNOW EACH OTHER.

The suggestion of Sir Frederick Pollock that there should be an Imperial Intelligence Department, whose task it would be to gather up in all corners of the Empire, any information of value to the commercial and merchant leaders in other parts of the Empire, is a capital one. There is, perhaps, no bar to the progress of real Imperial unity to-day so great as our mutual ignorance regarding each other. We are always marvelling at the ignorance of other British subjects respecting us, delightfully unconscious apparently that our ignorance regarding them is quite as sublime—and ridiculous.

There are a lot of what might be called strands of Empire, to which we should pay attention, and not make the mistake of tugging all the time at the more conspicuous cables. Mr. Drage called attention, for instance, at the Board of Trade to the fact that a British subject must take out twenty-eight patents in order to protect an invention throughout what we boastfully described as one nation. Then there is our stupid practice of giving a great postal preference to American over British periodicals which are to be distributed in this country. The blame here does not rest with us in Canada, but it does rest upon a British Government; and surely the influence of an Imperial Intelligence Department, making clear what the effects of such a blunder are, might lead to a reform.

The nearer the people of the various 'Britains' get to each other, the easier it will be for the largest plans of Empire to be pressed to a successful consummation when the hour strikes. If we do not know each other better, we are certain to misunderstand some of the demands which we will each make; and misunderstanding leads directly to distrust. No Imperial Federation—or whatever it may be called—will be born in a night. It must at least be a growth, and that growth can only be wisely directed when we have an intelligent knowledge of all the surrounding conditions.

—From the Montreal Star, October 25, 1905.

THE EXTRACTS

Which follow are from the responses of well-known gentlemen to the foregoing letters addressed to the Canadian Club. They are arranged in four groups, A, B, C. and D.

GROUP A.

THE VIEWS OF STATESMEN AND STUDENTS OF POLITICAL SCIENCE.

I.

From His Honour Sir Henri G. Joly de Lotbinière, Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia.

There is one thing which I would like to see clearly explained—why is it not possible for our Canadian Press to procure at the true source in England, and to impart to their readers in Canada, an exact knowledge, not only of public feeling and opinion in England, but also of such events as serve to form such feeling and opinion.

I have been told that the Canadian Press could not afford the necessary expenditure, and that it is therefore reduced to accept British feeling and opinion in the shape in which the United States Press chooses to interpret them, and in that shape they are given to us, readers, day by day, year by year.

Constant dropping of water will wear the hardest stone. Would it entail such enormous expenditure for our press to get the news from England wired directly to them? Would it be beyond the power of Canada to meet that expenditure, if our press cannot meet it?

I completely agree with you, and with the opinion expressed in the printed letters you sent me, that of the modes proposed for the unification of the Enpire, by Sir Frederick Pollock, viz., a Council of the Empire, or an Intelligence Bureau, we ought to resort first to the Intelligence Bureau.

How can we decide among so many conflicting interests and work towards harmonizing them, if we do not begin by acquiring an intelligent knowledge of them all?

I remember from my school-boy days the maximum adopted by Socrates as the keystone of his philosophy *γνῶθι σεαυτὸν* (know thyself) and such ought to be our aim.

II.

From His Honour A. G. Jones, Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia.

I think there can be no doubt but that you are quite right in deprecating too much haste in considering such an important question as this suggestion involves.

I should certainly recommend proceeding cautiously, and if the work grows, as I think it will, one will be in a better position to consider all the details. I shall watch the movement with great interest and attention.

III.

From His Honour William Mortimer Clark, Lieutenant Governor of Ontario.

Any attempt to establish such an Imperial Council as has been proposed, at present seems premature, although the discussion of this and kindred topics cannot fail to be useful in directing public attention to the need for the greater unification of the Empire. The dissemination of more information regarding each other among the colonies than at present prevails, is a condition precedent to any succesful effort being made for a closer imperial union. I may venture to say that the people of the Motherland require to be educated regarding this subject quite as much as do the Colonies; the ignorant indifference of apparently intelligent persons in Britain regarding the vast interests involved in the unification of our Empire is lamentable.

The plan you advocate for the telegraphie transmission of intelligence among our various dependencies must commend itself as one which will do much to prepare the minds of the people for at some future time adopting some plan for carrying out a closer union between the numerous nationalities which form our great Empire.

IV.

From M. H. A. A. Brault, President de la Chambre de Commerce du district de Montréal.

I approve entirely any idea tending to establish friendly and commercial relations between Great Britain and the Colonies. The project of Sir Frederick Pollock and Mr. Drage for the creation of a Bureau of Information, as also supported by yourself and many other eitizens, will finally prevail.

I believe we must take up this question in the light of an open and straight discussion, in order to separate the good from the evil. If this is done, without a thought of military imperialism, direct or indirect, the problem will receive the consideration of the public, as its solution will bring the development of friendship and material progress throughout the whole Empire.

V.

From Dean Bovey, LL.D., &c., McGill University.

I have followed with the deepest interest the various discussions which have been held in connection with the visits of Sir Frederick Pollock, Mr. Geoffrey Drage, and Mr. Jebb. It has been an additional pleasure to me to read your admirable communications to the Canadian Club, with which in the main I am fully in accord. I am satisfied, however, that the first step to be taken should be in the direction of devising a thoroughly well considered preferential scheme, which I believe would go a long way to solving the whole difficulty.

I do not at all approve of an Advisory Council, as such a body would have no responsibility, but it seems to me that Mr. Jebb's suggestion of consultation between the different Premiers of the Empire on all matters of Imperial policy, might meet the present conditions and prepare the way for a permanent Council, which would have infinitely greater value than any Advisory Council. Surely this can be possible when your great cable scheme is an accomplished fact?

One evil with which we have to contend in this country, is the mutilated form in which cable messages are being continually transmitted to this continent from abroad. Some means should therefore be devised, under Imperial authority, which would ensure a reliable distribution of information to the countries which form the component parts of the Empire.

Might it not also be a move in the right direction if an Imperial newspaper could be established and published, either in England, with special privileges of transmission, or simultaneously in the different countries of the Empire? Such a paper would deal with the special interests of all parts of the Empire, so as to bring them more closely in touch with each other.

VI.

From Lieut.-Col. George T. Denison, President, British Empire League in Canada, Toronto.

I have read your letters to the Canadian Club with much interest, and am in hearty accord with you. It is of the utmost importance that the different Colonies should keep in touch with each other, and nothing could do that better than daily cable despatches, from all round the world, in all the papers of the Empire.

VII.

From Sir W. P. Howland, Toronto, P. C.

The subject embraced in your letter is one of vast importance, not only to the United Kingdom, but to the whole world. I doubt whether it is wise to drop the idea of a National Council, although very great difficulties would present themselves in providing for the powers which it should possess, and the subjects with which it should be authorized to deal.

As to the commercial arrangements with the Colonies of the Empire, they present very great difficulties also, the different Colonies having each a definite policy of its own, and one which has been in existence for some time, and in most cases one on which their financial arrangements depend, containing generally the principle of protection, all of which makes it very difficult to deal with that proposal. To begin, as I might say, at the other end of the matter, and provide for free intercourse and exchange of news, would undoubtedly be most desirable.

VIII.

From J. Geo. Garneau, Esq., Quebec.

I believe that it is in the common interest of England and her Colonies to draw as closely as possible the ties of commercial relationship, which give a practical basis for that feeling of interdependence and solidarity which is the best safeguard of the common weal. As the glorious constitution under which we live was gradually evolved from the teachings of experience, so must the idea of imperial unity be arrived at by the aspiration of the component elements, united by the comprehension of their common interests. In order to arrive at this comprehension, it is essential that ignorance and prejudice be dispelled, and any means tending to this end must be a step in the right direction. The British Empire embraces many races and languages, and the spirit of loyalty to a common Crown and Government must be fostered by a broad and just tolerance of the individual characteristics and legitimate aspirations of its component races.

An Imperial Intelligence Department, such as suggested, to centralize and distribute *reliable* information, cannot but do much good, and your idea about the chain of Empire Cables seems a very practical step towards the realization of that object.

IX.

From Monsignor J. A. K. Laflamme, Laval University.

I have read and read over again your letter addressed to the Canadian Club, and I have great pleasure in saying that I approve it in the main. You are right in saying that before trying to unite the various national elements of the Empire, it is prudent and even necessary to make those elements acquainted with each other. I imagine that by going too fast we might reach the opposite extreme. A solid public opinion, the only kind upon which one can safely count, is not a thing that can be improvised; still less can it be imposed. It can only be reached by long and patient effort.

Evidently the first step to take, is to circulate abundantly all information calculated to spread knowledge throughout the Empire and make known the mind of the various populations. Then only we may be able to say what scheme is fit for realization, and in what measure.

Allow me to say that the Province of Quebec would be specially glad of the creation of such a Bureau of Information. She might then hope to be better known by her neighbours in the West.

Let us commence as you have so well said by acquiring a better knowledge of each other; and we will end, as I hope, by reaching a better understanding.

X.

From Sir William C. Macdonald, Montreal.

I can find only words of commendation for what you have written, especially the point you make of laying as speedily as practicable a chain of State-owned Cables and Telegraphs to link together the Mother Country and all her outlying Colonies. This is really the first step to be taken, binding together with cords of steel, and affording time for reflection as to what should follow next. These Cables will be to the Empire, what the nerves are to the human body.

XI.

From Prof. Adam Shortt, Professor of Political Science, Queen's University.

I have just read those letters to the Canadian Club of Ottawa, and the central idea expressed in them I entirely agree with and have often expressed. Indeed I am so fully convinced of the transcendent importance of getting the British peoples into touch with each other, not on one line only, but on all possible lines, that I quite expect when this is reasonably well accomplished, they will find the need for any special or formal machinery, such as an Imperial Council, etc., quite unnecessary; having then, as a matter of fact, secured something as far superior to it as the broad, flexible, and ever up-to-date British constitution is superior to any possible written constitution.

XII.

From Benjamin Sulte, Esq., Historian, Ex-President Royal Society of Canada.

The great question of the day is the unification of the Empire—the more perfect union of all the parts. But the parts do not know one another. So long as this ignorance of one State or Province in regard to another remains, with all the prejudices it engenders, so long will it be perfectly impossible to accomplish anything practical and lasting. Let us commence by getting to know one another. It is too early for a Council: it is just the time for an Intelligence Department, together with a Cable Service linking the principal groups of the Colonies to the Mother Country. This first step being taken, and some knowledge acquired thereby, we will see how to proceed further in the direction of mutual arrangements, if then found possible.

XIII.

From Sir Robert Thorburn, formerly Prime Minister, Newfoundland.

From the foregoing remarks you will readily infer that I have arrived at much the same conclusions as yourself, as to the best means of establishing, on a sound basis, the much-to-be-desired federation of the Mother Country with the Colonial Empire, in the accomplishment of which an 'Intelligence Department' seems to be of primary importance.

GROUP B.

JUDGES OF SUPREME AND OTHER COURTS.

I.

From Chancellor the Honourable Sir J. A. Boyd, K.C.M.G., LL.D., President of the High Court of Justice of Ontario.

I favour any method of movement which will bring or tend to bring the Mother Country and her outlying members into closer and more sympathetic relations. The scheme suggested by you of a system of telegraphic ocean cables whereby intercommunication may be had amongst all parts of the Empire with the maximum of speed and the minimum of expense, recommends itself as furthering greatly this end of bringing all parts into closer touch with the centre, and the centre with all the parts. Besides this, let all other means be used to dispel the common ignorance of each other now so

greatly prevailing, and to bring in mutual knowledge and confidence which will follow better acquaintanceship. Care being taken on all sides to avoid any revolutionary jar, the future appears full of promise for the steady growth of a closer and more intelligent union between England and all English-speaking Colonies—which shall shape for itself that outward form best fitting and expressing the living political organism which it embodies.

II.

From the Honourable D. C. Fraser, Judge of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia.

I agree fully with your proposals. Full information with a free and continued opportunity of continuing it and increasing it every day, is not only the right step to take at first, but the only one that will lead to permanency. Information about each other—more direct intercourse—exchange of products, and higher views of what is best for the Empire will enable men who now can see no further than the small interests surrounding themselves to desire closer relations.

III.

From the Honourable Robert N. Hall, Judge of the Court of King's Bench of Quebec.

The addresses of Sir Frederick Pollock and Mr. Drage, while extremely interesting and entitled to every attention, impressed us here, as they evidently did you, with an idea that the details of his scheme were a little premature.

I was pleased to learn that Sir Frederick Pollock had decided—influenced doubtless by your views—not to attempt at present to press his plan for an Imperial Council, but to secure some less formal organization to keep the Imperial authorities better informed as to Colonial views and requirements. With this we can all concur, and sooner or later Sir Frederick's original scheme may appear to be both opportune and practicable.

IV.

From the Honourable D. L. Hanington, Judge of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick.

I have always strongly favoured the idea of Imperial Confederation, and while at my time of life I may not see it an accomplished fact, yet I firmly believe the trend of public opinion is strongly in that direction, and the fiscal, trade, and prudential condition of the peoples of the Empire are fast inducing active steps for its accomplishment.

It seems to me that the time has not yet arrived for the proposal of any definite form which the subject shall assume. Your suggestion, an Intelligence Department, is one that can at any time now be brought into active operation, and would, I think, be a step in the march forward to the grand result. The public mind, both at home and in the Colonies, will have to be educated to the necessity of a United Empire. Any means to that end is desirable. That it will be so educated by experience, and in fact by compulsion of events, I have no doubt.

V.

From the Honourable Justice Thomas Hodgins, Esq., K.C., Master-in-Ordinary, Supreme Court of Judicature of Ontario.

I fear we have not sufficient information on the practical working details of the Imperial Intelligence Department to enable us to express any settled opinion as to its practicability and general usefulness. It was, you may remember, expected that the

Canadian Associated Press would supply in a condensed form information about Public and Colonial affairs in Great Britain of special interest to Canadians, but their supply has been disappointing. So the proposal of some English newspapers to publish interesting items of news on Empire, Colonial and Foreign affairs for Colonial readers has been equally disappointing. Both give us what may be classed as trivialities. Neither seem to be controlled by broad-minded managers, who have an intelligent appreciation of the Colonial desire for home news, or Empire relations and policy. These experiences may not be reproduced in the proposed Imperial Intelligence Department, but they are warnings which claim consideration.

We may perhaps have more hope of good results in the Imperial and Colonial Conferences, even though some expectations of Empire Consolidation and Policy have not been realized, and some not yet even discussed by the Conferences hitherto held, yet it must be acknowledged that some good results have been accomplished, and a better understanding and appreciation of the political strength of the Colonies to the Empire have been arrived at, chiefly by the forceful and practical efforts of Canadian Statesmen, even though some idealists call these results minor or isolated matters of Empire Policy The more frequently these Conferences can be held the more potential and effective will be their influence in developing constitutional precedents which by a process of constitutional evolution may utimately become an engrafted and effective authority as an Imperial Council for Empire Affairs, and a recognized and essential political power in our Constitutional system of Government.

VI.

From the Honourable Justice Geo. M. Johnson, St. John's, Newfoundland.

If it be a postulate that the creation of a Council of our wide-spread Empire is a necessity, it is an axiom that its counsels must to a great extent, be ineffectual unless some effective system of intercommunication be established. That intercommunication must be free, not only between the representatives in the Council, but free also (on all matters which are of vital interest to any section) between the individual constituents or electors represented.

VII.

From the Honourable P. A. Landry, Judge of the Supreme Court, New Brunswick.

I have no hesitation in arriving at the conclusion that the scheme is in the best interests of the Empire, if the details can be worked out. The subject is very important. My best wishes are with you and its promoters for its success.

VIII.

From the Honourable N. H. Meagher, Judge of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia.

Any movement tending to make the English people, and those of our sister Colonies, better acquainted with Canada, her climate, her productive capacity, and the tempting inducement she holds out to capital and energy, her spirited people, and her wise laws, should have the hearty support of every Canadian. I understand that the one feature of the intended movement involves an endeavour to accomplish the foregoing, and therefore, I wish it success.

IX.

From the Honourable Benjamin Russell, Judge of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia.

I have read your letters and hasten to say that I am in entire accord with every word in them, and thank you sincerely for giving me the opportunity to read them.

X.

From the Honourable William Wilfrid Sullivan, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island.

I have read your letters with much interest, and I desire to say that I fully share your views with regard to the advantage which the Empire would derive from the operations of such an Intelligence Department.

XI.

From The Honourable Edward C. Wetmore, Judge of the Supreme Court, Saskatchewan,

Your views with respect to the organization of an Intelligence Department and an Inter-Imperial Cable Service are entirely in accord with my own views.

I venture to suggest, however, whether it would not be a good plan to establish in various parts of the Empire, local Councils consisting in each place of persons living fairly close together, who might meet at stated times and devise means and ways by which Imperial Federation might be fostered and brought about. These Councils could exchange views with each other, and it seems to me, would be of assistance in attaining the desired object. I am very much in favour of Imperial Federation, or, the Unification of the Empire.

GROUP C.

PRINCIPALS AND OTHER HEADS OF UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

I.

From the Reverend S. G. Bland, D.D., Principal, Wesley College, Winnipeg.

The ideas you advance seem to me entirely wise. The first thing to be secured for the development and strengthening of Imperial Unity is that the various parts of the Empire should be brought to know each other better. Out of that will come a deeper sympathy. That sympathy is the essential thing whether it give birth to an Imperial Council or find a better organ in consultation among the Premiers. But that is a question which one need not precipitately settle. The first need is fuller and closer intimacy, and to this, probably nothing would contribute so effectively as a Free Press Cable Service around the world.

II.

From the Reverend N. Burwash, DD., LL.D., Chancellor of Victoria College, Toronto.

I have been greatly interested in what you and other prominent citizens have been doing in the great work of the Unification of the Empire. There is no doubt that our people require as yet a great deal of information and education with regard to the creation of a Council of the Empire.

III.

From the Reverend Robert A. Falconer, Litt.D., Principal of the Presbyterian College, Halifax.

I have read your letters addressed to the Canadian Club with much interest, and they seem to be thoroughly reasonable.

I think there can be no doubt that while we hope strongly for a larger Imperial Unity in the not very distant future, at present the only safe and really effective method of promoting it, is to increase our knowledge of, and friendship for one another throughout the Empire, that it will ere long be seen by the various parts of His Majesty's Dominion that a closer union of some sort is supremely reasonable. We may allow time, perhaps almost unconsciously, to work out the comprehensive plan.

IV.

From the Very Reverend Daniel M. Gordon, D.D., Principal of Queen's University, Kingston.

Imperial Federation has been talked of by some for generations, and by many more for the past decade, but your own repeated suggestion regarding the telegraphic supply of intelligence throughout the scattered members of the Empire, so that the various portions may thus get acquainted with each other, is the most immediately practicable proposal I have seen in connection with it. We cannot begin to move with any confidence towards the formation of an Imperial Council, or even it seems to me, towards helpful tariffs, until we get more general information. If the newspapers throughout the British Empire could give their readers as full information of the ongoings in the different parts of the Empire as the papers of the United States give regarding the several States, it would help more than anything else I can think of to promote such an intelligent sympathy between the mother county and outer Britain, and between the several parts of outer Britain as would facilitate a safe and early tightening of the bonds of Imperial Federation. By such means we would be building on clear knowledge and ascertained facts, instead of, as at present, upon fancy and individual opinion.

V.

From Ian C. Hannah, Esq., D.C.L., President of King's College, Windsor.

I am enthusiastically in agreement with the views you express. In South Africa, Canada, and other parts of the Empire where I have resided, I have been much impressed by the purely local character of most of the contents of the newspapers. Newspaper men are unanimous in telling me it is a question of money: it costs so much more to get distant telegrams than to publish local gossip. On all grounds I feel the value of the suggestion of Free Press news within the limits of the Empire and devoutly hope the scheme may be realized in no distant future.

VI.

From the Reverend T. C. P. Macklem, D.D., Provost, Trinity University, Toronto.

I find myself in complete agreement with your views that the time is not yet ripe for the establishment of anything of the nature of an Imperial Council. We are still in the stage of slow and gradual formation of public opinion in regard to Imperial relations and any attempt to crystallize such opinion at the present time in the concrete form of a council, or to legislate in respect of it, would, in my judgment, be more likely to retard than to foster the growth of true and enduring unity.

I find myself in agreement with you also as to the desirability of doing something to bring all the different portions of the Empire into closer, constant, and easy communication with each other. I do not however, feel so confident as you appear to, that this aim would be affected by increased cable facilities.

What seems to me to be quite as necessary as such facilities is the establishment of something of the nature of a Board of Correspondents, having at least one correspondent of high standing and good judgment in each Colony, so as to ensure the wise

selection and editing of the news to be sent throughout the Empire day by day. A Central Executive Committee of such a board could gradually educate these correspondents by carefully directed criticism as well as by positive instructions from time to time in respect of the kind of news considered suitable for transmission. In this way the great body of public opinion of a homogeneous character might gradually be built up throughout the Empire. If it is something of this kind that is meant by an 'Imperial Intelligence Department' I should heartily approve of it.

VII.

From the Very Reverend Wm. MacLaren, D.D., Principal of Knox College, Toronto.

I am glad to find myself largely in accord with the views set forth in your letter. The Imperial question is forcing itself on the attention of all thoughtful subjects of the British Crown. Not very long ago the attempt to unite more closely by political bonds the scattered portions of the British Empire seemed scarcely within the range of practical statesmanship. But the modern applications of steam and electricity are drawing the distant parts of the earth so closely together that what was formerly impracticable seems daily to grow more feasible. In matters of this kind however, it is especially necessary not to outrun public opinion. To bring all parts of the Empire into intelligent and sympathetic touch with each other, should certainly be the first step towards closer political relations, and your proposal for an Imperial Intelligence Department and a Free Press Cable Service seems eminently fitted to prepare the way for those closer political relations to which we should look.

VIII.

From The Very Reverend Mgr. O. E. Mathieu, C.M.G., Rector of Laval University, Quebec.

(Translated.)

Allow me to offer you my most sincere congratulations on the right ideas you express in regard to the prudence required in dealing with an enlightenment of public opinion, especially when we consider the state of ignorance which exists throughout our vast Empire concerning each of its different parts. To dispel this ignorance is an excellent work. It is a good work also to aim at making the inhabitants of such a Colony as ours better acquainted with one another, as I am convinced that if the people of Canada had a more correct knowledge of each other they would more thoroughly appreciate one another, to the great advantage of this country, which we love, and which can only be made great and prosperous by peace and union.

IX.

From the Reverend William Patrick D.D., Principal of Manitoba College, Winnipeg.

The question you raise occupied my mind before I became a citizen of Canada, and has been repeatedly under my consideration since. I have also had the advantage of discussing it with some of the foremost men in Scotland. I am a profound believer in the unity of the Empire and I desire to further that unity in all possible ways, but I am convinced that the people of the Empire are not ripe even for the formation of an Imperial Council, and that any thing in the shape of a constitution interfering with the free action of the different nationalities would do harm rather than good. The constitution of the Empire must be a growth arising out of the needs and interests of the times. I will come naturally so to speak, when the peoples are educated for it. If it

is to come soon ; if the unity which all desire is to be more than a name and an aspiration : the dissemination of sound and full information touching the views, habits, products, and needs of the different peoples will be of essential service. Hence I look with the greatest favour on the suggestion of an Imperial Intelligence Department, believing that such a Department wisely officered and administered would do much to unite the different portions of the Empire by furnishing them with the truths and facts which would form the basis for common conclusions and common action. To the forces thus generated I attach a higher value than to anything which may be advised in the shape of an experimental constitution.

X.

From W. Peterson, Esq., LL.D., C.M.G., Principal of McGill University, Montreal.

The proposed Intelligence Bureau ought, so far as I understand the matter, to cover much more than an improved cable service. What surprised me was, that Sir Frederick Pollock should have proposed to make the Secretary of the proposed Bureau, Secretary, also, of the Colonial Conference. It seemed to me indeed, speaking personally, that Sir Frederick Pollock came out to this country with quite a small programme and left Canada with the said programme reduced to even smaller proportions than those which it originally bore. On the other hand, I appreciate, of course, the wisdom of those who wish to enter a caveat against any hasty or ill considered action.

XI.

From the Reverend John Scrimger, D.D., Principal of the Presbyterion College, Montreal.

The idea strikes me as a good one, being entirely practicable at the present time without introducing doubtful constitutional changes, fitted to strengthen greatly the bonds of union already existing, and likely to prepare the way for some form of Imperial co-operation, if not of federation. The matter of the unity of the Empire is one that ought to lie near the heart of every Canadian and has long interested me. But apparently all that can be done in the meantime is to tighten the sentimental bonds as much as possible, and this plan ought to have that effect. I see no hope in any of the federation schemes so far proposed. We shall move safely only by moving slowly.

XII.

From the Reverend J. P. Sheraton, D.D., Principal of Wycliffe College, Toronto.

I must say, at the outset, that I am in entire sympathy with every well considered effort to promote the unification of the Empire. Imperial Unity, however, must be a growth. Whatever form it takes, it must be the expression of the inner life and conviction of the country. You cannot secure it merely by legislation. There must be a community of sentiment and conviction, and this can only be promoted by a more intimate knowledge and by getting the different parts of the Empire into closer touch with one another.

Unity cannot be grounded on Militarism, nor on Commercialism.

It seems to me that either of these, by itself, not only would be insufficient, but that a Unity dominated by them would not prove enduring. We do not want to create a great military power, nor a great Commercial Monopoly. * * * Whatever form the Political Development assumes, nothing can be done without mutual knowledge and whatever helps to promote that mutual knowledge and to bring the various Provinces and Dependencies of the Empire into closer touch with one another is not only most desirable, but is essential to any advance in the right direction. The establishment of

an Imperial Intelligence Department and Bureau would be a splendid step in the right direction. What we want to do is to dissipate ignorance and to bring all these races and Dependencies into touch with one another. At present, what do we know of Australia, or what does Australia know of us? What have we in common? These are difficulties to be overcome.

I think that the suggestions assented to by Sir Frederick Pollock and Mr. Drage, and set forth so lucidly in your own letters, are the most practical that have been advanced.

GROUP D.

EXTRACT FROM LETTERS OF PROMINENT CLERGYMEN.

I.

From the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Algoma.

Nothing, in my judgment, is more needed, or better calculated to promote the cause of Imperial Unity and progress, than the proposal you have laid before me in your letters. And I am firmly convinced that you are right in saying that, for the present, what we should seek first and above all else is a better knowledge of each other as the true basis upon which Imperial Institutions may be built securely when the time is ripe.

II.

From the Right Reverend W. D. Armstrong, D. D., Moderator, Ottawa.

I hail with patriotic delight anything that will tend to bring the various parts of our great Empire into closer and more sympathetic union. I do not feel competent to discuss the whole problem, but it seems to me you have put first things first; when you advocate an Imperial Intelligence Department. It is certainly in the line of progress and pre-eminently safe. The opportune timewill come for something more, but Unions on paper without carrying the intelligence are unsafe and often hurtful.

III.

From the Reverend James Barclay, D.D., St. Paul's, Montreal.

My sympathies are entirely and enthusiastically with you in your wise and practical proposals. We are scarcely ready yet for the Imperial Council, but what you propose may finally lead to something of the kind.

IV.

From the Right Reverend James Carmichael, Coadjutor Bishop of Montreal.

My opinions do not widely differ from your own. I welcome anything that makes for much closer Union between Britain and her children, and State-owned Cables and telegrams would clearly aid in developing such Union. I cannot help thinking that unless there existed some recognized body that could focus in itself, and utilize the intelligence gained, no matter how wide-spread such intelligence might be it could not fail but to lose a great deal of its force. My mind all along has been that if we really desire to make Imperialism a real live question in Canada we must work for an Imperial Council and hence I think Sir Frederick Pollock weakened his position as a political missionary when he relegated the Council to a very back seat, in his address before the Montreal Board of Trade.

V.

From the Most Reverend Cornelius O'Brien, Archbishop of Halifax.

It seems to me your proposal, in your letters addressed to the Canadian Club, is practicable, and would be as a first step towards unity of the Empire, most useful, if slightly modified. As I have no faith in the usefulness of the daily Press, as now generally conducted, to disseminate helpful knowledge, I should desire some other method for conveying to the public the news transmitted over the various Government Cables. Do not make it easier and cheaper for the daily Press to obtain an additional supply of accounts of crimes and horrors! If the world were sufficiently sensible to establish an efficient censorship over the despatches, much good could be accomplished by means of your proposal. In any case a fuller knowledge of one another must precede any lasting Union.

VI.

From the Very Reverend G. M. Milligan, D.D., Ex-Moderator, Toronto.

I think the Greater Britain must be a growth, like its predecessor, in order to be healthy and strong. Men are too ready to intermeddle with Providence. He that believeth in a Great British future will not make haste.

The spread of knowledge in the way you indicate and the assimilations which time alone can effect are the surest means of giving us an Empire which I trust God will use as a mighty instrument in the promotion of peace and prosperity in the world.

VII.

From the Most Reverend Paul Bruchési, Archbishop of Montreal.

(TRANSLATION)

I met Mr. Geoffrey Drage at Montreal, who explained this project to me. This project, which is also that of Sir Frederick Pollock and of many other distinguished people in England, is a serious one. I lack perhaps the exact information to fully appreciate the matter. I hope to have the opportunity of studying it and discussing it with men more familiar than I am with political questions.

But my view, after having read your remarkable letters, is that the project first needs to be matured, and that Canada will not now consent to be governed by a regularly organized Imperial Council.

With regard to the proposed creation of an Intelligence Department to make better known the real sentiments of the autonomous colonies, I should not like for the moment to express an opinion.

VIII.

From the Very Reverend Wm. Moore, D.D, ex-Moderator, Ottawa.

The unity of the Empire has been one of my life-long dreams and first took shape in my mind under the stress of the excitement of 'The Trent Affair', during the Civil War in the United States. War was then threatened by the great republic and I saw in imagination, the stalwart sons of the United Kingdom gathering from Canada and from far-off islands of the sea to defend the majesty of the Empire. Yet it has not been mine to do anything to bring about so great a consummation, but to watch and wait. It is therefore with the utmost diffidence that I venture to express my mind on this gigantic and most complex problem. It seems to me that the final compacting of

the Empire must in some respects resemble the formation of a crystal. In crystallization the microscopic particles which make up the whole are not drawn together nor are they held together by any force externally applied, but by the force or forces immanent in each separate particle, each having an inward affinity for all the rest, and all the rest having a reciprocal affinity for each, which not only draws them together, but constitutes them one body which nothing but some conquering power can destroy.

If in any degree my simile holds, then the first effort of Empire-builders should be directed to create and nourish in each separate part which is to be compacted into the larger unity, the inherent virtue or force which will draw it into and hold it in perfect union with the rest.

The Empire cannot be a mere mechanical aggregate. It must be, if it is to endure, an organism penetrated through and through with one self-harmonious and informing life. Here we must hasten slowly, trusting to that all-wise and powerful Divine Providence which out of the warring elements of the heptarchy forged a united England; to guide the whole formative process so as in due time to realize for us in a United British Empire, John Milton's glorious vision of a grand Christian man. It seems to me, therefore, that your proposal, which has been so happily formulated by the Ottawa Board of Trade, and which has found such general endorsement in all Colonies, marks out the true line of effort. If it can be happily accomplished, all the rest will come in time.

IX.

From the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, Halifax.

Your proposals are fully in accord with my own views. The strangely vague ideas which residents in different parts of the Empire have of each other, and their various resources and capabilities, would readily give place to a definite conception of the possibilities of all. Your proposals are both sensible and practical.

X.

From the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Niagara, Hamilton.

I have read your letters to the Canadian Club with a great deal of interest, as I think every patriotic member of the Empire cannot fail to do. I am in hearty agreement with your views, so clearly and powerfully put forward in paragraphs 9–11–13–16 and 17 of your first letter; and paragraph 4 of your second letter. There is no doubt that the Imperial Intelligence Department must precede the formation of an Imperial Council, and in fact lead up to it.

The former can be entered upon immediately, and with small expense.

It will be the forerunner of the latter. I am sure that on this point the largest possible consensus of opinion will be with you.

XI.

From the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Ontario, Kingston.

I am in perfect agreement with all you say. I think that an 'Imperial Intelligence Department' must precede, for a considerable length of time, an Imperial Council, if the latter is to be of any value. An Imperial Cable Service, by which the free transmission of news and general information could be daily given through the Press, to all parts of the British World, would be of incalculable value, in cementing the different and widely separated portions of the Empire together. Knowledge must precede confidence, and confidence constitutes the only true foundation for union and stability.

XII.

From the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Ottawa, Ottawa.

There can be no doubt that free and frequent intercourse between the people in all parts of the Empire must promote that nearer acquaintance which produces and promotes mutual confidenee and which will bring us all in one; and the intelligent, powerful union of the British Empire means a great deal not only for the English-speaking people, but for the nations of the world generally.

XIII.

From the Right Reverend John Potts, D.D., Methodist Educational Society, Toronto.

There is no doubt that this movement is growing and is tending more and more to the unity of the Empire. Imperial Unity is not a thing to be hurried too fast, but nothing will tend to draw the various parts of the Empire together as much as information.

XIV.

From the Very Reverend Allan Pollock, D.D., LL.D., Presbyterian College, Halifax.

I think that an Imperial Council of the Empire is most desirable, that the state of things, which has long continued, however well it may have done in the past, is no longer advisable, and may be no longer consistent with the safety or even the perpetuity of the Empire, and that such a Council should always be kept in view by all who are friendly to British rule in the world, also that, as means of communication have vastly increased, thus rendering such a Council possible, so the best way of promoting this end, is to make all parts of the Empire mutually and habitually acquainted, by maintaining a system of constant communication leading to a more perfect acquaintance. This may be a slower way of bringing into existence a Council, but it will be a surer and safer way,

XV.

From the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Quebec, Quebec.

To my mind both an Imperial Council and an Imperial Intelligence Department are necessary and both will bring forth much good fruit, but while I would like to see both as soon as possible, I quite agree with you that the helpfulness of the first cannot be nearly so certain or so great as it will be when there has been brought about the definite knowledge, which can only arise out of the rapid and full establishment of the second.

It is simply deplorable the extent to which the telegraphic news that we receive in Canada is affected at times, and with regard to certain subjects, by the necessity as it is at present, of its going through the United States. This of itself demonstrates the strong need there is for an Imperial Intelligence Department, which can only be good and effective when we have just what you suggest, viz., an ample Empire Cable System passing Imperial Intelligence fully and freely throughout the Empire. Our great need, above all other needs, is just the system of full, free and effective Empire Cables, which you so pertinently and forcibly suggest.

XVI.

From the Reverend S. P. Rose, D.D., Centenary Methodist Church, Hamilton.

It is impossible to feel otherwise than impressed with the grandeur (I can think of no more adequate term) of your proposition and of its bearing, not only upon Imperial Unity, but upon the closer fellowship of the nations of the earth. It is hard to think of any other single material advantage within the reach of our age, out of which larger contributions to the closer fellowship of the civilized nations might be derived, than that which has your advocacy.

STATE CABLES AND CHEAP TELEGRAPHY, AIDS TO IMPERIAL CONSOLIDATION.

The substance of an address by Sir Sandford Fleming, at a Meeting of the United Empire Club, London, July 27th, 1905. His Grace the Duke of Argyll in the Chair.

The British communities the world over are inevitably being drawn to the question of the consolidation of the Empire. Not a few of the foremost men of the day regard it as a high public duty to give expression to thoughts and opinions which may tend to promote that object. The humblest citizen is not debarred from doing the same. I would venture, therefore, to put forward a few explanations and suggestions in regard to the place and function of a system of Empire cables as a most important and necessary aid to the desired object of a closer union.

I offer these suggestions in the hope that they may be deemed not unworthy of consideration at the next Colonial Conference. Meanwhile there will be a distinct advantage in having the views submitted to the public for their general information and possible criticism.

First I would draw attention to the recent report of the Ottawa Board of Trade respecting Empire Cables, a document which has an intimate bearing on the future usefulness of that unique state undertaking, the Pacific Cable, established by the wise foresight of six British governments. This report points out that there is a wonderful field of usefulness for the Pacific cable, and it furnishes direct evidence of the extraordinary unanimity evinced by British Chambers of Commerce in all parts of the globe on the subject. It demonstrates that there is a widespread desire to secure a comprehensive means of cheap telegraphy between all the great self-governing British states throughout the world in the interests of trade, shipping, social and commercial intercourse, and especially in the interest of Imperial affinity and union; it shows, further, that no argument has been advanced against the public policy of completing without loss of time the Trunk line of telegraph cables advocated, of which the Pacific Cable constitutes the first great division, forming as it does a large portion of the whole system of state-owned cables at present projected.

It is not suggested that the state should assume the control of ocean cables generally but simply that one line around the globe should be state-owned; that this line should be the one described by the Ottawa Board of Trade as 'Empire Cables,' connecting as it would the several great outlying divisions of the Empire with each other, and all with the Mother Country.

It has been objected that prejudice to existing interests would be thereby created. To that strieture one may reply that in so far as other cables intersect the line of the Empire Cables, they would assume the position of branches, and would gain greatly by the connection. The true policy of the state should be to reduce progressively the charges for messages transmitted by the Empire Cables to the lowest possible rates while still leaving the service self-supporting. Two results would follow this policy: an enormous increase in the volume of business, and a great reduction in telegraph charges to and from all points on the globe-girdling chain. Both results would necessarily

benefit the private companies owning the branch lines, by reason of the continuous stream of profitable telegraph traffic which the Imperial Trunk system would bring to the companies to handle.

Irrefutable evidence can be furnished to prove that with the globe-girdling chain of Empire Cables established, it would be possible greatly to reduce the cost of all over-sea telegraphy coming within the range or within the influence of these cables.

Returns recently laid before Parliament from the Pacific Cable Board, furnish information respecting the working of this State undertaking. The actual working expenses for the year ending March 31st, 1905—including salaries and expenses at the Head Office in London and at all stations and termini, and including provision for a provident fund and the maintenance of a repair ship—amount to less than £51,000, while the traffic receipts for the same year were over £82,000. The Pacific Cable, therefore, already earns sufficient to cover all working expenses, and leaves £31,000 surplus earnings towards meeting interest, sinking fund, and other charges described in the report of Lord Selborne's Committee of January 5th, 1897, as 'practically a double replacement of capital.'

The cable, with duplex and curb automatic working, attains a speed of 168 letters per minute, and I have heard of no good reason why this working speed should not be maintained in transmitting a continuous stream of telegraph matter. On this basis, taking the words at eight letters, the transmitting power of the cable is 30,000 words per day of twenty-four hours. Excluding Sundays, this is equal to more that 9,000,000 words per annum. After making due allowance in ordinary traffic for all necessary service messages, the line is quite capable of carrying 25,000 paying words per day without to any appreciable extent adding to the present working expenses.

The cable, working only half time, that is to say, twelve hours in each twenty-four, would, at the low rate of 4*d.* per word, yield a revenue considerably more than sufficient to meet ordinary working expenses—to be precise, 3¼*d.* per word would be sufficient. It is true that an additional transmission charge of 6*d.* per word would be necessary to meet in full all charges made by the Treasury for interest, renewal fund and sinking fund, to replace capital on the very liberal scale suggested by Lord Selborne's Committee ; but it is a debateable question how much of this charge should be made payable at the expense of cheap telegraphy. If the projected circle of cables come to be regarded as vital to the life and progress of that great political organism, the Empire, it will have to be considered how far its functional utility should remain unimpaired. The rates I have mentioned, 4*d.* even 10*d.* per word are extremely low compared with what has heretofore been charged (ranging as high as 9*s.* 4*d.* per word before the Pacific Cable was advocated), and I mention these low charges merely to indicate what is possible and what may be anticipated eventually as a result of the establishment of the Empire Cables. For if such cheap telegraphy be possible across the Pacific to New Zealand and Australia, it is equally possible to India and South Africa. It must, however, be borne in mind that to approach such modest transmission charges it is indispensable that the connecting cables should be state-owned and the service efficiently managed under State control.

In the foregoing estimates I am pre-supposing that the cable is only half employed and practically idle during half the day. This condition opens the way to further possibilities of the most important character. It has been suggested that for high Imperial reasons co-operation of the press should be sought. The press has much in its power to promote unity and progress ; its highest functions are to spread knowledge, enlighten the people and mould their destiny. But the press must have freedom, and it should enjoy every advantage in performing its beneficent work which science can devise. I have shown that the State-owned Cable service, employed only half the day at a low tariff of charges, can be self-supporting. May we not fittingly inquire, is there no useful purpose to which we can apply during the whole or a portion of the other half day this wonderful means of communication established at the public cost for the public advantage, in the sense of the free transmission of news under proper restrictions? I ask to

what better purpose can the cable be applied during some of its idle hours than in co-operation with a free Press to promote general intercourse and benefit the British people ?

Before the days of telegraphy those who had emigrated to the colonies anxiously awaited the arrival of ships with the mails, and on the ship's arrival they greedily devoured the newspapers. The mail is now inadequate as a means of conveying news between places widely separated by the seas. It is an incident of modern civilization that the people will not read old newspapers however excellent they may be, at least not with the same avidity as cabled intelligence. The reader of to-day must have news that is not old. Few in Canada and still fewer in New Zealand and Australia, read the London papers which for weeks have been buried in a mail bag. This age demands up-to-date news, and the demand can, I believe, easily be met by affiliating the Press under proper arrangements with the cable service.

This proposal will be found to harmonize with the suggestions formulated by Sir Frederick Pollock and his friends in the appeal they have recently made in favour of an Imperial Council combined with an Intelligence Department. I am satisfied that no more potent agency could be devised for accomplishing the great patriotic purpose these gentlemen have in view than an arrangement by which both Cable and Pre s would act jointly in advancing the Imperial cause. These twin agencies can undoubtedly be most helpful in disseminating knowledge and in initiating profitable discussions. They can remove very much of the ignorance which now obtains and make the King's subjects around the globe better acquainted with each other. There is no other conceivable means by and through which the various groups of British people separated by the seas can be brought more speedily or more closely into terms of mutual relationship.

For the present, our greatest need is a better knowledge of each other, and if our object be to unify the Empire, all our people who live beyond the seas should, as much as possible, be brought practically into the neighbourhood of England and into the neighbourhood of each other. Before we can be expected to decide on any possible organic union to bind us together for all time, we should first know and understand each other, and the more thoroughly we can accomplish that purpose, the easier it will be to realise the high ideal of Imperial unity.

In forming an Intelligence Department, the plan to be followed will, of course, require to be carefully matured. The headquarters of the department naturally would find its proper place in England. Besides the Imperial Board of Intelligence in London, possibly branch boards would be desirable in Canada, New Zealand, Australia, India, Africa, the West Indies, and elsewhere. All the boards should consist of representative and independent public men, whose duty it would be to obtain for dissemination over the Empire, accurate information and unbiassed opinions on all subjects of general interest ; the information so obtained would be cabled daily or weekly as may be determined to the London Board and to all the branch boards for publication.

As it seems to me some such organization would become a most potent Imperial agency. It would prove to be an invaluable means of educating our people everywhere respecting the life, the opinions and aspirations of all our fellow subjects in the several parts of the Empire. It would directly place before each section of the British world, the views formed or forming in all other sections.

I am thoroughly satisfied that the cable during a portion of the day could not be turned to any better account. Two hours a day would easily admit of 10,000 or 12,000 words being transmitted each week. This full volume of news published simultaneously in the chief centres of the Empire would have a wonderful influence. The good to result from a mutual interchange of information and sentiment is beyond calculation. Obviously it would steadily have a unifying tendency if every day in the year the pulsations of the great heart of the Motherland could be felt by kith and kin beyond the seas, and if also every man within as well as without the central kingdom could read in his morning paper the same sympathetic evidences of interest in the common welfare, and all fresh from his fellow subjects in all quarters of the globe. I venture to think that to organize an Imperial Intelligence Department such as has been indicated will

come to be regarded as an eminently progressive movement. And I feel satisfied that in conjunction with the world-girdling chain of State Cables there is no other conceivable agency which would more speedily mould our great world Empire into a living reality.

That is the supreme object to be eventually attained. Meanwhile there are other great objects incidentally to be secured—objects which have received the unanimous support of all Chambers of Commerce. I confidently believe that if wise councils prevail the proposed system of Empire Cables will prove an inestimable boon 'to the millions' who have heretofore been debarred from cabling to distant friends by charges absolutely prohibitive to them.

—*From The Empire Review, August, 1905.*

RETURN

[67*a*]

To an ADDRESS of the SENATE, dated the 8th May, 1906, for a return of any recent correspondence with the Imperial Office, *re* Pacific Cable Board, and individuals, on the establishment of an improved intelligence service and a system of Empire cables.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

OTTAWA, May 25, 1906.

SIR,—With reference to your Minute of the 11th instant, forwarding an Address of the Senate praying for a return of recent correspondence relative to the establishment of an improved intelligence service and a system of Empire cables, I have the honour, by command of His Excellency, to forward to you the papers noted on the enclosed schedule.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. WALKER,
For the Governor General's Secretary.

The Under Secretary of State.

From Lord Minto to Mr. Lyttelton.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA, April 28, 1904.

SIR,—At the request of the Ottawa Board of Trade, I have the honour to forward herewith, for the consideration of His Majesty's Government, a circular letter dated the 20th instant, on the subject of Empire Cables, which the Board is communicating to the several Governments, parties to the Pacific Cable agreement,

I have, &c.,

MINTO.

The Right Honourable
Alfred Lyttelton, P.C., &c., &c., &c.

THE BOARD OF TRADE, OTTAWA. April 20, 1904.

To whom it may concern :

SIRS,—

1. The President and Council of the Ottawa Board of Trade have the honour to re affirm the hearty approval of its members in the movement to complete the Cables of the Empire.

2. The President and Council, under instructions from the Board, beg leave to submit for consideration the explanations given in Appendix A. The facts and arguments therein brought forward will be found to appeal strongly to every man who has the well-being of the British people at heart. The deliverance of the Fifth Congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, held in Montreal in August, 1903, will be found in Appendix B, The deliberate and frequently repeated opinion of the Empire League in Canada will be found in Appendix C.

3. The President and Council invite expressions of general concurrence in this great Imperial movement; they especially ask the co-operation of every Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade throughout the Empire. To make co-operation effective it is suggested that individual Chambers may express their views by resolution; such taken in concrete, will have a powerful influence on the several governments concerned.

4. The co-operation of other bodies or individuals will be cordially welcomed.

5. The President and Council respectfully ask that they may be informed with respect to all action taken, and that copies of resolutions may be transmitted to the President or Secretary,

In the name and by the authority of the Board of Trade of the Capital of the Dominion of Canada, we ask all concerned to assist in forming public opinion in favour of the speedy completion of the scheme of Empire Cables.

We have the honour to be,
Your obedient servants,

JOHN R. REID, *President.*
CECIL BETHUNE, *Secretary.*

APPENDICES.

A—Explanatory Note, furnished at the request of the Ottawa Board of Trade, for general information on the subject of the Empire Cables, by Sir Sandford Fleming, K.C.M.G.

B—Resolution adopted by the Fifth Congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, held in Montreal, Canada, in August, 1903.

C—Minute adopted by the British Empire League in Canada: at the annual meeting on February 16th, 1904.

APPENDIX A.

THE EMPIRE CABLES.

Explanatory Note, furnished at the request of the Ottawa Board of Trade, by Sir Sandford Fleming, K.C.M.G.

The term 'Empire Cables' is understood to mean a system of Empire-girdling, state-owned Cable-telegraphs, established in an unbroken chain around the globe. 'The Empire Cables' are designed to connect, telegraphically, in the most complete manner, the several groups of self-governing British communities in Europe, America, Australasia, Asia and Africa.

It is held that the Empire Cables should be state-owned for the following and other reasons, viz.:

1. In order that they may be wholly removed from the control of companies, whose chief object is to make profits by maintaining as high rates as possible on messages.

2. In order that the cost of telegraphing throughout the Empire may be reduced to a minimum.

3. In order that the British people, geographically separated by the oceans, may be brought within touch by a means of intercourse as free and unrestricted as possible.

4. In order that the governments of all the self-governing British peoples within the Empire may be enabled to confer with each other at all times, with the greatest facility on matters of mutual concern.

5. In order that no portion of these great lines of communication may come under foreign influence, or be used to the detriment of British interests.

The Empire Cables are, for greater security and effectiveness, designed to be laid in deep water, and to touch, or traverse only British territory.

This new Imperial service, forming one unbroken chain around the globe, under one control, would provide a double means of telegraphing, that is to say, easterly as well as westerly, between any one British state and any other British state. By the removal of every restriction possible, it would stimulate commercial, social and political intercourse between the several parts, and tend in every way to strengthen the Empire.

This electric bond of Empire has for some time been projected. It is the outcome of the first Colonial Conference held in London in 1887, and the second, held in Ottawa in 1894. It may be described as consisting of four divisions, viz.:

1. From the United Kingdom to the Pacific, embracing a cable across the Atlantic and land lines through Canada.

2. A cable across the Pacific from Canada to New Zealand and Australia, with land lines through Australia to the Indian Ocean.

3. A cable from Australia across the Indian Ocean to South Africa, with a branch from Cocos Island to India.

4. A cable from Cape Town to the United Kingdom via Ascension, the West Indies and Bermuda, with a branch to Canada.

The proposal to establish the first of these four divisions has for some time been before the Canadian public, and I feel warranted in saying that it is regarded with much favour. It cannot be doubted that in the event of the Canadian Government proceeding to nationalize the telegraph service between London and Vancouver it would be accepted with general satisfaction throughout the Dominion.

The second division is an established fact, having been successfully carried out under a partnership arrangement between six British Governments, viz.: the Home Government, the Canadian Government, the governments of New Zealand, New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland.

There remain divisions three and four to complete the whole series of Empire Cables. The principle of state ownership and state partnership having been adoped in respect to the Pacific, the extension of the principle to this second half of the globe-girdling system would seem to follow naturally; but obstacles are met, the character of which call for explanations, and the means of overcoming them require to be considered.

With respect to the difficulty which has been raised and the complications which have been caused, they are directly traceable to the efforts of certain companies—the owners of cables between Asia and Australia. From the first the scheme of Empire Cables has been bitterly opposed. Ever since the Colonial Conference of 1887 the proposal to establish submarine telegraphs, to be owned and controlled by the state, has met with determined opposition. The companies referred to have enjoyed a rich monopoly, they have exacted very high charges on messages and have drawn from the public enormous profits. While the source of their lucrative business is in Australasia, the headquarters of the companies are in London, and the powerful influence they have been able to exercise has been employed at every step and in every conceivable way to stifle the proposal to establish state cables.

When at length it became known that the Home Government, together with Canada, three Australian states and New Zealand, had resolved to establish the Pacific Cable, the hostile companies combined and determined to adopt drastic means in order to defeat the new state policy. They saw plainly that a state-owned cable across the Pacific would lead to similar cables traversing the Indian and Atlantic Oceans. They accordingly decided to pre-occupy the ground by laying a private cable on the route which had previously been selected in the Indian and partly in the Atlantic Oceans, for the state-owned line. Moreover, they made tempting overtures to the governments of the Australian colonies, offering to reduce the burdensome telegraph charges hitherto exacted, provided these governments granted them certain concessions: which concessions, it was afterwards discovered, would enable the combined companies to ruin the commercial outlook of the Pacific Cable, and possibly lead to the companies gaining control of that undertaking itself.

Unfortunately the then Government of New South Wales listened to the overtures and granted what the companies desired. Now the Commonwealth inherits the act of New South Wales, and the objectionable terms secured by the companies cannot be rescinded in an ordinary way.

These, in brief, are the circumstances which led to the difficulty in Australia, which has perplexed the government partners in the Pacific Cable, and caused much friction. There is a collision of interests—private on the one hand, public and Imperial on the other. The companies have command of great wealth and bent on their own aggrandisement at the expense of the general good, have adopted a bold and aggressive policy. In the event of their designs succeeding they would hold firmly in their grasp the Inter-Imperial Cables, which should all be under Imperial control.

Every patriotic man will see the need of those great lines of communication, defined as Empire Cables, being absolutely removed from the control of companies or individuals whose highest aim is to make profit, and who, in this case would accomplish that object by levying higher taxes than necessary on the intercourse of the people. Moreover, to leave any portion of the Empire Cables in the control of companies would be to invite greater difficulty. It must not be forgotten that the property of companies is transferable to purchasers willing to pay the stock market price ; and thus a company financed in London, as a British Company, may come to be controlled by foreign owners. Obviously the Cables of the Empire, unless absolutely state-owned and state-controlled, may, without attracting attention, cease to be British, and thereupon be employed in a manner detrimental to British interests.

At the last annual meeting of the British Empire League in Canada a minute was adopted, the fourth clause of which reads as follows :

'*The Empire Cables would actually be the great nerves of the Empire, and this League firmly holds the opinion that whatever else may remain the property of private companies or trusts, the Empire alone should own its own nervous system.*'

Every sane person must give his adhesion to the principle laid down by the League, that the electric nerves of that complex organism which we designate the British Empire, should be entirely removed from danger ; that they should be in the sacred keeping of the state alone ; that they should be allowed free play to produce and maintain a community of sympathy, and thus prove a potent factor in carrying out the destiny of the British people.

There can be no objection to private companies owning cables other than those within the circle of Empire cables. In all cases when the former intersect the latter, they would assume the position of branches, and as such they would greatly gain by the connection. The true policy for the governments will be to reduce charges on telegraph messages transmitted by the Empire Cables to the very lowest rates, resting content with no higher revenue than may be required simply to make the service self-supporting. If this policy be adopted two results will assuredly follow : (1) The volume of telegraph business developed by the globe-encircling system will become enormous ; (2) The charge for transmission will eventually be reduced to a point far lower than the dreams of the most sanguine. Both results will benefit the private companies owning the connecting lines, as the low rates on the Imperial trunk system will bring a continuous stream of profitable telegraphic traffic to the branch lines for dissemination.

The subject of the Empire Cables was considered by the Fifth Congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire at the Montreal meeting last August. The action taken by that united body was most significant. This Parliament of representative commercial men from all parts of the British world, pledged itself to the project as a new cohesive force—an electric bond of union—an indispensable factor in Imperial unity. The resolution, unanimously adopted, declares that the scheme of Empire Cables would put an end to the difficulty which has been caused by the allied cable companies in Australia, and remove all friction which has arisen between the six governments concerned as partners in the Pacific Cable.

What course should then be followed ? It has always been recognized that the owners of the private cables are entitled to reasonable consideration. Thirty years ago their enterprise in laying the pioneer cables to Australia was commendable. They received generous government assistance for many years. They exacted and obtained rich returns from the public. Their venture has proved exceedingly profitable, and as they have been gathering a yearly harvest it is scarcely surprising that they are unwilling to relinquish the rich monoply they have long held. I have said they are entitled to due consideration, but the well-being of the whole British people must be considered. If it has become a matter of public expediency that the circle of Empire Cables should be completed, the companies cannot forever stand in the way. They have long been hostile. Shall they continue antagonistic to the public interests and refuse to recognize the public needs ? The remedy is simple ; it is found in the inherent right possessed by the state to subordinate private to public interests and exercise the powers

of 'Eminent Domain.' By this well known legal principle the private cables necessary to complete the system of Empire Cables, such as that recently laid from South Africa to Western Australia, may be expropriated, just compensation being paid to the present owners. Owing to the attitude assumed by the companies this is perhaps the best course open, although it is not the only course: the alternative is to lay a new cable parallel to the existing private cable for the use of the State and for the public advantage.

In submitting these explanations to the Ottawa Board of Trade, by request of the President, I may be allowed to express my gratification that the subject of Empire Cables is now being considered by business men, and that at the Congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire in Montreal, those present were a unit in respect to it. On this point I cannot do better than refer to the resolution adopted (appended). We all know what business men can do. Their intuitive perception leads them to see clearly. Their business habits and training induce them to deal with a subject in a business-like way, and in consequence the action taken by organized bodies of commercial men has more weight and commands more influence than that of any other class. It will be remembered that it was the Chamber of Commerce of the United Kingdom which commenced and successfully completed the movement for nationalizing the telegraph system of the Mother Country. And quite recently the Ottawa Board learned from Sir Thomas Barclay, of Paris, how the way was paved for the Treaty of Arbitration between France and Great Britain. That gentleman, in his address to the Board, explained that it was, in a very large measure, owing to the co-operation of the great mass of the Chambres de Commerce de France and the Chambers of Commerce of England, Ireland and Scotland, that the Treaty was made possible and the ground cleared for the heads of these two great European powers concluding an international agreement promotive of the peace of the world.

So likewise in the present movement, if associations of business men in any portion of the Empire follow the example of the Montreal Congress and give expression to their views, it will have a powerful influence on the respective governments. Co-operation of this character cannot fail to be effective; it will certainly tend to produce a community of sympathy in a matter which concerns the British people in all quarters of the globe.

APPENDIX B.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE FIFTH CONGRESS OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE EMPIRE, HELD IN MONTREAL, CANADA, IN AUGUST, 1903.

That in the opinion of this Congress all the self-governing British communities around the globe should be united by a continuous chain of state-owned telegraphs. That such an Inter-Imperial line of communication would, under government control, put an end to the difficulty which has been caused in Australia by the allied cable companies, and remove all friction which has arisen between the partners in the Pacific Cable; That it would lower charges to a minimum on over-sea messages passing between New Zealand, Australia, India, South Africa, the West Indies, Newfoundland, Canada and the Mother Country; That it would provide a double means of communication at low, uniform rates between the Mother Country, or any one British State, and all self-governing British States; That it would constitute the most effective means by which the several governmental units of the Empire may hold communion with each other whenever they desire, and that while it would be of the highest importance to the commercial and social interests of the British people around the world, it would, by the subtle force of electricity, at once promote the consolidation of the Empire and prove an indispensable factor in Imperial unity.

APPENDIX C.

MINUTE ADOPTED BY THE BRITISH EMPIRE LEAGUE IN CANADA, AT THE ANNUAL MEETING HELD IN OTTAWA ON FEBRUARY 16TH, 1904.

1. This League has, from the first, strongly favored the Empire Cable scheme, a scheme which has been designed to promote, in a direct and practical manner, the primary object of the League, as expressed in the constitution, that is to say, the permanent unity of the Empire.

2. By the 'Empire Cables' is understood a continuous chain of cable telegraphs around the globe, touching only British possessions, and connecting Newfoundland, Canada, New Zealand, Australia, India, South Africa and the West Indies directly with each other and with the Mother Country.

3. The great heart of the Empire is in the United Kingdom, and the League recognizes that by means of the Empire Cables every throb may instantly be felt in each self-governing British community the world over.

4. The Empire Cables would actually be the great nerves of the Empire, and this League firmly holds the opinion, that whatever else may remain the property of private companies or trusts, the Empire alone should own its own nervous system.

5. Fully one-fifth of the estimated population of the world is British, and while the British islands on the margin of Europe cover a small part, the Empire embraces nearly one-fifth of the globe's total land surface. If we take the superficial area of the United Kingdom as a unit of measurement for the purpose of reckoning, we find that the British flag floats over one hundred and one such units on the several continents in nearly the following remarkable proportions:

In Europe—British land surface, one unit.

In Asia—British land surface, ten units.

In Africa—British land surface, twenty units.

In Australasia—British land surface, thirty units.

In America—British land surface, thirty units.

6. The design of the Empire Cable scheme is simply to unite these five continental groups of British units by State-controlled cables, laid for greater security in deep water.

7. The scheme originally involved the crossing of the three great oceans of the globe by submerged cables. This League has the satisfaction of knowing that substantial progress has been made, that one of the oceans has been crossed by a State-owned cable, that the trans-Pacific cable is laid and in successful operation from the shores of Canada to the shores of New Zealand and Australia. There remain to be traversed by national cables, the Atlantic and the Indian Oceans.

This League is more and more convinced that this great Imperial project is of inestimable importance to the trade, to the social, and to the political relations of the whole British people, and that the common interests of every part of the Empire demand, with ever increasing urgency, that the whole Empire Cable scheme should speedily be accomplished.

From Lord Grey to Mr. Lyttelton.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA, February 28, 1905.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward to you a letter I have received from the Secretary of the Board of Trade of the City of Ottawa, covering a report of their Council on the subject of Empire Cables.

I know that you will warmly appreciate and heartily sympathise with the Imperial spirit which has caused the Board of Trade of the City of Ottawa to do such excellent spade work in the field of Constructive Imperialism.

I also inclose a letter from Sir Sandford Fleming, which explains, in an informal manner, that the Ottawa Board of Trade was inspired by the proceedings of the Colonial Conferences of 1887 and 1894 to take the action which is the subject of this communication, and which it is hoped will lead in the new future to some definite result.

I cannot inclose this informal letter from Sir Sandford Fleming without giving expression to my admiration for the splendid zeal with which he has worked for the establishment of an 'all red' system to unite the entire Empire by lines under Government control. It is owing to his forethought, business capacity, self-sacrifice, and devotion to every movement which endeavours to safeguard and promote the interests of the British Empire that Ottawa has been able, through its Board of Trade, to give the lead in an attempt to create and organize the opinion of the Empire in favour of a new Imperial service, which, when established, cannot fail to add strength to the Empire and to advance the well-being of the subjects of the King.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) GREY.

The Right Honourable
ALFRED LYTTELTON, P.C., &c,, &c., &c.

THE BOARD OF TRADE OF THE CITY OF OTTAWA,
OTTAWA, January 20, 1905.

To His Excellency
The Right Honourable Earl GREY,
Governor General of Canada.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—Agreeably to resolutions passed at the recent annual meeting of the Ottawa Board of Trade, I have the honour to submit the report of the Council on the 'Cables of the Empire.' I have respectfully to request that Your Excellency will cause the same to be transmitted for the information of the Home Government and Parliament.

For some years back the members of the Ottawa Board of Trade have placed themselves in communication with commercial men and trade associations in all the over-sea British dominions, and have taken means to obtain their views on the subject of cable and telegraph connections.

These inquiries have been continued since 1901, when the Ottawa Board first opened correspondence with centres of British Trade and Commerce in distant parts of the world. In that year, preliminary communications containing useful information were widely circulated in New Zealand, South Africa, Australia, the East and West Indies and the United Kingdom. These communications had reference to the most effective means of fostering trade, stimulating commercial activity and creating an electric bond of unity between the separated portions of the Empire. Last year another circular letter was issued by the Board as a corollary to the former. In the latter the Board pointed out that the scheme which had been designated 'The Empire Cables' possessed many advantages that it promises to be the easiest obtained, and when obtained would provide the cheapest, the speediest and the freest means of intercourse between all the King's Governments and people throughout His vast Dominions.

The documents last issued and circulated by the Ottawa Board of Trade have found their way to many centres of political and commercial influence in both hemispheres. Many replies have been received, the substance of which the Board feels should be made known to the several Governments and Parliaments.

The replies are embodied in the accompanying report; they establish beyond all doubt that the British communities throughout the world desire the closest electrical connections, freed from the heavy exactions which private companies impose. They

fully endorse the 'Empire Cable' scheme; they confirm the view held by commercial men generally that it will prove to be the most effective common bond between all the self-governing British dominions.

I have, etc.,
(Signed) CECIL BETHUNE,
Secretary.

Circular letter No. 3.

THE EMPIRE CABLES.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL OF THE BOARD OF TRADE OF THE CITY OF OTTAWA.

Agreeably to the direction of the Board, the President and Council on April 20th of last year, issued a circular letter re affirming the hearty approval and concurrence of the members of the Ottawa Board of Trade, in the movement to complete the Cables of the Empire. The President and Council sent the circular letter to various organized bodies representing British trade interests in all parts of the world. The communication forwarded contained full and complete explanations respecting the proposed system of Imperial Telegraphy, designed to bring into the closest possible touch all the self-governing British possessions in each of the five continents.

The Council invited an expression of opinion respecting the movement in order that a judgment might be formed as to the views of the British people generally, and especially those engaged in trade throughout the world. Many replies have been received and with singular unanimity all expressions of opinion are in favour of the movement.

In order that the Imperial and Colonial Governments should be made aware of the character of the movement, communications were addressed to each of them. Courteous acknowledgments have been received through His Excellency the Governor General and the Secretary of State for the Colonies, from their most Gracious Majesties the King and Queen, and from their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the Duke of Connaught.

Special mention may likewise be made of other aeknowledgments, namely:—

'The Government of Madras, India, transmits sympathetic expressions of opinion in favour of the proposal, from the Chamber of Commerce, Madras, and from the Madras Trade Association.'

'The Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, is entirely in sympathy with the idea of an all British cable communication throughout the Empire.'

'The Upper India Chamber of Commerce, Cawnpore, cordially supports the scheme and offers its co-operation in the movement designed to serve great Imperial ends, secure cheaper telegraphy, and promote trade.'

'The Rangoon Trade Association is quite in accord with the Ottawa Board of Trade and expresses the opinion that the Empire Cables would meet a great want, and be the means of materially reducing telegraphic rates.'

'The Government of Burmah sympathizes with the object the Board has in view in connecting all parts of the British Empire by means of State owned cables.'

'The Chamber of Commerce, Singapore, fully recognizes the great importance of the proposal to complete the cables of the Empire, and will consider how they can assist the movement.'

'The Orange River Chamber of Commerce, Bloemfontein, entirely approves of the scheme and would be glad to see it carried into effect.'

'The Chamber of Commerce of the City of Georgetown, Demarara, views with satisfaction any advance that can be made towards Empire Cables, and Imperial Postal Cable Services, and will be glad to see the speedy accomplishment of an unbroken chain around the Globe, under our own control and entirely State owned, giving all British

people the speediest, cheapest, freest and most effective intercourse throughout the Empire.'

'The Trinidad Chamber of Commerce is in hearty sympathy with the efforts of the Ottawa Board of Trade to extend and complete a system of British cables throughout the Empire under State control.'

'The Conference of Queensland Chambers of Commerce holds the opinion that the Empire system of cables touching British territory only, controlled and owned by the State, should receive the support of the Federal Government. This Conference gives its hearty support to the resolution adopted by the Montreal Congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire.'

'The Bundaberg Chamber of Commerce places on record its entire approval of the movement for the extension and completion of the system of Empire Cables (of which the Pacific Cable forms a part), believing that thereby the cost of cable messages will be materially reduced, that the business relations between the different parts of the Empire will be greatly facilitated, and that in the event of war such a system would be invaluable.'

'The Brisbane Chamber of Commerce strongly holds that the Empire system of cables, touching British territory only, controlled and owned by the State, should receive the support of the Federal Government of Australia, and gives its support to the resolution adopted by the Montreal Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire.'

'The Rockhampton Chamber of Commerce is of the opinion that it is of the utmost importance to the trade and to the social and political relations of the British Empire that the various States comprising the Empire should be in communication with each other and the United Kingdom by State owned electric telegraphy. This Chamber heartily approves of the action taken by the Ottawa Board of Trade to further the movement.'

'The Toowoomba Chambers of Commerce expresses hearty concurrence in the movement advocated by the Ottawa Board of Trade.'

'The Warrnambool Chamber of Commerce strongly endorses the resolution of the Montreal Congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire as to the imperative need of the Empire Cables.'

'The British Empire League of Australia at a meeting in Sydney, on September 22nd, 1904, gave formal expression to the opinion that all the self-governing British communities around the Globe should be united by a continuous chain of State owned telegraphs; that such an Inter-Imperial line of communication would, under Government control, put an end to the difficulty which has been caused in Australia by the allied cable companies, and remove all friction which has arisen between the partners in the Pacific Cable; that it would lower the charges to a minimum on oversea messages passing from New Zealand, Australia, India, South Africa, the West Indies, Newfoundland, Canada and the mother country; that it would provide a double means of communication at low uniform rates between the mother country or any one British State, and all self-governing British States; that it would constitute the most effective means by which the several governmental units of the Empire may hold communion with each other whenever they desire; and that while it would be of the highest importance to the commercial and social interests of the British people around the world, it would by the subtle force of electricity at once promote the consolidation of the Empire, and prove an indispensable factor in Imperial unity; that this League views with satisfaction the steps towards this end being taken by the Board of Trade of the City of Ottawa, and the British Empire League in Canada, and assures those bodies of this league's co-operation and its doing whatever may be possible to further the movement in Australia.'

'New Zealand is in full sympathy with the movement, and there is abundant evidence of the hearty reception given to the proposal. It will suffice to state that the circular letter issued by the Ottawa Board of Trade with the several explanatory appendices have been reprinted in full and presented to both houses of the General Assembly by command of His Excellency the Governor General.'

The most satisfactory, sympathetic and encouraging communications have been received from Chambers of Commerce and manufacturers in the United Kingdom. Special mention may be made in responses from Liverpool, Nottingham, Wolverton, Walsall and district, Bradford, Heckmendwicke, Leeds, Bury, London, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dublin, Cleckheaton, Batley, the south of Scotland, Galashills, Kirkcaldy, East London, Belfast and Birmingham.

That every centre of the United Kingdom should warmly support the movement to complete a close electric union between the British people throughout the world is not surprising, when we bear in mind that they were so well represented at the Montreal Congress of 1903, and that such Congress passed with absolute unanimity the most comprehensive resolution on the subject yet placed on record.

It is scarcely necessary to state that there is no difference of opinion in Canada. The centres of Trade and Chambers of Commerce throughout the Dominion have practically declared themselves in favour of the project set forth in the circular letter of the Ottawa Board of Trade of April 20th last.

A copy of the circular letter is appended. Nearly a thousand copies were issued. The responses from every quarter of the Globe are singularly favourable to the movement; not a single adverse reply has been received; no argument has been advanced against the public policy of completing without lost of time the comprehensive scheme known as the Empire Cables.

The President and Council, having endeavoured faithfully to carry out the instructions of the Board in this matter, have much pleasure in placing the gratifying results of their efforts before the general meeting.

Signed on behalf of the Council of the Board.

JOHN R. REID, *President.*

CECIL BETHUNE, *Secretary.*

From Sir Sandford Fleming to Lord Grey.

WINTERHOLME, OTTAWA, January 28, 1905.

DEAR LORD GREY,—The Ottawa Board of Trade is sending you a communication on the Cables of the Empire, not only for your own information, but also in the hope that you will be good enough to cause it to be transmitted to London for the information of the Home government and parliament.

I trust that I am not taking too great a liberty in adding a few explanations in this informal manner. The extremely kind sympathy that you have already evinced in connection with my poor efforts to serve the public and advance the common interests of the Empire encourage me to think that you will forgive me.

The subject dealt with by the Ottawa Board of Trade is an outcome of the Colonial Conferences of 1887 and 1894, possibly in its latest development it may have no small influence on future conferences and specially on the Cable Conference to be held in May next. It must at least be recognized to have a direct bearing on the building up of the 20th Century Empire.

Admitting the work of Imperial consolidation to be a many sided problem, obviously the proposal to construct the electric nervous system of the Imperial organism is on the practical side. I have long regarded it as as an ideal work which might worthily be pursued by those who like myself have devoted their lives to practical purposes. I submitted my views at both Colonial Conferences and more recently, when they were more matured, I embodied them in a letter to Mr. Chamberlain, made public in 1898 (reproduced in Johnson's 'Annals and aims of the Pacific Cable,' page 168). Since

1898 the task has been to educate the public and this public duty has been steadily followed in the face of much apparent indifference and in some quarters much genuine hostility. At length, as the Ottawa Board of Trade points out, it has borne fruit. Business men widely separated geographically around the British world have with striking unanimity spoken out, and no more favourable testimony could be desired. The time has now come, it is believed, when it is possible for the movement to advance in an accelerated ratio. Holding this view the Ottawa Board of Trade, supported generally by all similar associations, now appeals to governments and parliaments. The monthly mail leaving to-day for Australia and New Zealand bears such appeals. The Canadian government is being communicated with and it is confidently hoped that the Home Government will be informed. There remains South Africa, but as yet we are at a loss to know how to proceed most effectively in that quarter. It is of high importance to gain the sympathetic support and co-operation of South Africa and care must be taken to go the right way about it.

But I must not unduly lengthen these explanations, I have said enough to indicate that we are much in earnest in the practical sphere of constructive Imperialism. The evidence is indisputable that on the one hand there is peril to the Empire to leave matters as they are and allow them to drift: on the other hand that the free development of the great union of the British states would be immensely promoted by establishing the circle of globe girdling cables under state control.

Again asking you to kindly pardon the great liberty I am now taking,

Believe me, etc.,

(Sgd.) SANDFORD FLEMING.

No. 3.

From Lord Grey to Rt. Hon. A. Lyttelton.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA, March 22, 1905.

SIR,—With reference to my despatch No. 69 of the 28th ultimo, I have the honour at the request of the Ottawa Board of Trade, to forward for transmission to their destinations copies of a further letter on the subject of Empire Cables intended for Their Majesties the King and Queen, Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales and His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught.

I inclose also twenty-five additional copies of this letter for the information of His Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) GREY.

The Right Honourable
ALFRED LYTTELTON, P.C., &c., &c., &c.

From Lord Grey to Lord Elgin.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA, February 12, 1906.

MY LORD.—I have the honour to forward to you at the request of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, inclosed letter from Sir Sandford Fleming, and to express the hope that you may see fit to pass it on to the Pacific Cable Board for their examination and report.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) GREY.

The Right Honourable
THE EARL OF ELGIN, K.G., &c., &c., &c.

From Lord Grey to Lord Elgin.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA, March 14, 1906.

MY LORD,—With reference to my despatch No. 57 of the 12th ultimo, I have the honour to inclose printed copies of Sir Sandford Fleming's letter to Your Lordship, transmitted with that despatch.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) GREY.

The Right Honourable
The EARL OF ELGIN, K.G., &c., &c., &c.

(The letter referred to is printed at p. 5, supra.)

DOWNING STREET, March 26, 1906.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to transmit to you to be laid before your Ministers, with reference to your despatch No. 57 of the 12th ultimo, the papers noted in the subjoined schedule.

I have, &c.,

ELGIN.

The Office Administering
the Government of Canada.

Date.	From.	To.	Subject.
March 21.....	Pacific Cable Board.....	Colonial Office	Establishment of 'Empire Cables.'

QUEEN ANNE'S CHAMBERS, S. W., March 21, 1906.

SIR,—I am directed by the Pacific Cable Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter (6711, 1906) of the 8th instant forwarding, for any observations which the Board may have to offer, a communication and inclosures (herewith returned) from Sir Sandford Fleming advocating the establishment of a continuous chain of State Cables uniting all the self-governing British Colonies.

2. In reply, I am directed to state, for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, that the question of the establishment of such a chain of Cables as suggested in Sir Sandford Fleming's letter of January 26th, does not appear to be one upon which it is within the Board's province to express an opinion: but rather a matter for the consideration of the Governments concerned in it.

3. With regard to the figures used by Sir Sandford Fleming in support of the arguments brought forward in his article upon 'State Cables and Cheap Telegraphy' in the 'Empire Review' for August, 1905, I am directed by the Pacific Cable Board to make the following observations:—

(*a*) Sir Sandford Fleming's estimate of the carrying capacity of the Pacific Cable appears to be based on the assumption that the speed attainable by a specially selected operator working in one direction for sixty seconds can be maintained by the whole of the Board's Staff working continuously in both directions day and night throughout the week. The experience of Cable Administrations does not support this assumption.

(*b*) As the actual Eastward traffic is nearly 50 higher than the Westward, it follows that, if the Cable was filled to its utmost capacity in one direction, it could not be filled to the same extent in the other direction.

(*c*) Taking into account the necessary transmission of unpaid traffic which amounts to about 30% of the whole, the Board's existing Staff could not satisfactorily handle more than 30,000 paying words per week (some 50% more than the maximum at present carried in ordinary circumstances) and, consequently, such a traffic as that suggested in Sir Sandford Fleming's article would involve very large additions to the Staff, and a further capital expenditure upon buildings for their accommodation.

(*d*) The 4d. or 10d. tariffs deduced by Sir Sandford Fleming from premises which the Board are thus unable to accept, are, moreover, misleading when compared with the through rate between the United Kingdom and Australia, inasmuch as they do not include the Australian terminal rate of 5d. or the Atlantic and Canadian charge of 1s. for transmission and 1d. (approximately) for 'date and time.'

(*e*) With respect to the suggested transmission of 10,000 or 12,000 words for simultaneous publication in the chief centres of the Empire, I am to state that it seems unnecessary to deal with a proposal for the gratuitous transmission of a mass of business over a costly cable.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) HUGH LATHAM,

Secretary.

The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies,
Colonial Office, S. W.

From Lord Elgin to Lord Grey.

Downing Street, April 10, 1906.

My Lord,—With reference to my despatch No. 471 of the 22nd December last, I have the honour to transmit to you to be laid before your Ministers, the accompanying copy of a letter from the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company, Limited, forwarding two letters recently addressed by the Company to the Australian Government in regard to the conditional ratification by the Commonwealth Parliament of the Agreement of the 8th June, 1903, between the Commonwealth Government and the Company.

2. A copy is also inclosed of a letter on the subject from the Pacific Cable Board.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) ELGIN.

The Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company, Limited,
Electra House, Morgate, London, E.C., March 24, 1906.

Sir, I am instructed by my Board of Directors to transmit to you, for the information of His Majesty's Government, the inclosed copies of two letters which my Company recently addressed to the Australian Federal Government in reference to the Commonwealth's telegraphic communications.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) F. E. HESSE.

General Manager.

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

THE EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA AND CHINA TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED,
ELECTRA HOUSE, FINSBURY PAVEMENT, LONDON, S.W., Feb. 23, 1906.

SIR.—I have the honour to inform you that the letter which you addressed to the Company's Manager in Australia on the 19th December last in reference to the conditional ratification by the Federal Parliament of the Agreement made between the Commonwealth Government and the Company dated 8th June, 1903, was duly forwarded by Mr. Warren to London, and that its contents, together with the official report of the Parliamentary proceedings in connection therewith have received my Board's very careful consideration.

In reply I am directed to point out that in requiring the Company to enter into an Agreement embodying the Senate's amendment, it is proposed to seriously alter the existing position.

To the first part of the amendment, viz.:—'This Agreement shall be in substitution for the two Agreements and the provisional arrangement mentioned in the fourth recital to this Agreement' my Board could not have any possible objection, seeing that it merely makes clear the intention of the contracting parties as expressed in the sixth recital of the Federal Agreement.

The latter part of the amendment however, viz.:—'This Agreement shall expire on the 31st day of December, 1915,' would substantially alter the Agreement by determining it at the end of 1915 instead of it being left to continue after 1915 unless then terminated by two years' notice. The original document implied a continuing Agreement unless at the expiration of ten years it were determined by formal notice, whereas the amended Agreement would be an avowedly temporary provision for a limited period. In fact, it puts an end in definite terms to the Company's position in all the Capitals of Australia in 1915, and decides the question against the Company now instead of waiting, as was intended, for the results of the experience of ten years' direct dealing with the public. These alterations completely change the situation contemplated by the parties to the agreement when it was drafted in 1903.

In considering this difference in the situation, it is to be remembered that when negotiating the Agreement the Company stipulated that it should continue for at least twenty years, and at one time the negotiations were nearly broken off on this point. Eventually, however, the Company agreed to the Government having the power to terminate the Agreement by two years' notice after 1913 on the representation that the Government could not legally enter into an agreement for any longer period, and that the power of determination was not likely to be exercised so long as the Company continued to give satisfaction to the telegraphing public.

The amendment is not only contrary both to the letter and spirit of the Federal Agreement, but is also in marked contrast with the assurances given to the Company in 1899 before the Pacific cable was laid.

During the debates in the Senate on the Federal Agreement adverse comments were made with regard to the Company and the Government of New South Wales for entering into an Agreement similar to that previously made with the Governments of South Africa, Western Australia and Tasmania. It should, however, be borne in mind that the Agreements in question were exceedingly advantageous to all the contracting States, and that the terms were not only carefully considered by all the Postmasters-General concerned before they were adopted, but involved the Company and the Eastern Company in spending roundly £1,700,000 in providing additional cables to Australia. At the same time the Eastern Company spent a further large sum of money in strengthening their connections with these new cables. It should always be remembered that the Government of New South Wales before entering into the Agreement were not only convinced of the policy, but specially consulted Mr. Secretary Chamberlain, and, before signing, obtained his approval of the arrangement.

After having shown its desire to meet the wishes of the Commonwealth Government by entering into the Federal Agreement so as to extend to Victoria and Queensland the advantages enjoyed by the other Australian States, the Company naturally expected to receive equitable treatment from the Australian and British Governments, but, thus far, my Board regret that this expectation has not been realized.

Every effort has been made to divert traffic from the Company's cables and the policy of so doing is avowed and upheld. For instance, ever since the opening of the Pacific Cable all unrouted traffic between Australia and Great Britain handed in at Government offices in both countries has been given to the Pacific Cable for transmission, although the Company with its four cables landed in Australia, as against the single line of the Pacific Cable, has greater facilities for dealing with the traffic than its competitors, and notwithstanding it being the practice of the British Telegraph Department in regard to unrouted traffic to other countries to fairly divide it, in the interests of the telegraphic public, between its own cables and the cables of its competitors. The Company has vainly protested against the present action of the Australian and Home Governments towards a great enterprise like ours with respect to unrouted traffic, but its grievances remain unredressed.

Another instance is the refusal by the Government Offices in the Australian Capitals where the Company has a public office of its own to accept telegrams marked 'via Eastern,' in accordance with the system prevailing in this country and with the regulations of the International Telegraph Convention. The Company, nearly two years ago, obtained and communicated to your Department the opinion of an eminent Australian Counsel that the government by refusing to accept such messages were acting illegally, but, nevertheless the practice continues.

The above illustrations combined with other circumstances, make it still more plain to my Board than previously that under present conditions the Company should, for its own protection, and in the interests of the public, be in direct communication with its Australian customers.

In connection with these subjects it should be borne in mind that it is the Company's cables that provide Australia with direct telegraphic communication with South Africa, India, China, Japan and other parts of the Far East, and also provide against the consequences of the single Pacific Cable becoming interrupted.

On the grounds above indicated, I am directed to express my Board's sincere regret that they do not feel justified in accepting the Senate's amendment, and must therefore very respectfully decline to execute the proposed new Agreement. I am also to state that my Board are advised that as the Agreement of the 8th June, 1903, has not been affirmed in manner required by Article 24 thereof it has now ceased to exist.

In conclusion I am to assure you that whilst unable in justice to their shareholders to accept the Senate's amendment, my Board wish it to be clearly understood :—

(1) That they are desirous of working with your Department in the most amicable manner ;

(2) That they are firmly of opinion that an arrangement could be made which while preserving the independence and autonomy of the Pacific Cable route, would produce marked financial and other advantages to all the Governments interested in the enterprise.

I have, etc.,

(Sd) F. E. HESSE,
General Manager.

THE EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA AND CHINA TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED,
ELECTRA HOUSE, FINSBURY PAVEMENT,
LONDON, E.C., February 23, 1906.

SIR,—I have the honour to draw your attention to the letter which the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company is forwarding by this mail to the Postmaster General's Department expressing the company's inability, for the reasons therein stated, to accept the Senate's amendment to the agreement between the Commonwealth government and the company on June 8, 1903.

I can assure you that before arriving at this decision my board gave the matter the most careful consideration, and sincerely regret that no other course appeared open to them in all the circumstances of the case; they trust, nevertheless, that their inability to concur in the views of your government will not in any way impair the friendly relations which have so long subsisted between the Australian government and the company.

By the terms of the Postmaster General's letter of March 12, 1903, I recognize that the government are now at liberty to terminate the tentative arrangement by which the company has direct dealings with the public in Melbourne and the use of a special wire on the government line between that city and Adelaide, and I am fully awaae that your govnrnment have been frequently urged to withdraw these facilities and to assist the Pacific Cable Board in competing with the Company more actively than heretofore.

I would, however, venture to suggest that apart from any loss which the closing of the company's public offices in Melbourne and the withdrawal of the special wire might entail upon the company, a graver loss would be inflicted upon the commercial community of Melbourne and, putting aside for the moment the interest of the company, may I venture to consider this matter from a purely Australian point of view.

One justification for my doing so is that as pioneers the company linked up Australia and the outer world by its cables at great risk to the capital involved, and that ever since as owners of a great British-Australian enterprise the company has been and is, profoundly interested in Australia's prosperity and commercial development.

I would ask, then, can it be an advantage for Australian commerce that the Melbourne offices should be closed? These offices and the special wire were provided with the concurrence of the government in order to strengthen and improve the telegraphic service between Melbourne and the British Empire, and to put Melbourne in the same position as Sydney and the other capitals by ensuring that any errors and delays due to the handling of messages by different Administrations should be as much as possible eliminated. It is universally admitted as a result that there has been marked improvement in the service, and that the average speed of transmission between Melbourne and all parts of the world has been greatly accelerated.

If then these desired objects and advantages have been obtained, what is the ground on which the requisite facilities are to be withdrawn? Is it in order that by some hoped for deterioration of the company's service the telegraphing public which has now two routes at its disposal should be more or less compelled in future to use only one, viz.: the Pacific, and the present competition in efficiency be enfeebled or destroyed? If this be the aim, I would with all respect point out, that in itself, such a result cannot be for the advantage of Melbourne.

Possibly the Commonwealth government may reply, 'However this may be, we are financially interested in the Pacific Cable. It is losing us £30,000 a year! For the sake of our finance we are bound to cripple the Company as much as possible and close its Melbourne offices, in order to endeavour to get more business for the Pacific Cable and so reduce our loss!'

Dealing with that position, and again merely from the Australian standpoint, is it not possible to arrive at a reasonable solution? The object of Australia in engaging in the Pacific Cable enterprise was evidently twofold. First, Australia at that date was

served by only one cable system. She wanted another, and two separate systems now exist. Secondly, Australia considered that the rates charged were too high. She now enjoys lower rates, rates indeed so low that both systems are suffering severely.

So far, then, Australia appears to have obtained all that she really wanted. It can scarcely be within her real aims and needs to close the Melbourne offices, and, as not obscurely hinted during the debates in the Senate, perhaps at a later date to exclude us from the other great cities altogether. By so doing Australia would, as I have stated, defeat her primary object of obtaining alternative services, and lose the advantages and guarantees afforded by the Company's extensive cable system. Consequently, I venture to say that the question which has assumed such large proportions for Australia is one properly and strictly limited to the problem of how to reduce her loss of £30,000 a year from the Pacific Cable?

Two methods have been suggested for attaining this object. First, that of withdrawing the special wire and closing the Melbourne offices, and entering into more active competition than ever with the Company. But, as already stated, this would be clearly detrimental to the vast commercial interests of Victoria, and, the further expenditure involved in the opening by the Pacific Cable Board of their own public offices and in canvassing on a larger scale might, after all, while injuring the Company, not prove remunerative to the Pacific Cable Board.

Another course still remains, but all that I can now venture to say about it is that it should not be beyond the resourcefulness of the Federal Government and the Company, in consultation, to devise some scheme, honourable and satisfactory to all parties which would diminish and perhaps in due time extinguish the financial loss now accruing to Australia from the Pacific Cable, and at the same time guarantee the Pacific Cable enterprise against the results of possible interruption.

In this connection may I be permitted to refer to the statement reported to have been made by the Minister of Defence in the Senate on the 6th December last in regard to the pooling arrangement which has been proposed between the Pacific Cable Board and the Company, that:

'The Eastern Extension Telegraph Company said they would not entertain the proposal except for a period of 30 years or more, and then only on the distinct understanding that at the end of the term all the State Agreements into which they had entered—the agreements made with South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania and New South Wales—should be revived.'

I would respectfully point out that if the Minister be correctly reported, he must have been misinformed as to the negotiations, seeing that what the Company required was that the arrangement should, in the absence of other conditions, continue for the reasonable period of 30 years, but when 30 years was objected to and only 10 years were offered, the Company stipulated that in that case the agreements with South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania and New South Wales should be revived at the end of the 10 years, unless the pooling arrangements were renewed.

In conclusion, I would venture to suggest that a conference should take place between representatives of the Commonwealth and the Company with a view to endeavouring to arrive at a satisfactory solution of this complex and difficult question.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. WOLFE BARRY,
Chairman.

The Rt. Hon. Alfred Deakin,
Prime Minister and Minister for External Affairs,
Commonwealth of Australia.

THE PACIFIC CABLE BOARD.

QUEEN ANNE'S CHAMBERS, S.W., April 3, 1906.

SIR,—I am directed by the Pacific Cable Board to state, for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, that, having regard to Reuter's telegram of the 26th ultimo, to the effect that the Eastern Extension Company had informed the Commonwealth authorities it did not propose to accept the cable agreement with that Government as amended by the Senate, the Board, at a special Meeting held yesterday resolved to despatch forthwith the following telegram to the Postmaster-General, Melbourne :—

"Pacific Cable Board at special Meeting to-day understood that Eastern has refused to accept Commonwealth Agreement; wishes to know whether Eastern is now prevented from accepting telegrams at their Melbourne Offices, and whether all privileges State of Victoria are withdrawn from Company, if not, on what date will both those things be done. See Board's letter November 1905, Q. 2,234."

I am, etc.,

(Sd.) HUGH LATHAM,
Secretary.

The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies.

From Lord Elgin to Lord Grey.

DOWNING STREET, April 10, 1906.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of, and to thank your Lordship for, your despatch No. 93 of the 14th ultimo transmitting printed copies of the letter addressed to me by Sir Sandford Fleming on the 26th January last advocating the establishment of a system of Imperial State-owned telegraph cables connecting all the self-governing British possessions, as a means of creating an Imperial Intelligence Service.

2. In my despatch of the 26th ultimo, I communicated to Your Lordship the observations of the Pacific Cable Board on Sir Sandford Fleming's proposals.

I have, etc.,

(Sd.) ELGIN.

OTTAWA, April 27, 1906.

The Right Honourable,
Sir WILFRID LAURIER,
Prime Minister, Canada,

SIR,—I have to day been favoured with a copy of a despatch received by your Government from the Colonial Office dated March 26, 1906, inclosing remarks by the Pacific Cable Board on my letter of January 26, 1906, on the subject of an Imperial Intelligence Service and the establishment of a great circle of Empire Cables.

The matter being of much public importance, I lose no time in replying to the criticisms of the Cable Board.

The Board expresses no opinion adverse to the proposals set forth in my letter to the Right Honourable the Earl of Elgin, of date January 26. The Board, however, objects to a statement I made last year in an article appended to my letter on State Cables and cheap Telegraphy as aids to Imperial consolidation. The Board takes exception to the carrying capacity of the Pacific Cable as stated by me in the article referred to. I can only say in reply that the statement was based on returns furnished by the Cable Board itself and laid before Parliament. I did not in the least call in question the accuracy of their returns and I do not now doubt their accuracy. I am

satisfied that the evidence furnished in the article referred to is ample to prove that with the globe-girdling chain of Empire Cables established, it would be possible greatly to reduce the cost of all over-sea telegraphy, within the range or influence of these cables.

The Board animadverts on the proposal to utilize the cable during its idle hours, seemingly under the impression that such would overwork the staff and would render necessary the employment of additional operators. The Board may rest assured that the deductions made and given to the public last year by me in the article referred to were not presented without previous consultation with some of the first electrical and cable authorities in England, and I have no reason now to think that they are in any way astray. I would remind the Board that if in operating the Pacific Cable they have found the eastward traffic nearly fifty per cent higher than the westward traffic, the condition will be entirely changed by the establishment of the circle of Empire Cables, One of the great merits claimed for the proposal is that on the completion of the Imperial globe girdling system of cable telegraph, messages will be free to pass in either direction with equal ease, so that under the new condition any irregularity of traffic through any cause will adjust itself.

I would venture also to remind the Board that the public has been led to believe that there is a full staff engaged on the Pacific Cable of the very best men of their class : and that each station is manned by relays of operators so as to obviate any possible delay in the transmission of messages night or day. If that be the case, it is perfectly clear that with the present inconsiderable traffic both cable and operators must be absolutely idle during much of each twenty-four hours. This condition of inactivity does not benefit the cable, it is of no advantage to the operators and it is not productive of a good service. All experience goes to show that good men would rather work than wait, and the best service is, in general, a continuous service. The proposal would not of necessity overwork any of the staff but it would reduce the period of enforced idleness. As I stated in my letter to Lord Elgin (Jan. 26,) I am firm in the conviction that without any addition to the working expenses, the state cable service ' would be at liberty during a number of hours every day in the year to transmit regularly the free press messages desired to be exchanged by the Imperial Intelligence Department.'

It is conceivable, indeed it is quite probable, that the proposed Imperial Intelligence Service would eventually prove so successful as to call for the employment of additional operators, but the cost involved would be the merest bagatelle compared with the resulting benefits to the British people and the whole Empire.

I fear I am unable to comprehend the concluding paragraph of the letter under review It is impossible for me to think that any single member of the Board would not greatly prefer having the ' costly cable ' usefully employed as a potent means of welding the Empire together, than to have it continued as now, for the greater part of the time in actual disuse.

I have, etc.

(Sd.) SANDFORD FLEMING.

Governor General, His Excellency,
The Right Honourable
Earl Grey, G.C.M.G., &c., &c., &c.

OTTAWA, May 8, 1906.

Your Excellency,—I have the honour to receive a copy of Despatch No. 181, April 10, 1906, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to your Excellency. It refers to two letters, each dated February 23, 1906, from officers of the Eastern Extension Australasian and China Telegraph Company, Limited, viz.:—

1.—From the General Manager, F. E. Hesse, and

2.—From the Chairman, Sir John Wolfe Barry.

Agreeably to Your Excellency's request, I have the honour to express my views on these letters, with such explanation as may seem necessary.

Both letters have reference to the conditional ratification by the Commonwealth Parliament of the agreement of June 8, 1903, between the Commonwealth Government and the Telegraph Company.

The agreement mentioned was made subject to the approval of the Parliament of the Commonwealth. The Senate after discussing the Agreement at several sittings finally adjourned the ratification on September 8, 1903, with the object of securing that the whole matter should first be discussed at a Conference between representatives of the Governments who are partners in the Pacific Cable. The Conference assembled in London last summer and the minute of proceedings gives a full account of the discussions, with a report and recommendations of the Conference. The agreement of June 8, 1903, is appended thereto.

The report and recommendations of the Conference having been laid before the Commonwealth Parliament and discussed, Parliament conditionally ratified the said agreement of June 8, 1903. The Telegraph Company has, however, declined to accept the agreement as ratified by Parliament and the said agreement is now at an end.

The letter of the Manager of the Company is an argument on behalf of the Company in favour of the agreement without the conditions imposed by Parliament, but as such an agreement has ceased to exist it does not appear that any useful purpose would be served by discussing it further than has already been done at the Cable conference at London last year.

The letter of Sir John Wolfe Barrie is an appeal in favour of some scheme, notably a pooling arrangement which would best suit the interests of the Company of which he is Chairman. On this point, and especially with reference to a pooling arrangement, I cannot do better than submit for the information of Your Excellency my report on the Pacific Cable Conference of 1905, addressed to the Right Honourable the Prime Minister of New Zealand, August 31, 1905, (copy appended), approved in every particular by the New Zealand Government *vide* letter January 16, 1906.

Since the last mentioned date I have had occasion to consider matters connected with the Pacific Cable and have submitted the conclusions reached by me in a letter to the Right Honourable the Earl of Elgin dated January 26, 1906. The subject matter of this communication being the establishment of a system of Imperial State-owned Telegraph Cables connecting all the self-governing British Provinces as a means of creating an Imperial Intelligence Service. Incidentally the proposal includes the nationalization of certain cables of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company and carried into effect would, I feel convinced, remove all sources of friction with the Company and prove to be a perfect and permanent solution of the problem presented in Australasia.

I have the honour to be,
Your Excellency's obedient servant,

SANDFORD FLEMING.

His Excellency,
The Governor General, Canada.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 67a

Copy.

On Board SS. 'Virginian,' Liverpool to Canada, August 31, 1905.

Sir,—I have the honour as the representative of your Government at the Cable Conference recently held in London, to submit the following report :—

Agreeably to your wishes I left Ottawa to proceed to England on May 8, 1905, and reached London on May 19. I lost no times in reporting my arrival to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and shortly afterwards I learned that the Conference would meet on June 21 at the Colonial Office. I engaged myself during the intervening weeks in acquiring such statistical and other information respecting the working of the Pacific Cable and matters bearing thereon, as might prove useful in the discussions of the Conference.

The opening of the Conference was deferred from June 21 to June 22. Meetings were thereafter held until the final meeting on July 28. There were in all six regular meetings, the minutes of the proceedings of which were recorded by a stenographer and printed. These meetings were held on the following dates :—

The first day on Thursday, June 22, 1905.
The second day on Friday, June 30, 1905.
The third day on Wednesday, July 12, 1905.
The fourth day on Monday, July 17, 1905.
The fifth day on Friday, July 21, 1905.
The sixth day on Friday, July 28, 1905.

A number of informal meetings were from time to time held at which no stenographer was present and the proceedings of which were not placed on record.

I beg leave to refer to the proceedings of the regular meetings, in which all that was said by those present, and all action taken is placed on record. Much to my regret I have been unable sooner to obtain a copy to transmit to you.

An examination of the proceedings will satisfy you that the aim of the Conference has been to accommodate the differences which have arisen, and arrive at a settlement which would be generally satisfactory to the respective Governments.

In the performance of my own duties as your representative I am under many obligations to the High Commissioner for New Zealand in London.

On the first day of the Conference it was suggested that some arrangement might possibly be arrived at in the nature of a pooling arrangement between the Pacific Cable Board and the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company. Aware of the views held by your Government I could not see my way to assent to this proposal, and I deemed it advisable to begin the discussion by placing before the conference certain facts as to the share of the whole Telegraph traffic which should be regarded as obtainable by the Pacific Cable under ordinary circumstances, and also the volume of traffic actually obtained under the exceptional circumstances created by the granting of certain concessions to the Company by one of the partners, the State of New South Wales, and subsequently by the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia. I pointed out that the action taken by these Governments had been much more detrimental to the financial interests of the Pacific Cable than they probably knew, and that if they were made aware of the fact that the loss of traffic to the State line amounted to £25,000, or £30,000 a year, these Governments would probably much desire in some way to have the matter rectified. The remainder of the first day was occupied in discussions respecting the agreements made by these Governments, and the diversion of traffic from the Pacific Cable caused thereby.

On the second day, the agreement of January 16, 1901, between New South Wales and the E. E. Company was discussed. As under this agreement the concessions granted the Company have proved the chief cause of the whole difficulty, I ventured to point out the possibility of removing the cause of difficulty and doing full justice to all concerned. The Commonwealth agreement of June 8, 1903, was likewise considered at some length.

On the third day the Commonwealth agreement was again considered and various suggestions submitted.

On the fourth day the future policy to be adopted by the Pacific Cable Board was considered. Explanations by the Manager and Chairman were heard. A pooling arrangement was again proposed and again objected to. A division of traffic was suggested as a solution. The Conference agreed that the Chairman of the Cable Board should open negotiations with the E. E. Company and I was selected to accompany him when he would meet the Chairman, Sir John Wolfe Barrie.

The matter of Australian terminal charges was considered on the fifth day and the Commonwealth Government invited to make a reduction. The Conference further considered a proposed modification of agreement between the Commonwealth and the Company. An amicable arrangement respecting the fair division of traffic was favourably considered ; and failing to obtain such an arrangement it was agreed that the Pacific Cable Board should forthwith take steps to secure the largest possible amount of Australian traffic by all legitimate methods of business competition.

On the sixth day the policy favoured at the previous meeting was reconsidered, and the proposal to enter into a pooling arrangement again revived. To this end negotiations with the Company were referred to, when I explained that the conversation between the two chairmen, Sir Spencer Walpole and Sir John Wolfe Barrie was chiefly on the subject of a pooling arrangement in which I declined to take any part for the reason that the Government of New Zealand was entirely opposed to pooling. On this point I would refer to the proceedings on the sixth day and I append an extract from a portion of what I said which appears on page 63. In making the statement it seemed to me that we had reached a critical stage in the history of the Pacific Cable, when by a single step we might 'make or mar' the high Imperial purposes which the undertaking was designed to serve. I saw plainly, that to enter into the pooling partnership proposed we would endanger and probably destroy the Pacific Cable as the prime means of securing for the whole British people in both hemispheres cheap Ocean Telegraphy, Such a pooling partnership as that contemplated would practically transfer the control of the State undertaking to those who had always been its great opponents. The true solution of the difficulties which had arisen, in my judgment, lay in another direction, in a mutual agreement respecting a fair division of traffic between the two Cable Systems. Such an agreement would be to the advantage of both parties in competing for business. The principle of dividing the traffic in fixed proportions mutually arranged, would be a very simple matter to carry into practice, and there would be no difficulty whatever in adjusting accounts. At the end of each year as soon as the volume of traffic by both systems could be ascertained, it would merely be required that one party should pay over to the other the money value of traffic obtained in excess of the agreed proportion. After further discussion bearing on a proposal to embrace a pooling arrangement in negotiating with the Company, to which proposal I was unable to give my support, the Report of the Conference of July 28, 1905, was at length adopted and the Cable Board was authorized to ascertain if the Company would be willing to enter into a friendly arrangement in accord therewith, and with the views expressed in the discussions, the terms of the arrangement being subject to the approval of the several Governments. In the event of negotiations making no satisfactory progress in about a month, the Conference decided that the Board should no longer delay taking energetic steps to secure the largest possible amount of Australian traffic by all legitimate methods of business competition.

For particulars I beg leave to refer to the report of the Conference and the printed minutes of the proceedings both of which accompany this. Owing to delay in receiving from the Colonial Office copies of these documents I have been unable to report until the last moment before I return to Canada. Should I find that any point of importance has escaped my notice I may ask you to receive a supplementary report from Ottawa.

The Right Honourable R. J. Seddon,
Prime Minister of New Zealand.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
SANDFORD FLEMING.

EXTRACT FROM THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE PACIFIC CABLE CONFERENCE. PAGE 63.

APPENDED TO LETTER AUGUST 31, 1905, TO PREMIER OF NEW ZEALAND.

SIR SANDFORD FLEMING—To my mind there is a vast difference between a friendly understanding or stipulation respecting the division of the traffic, and a pooling arrangement, and I shall enter into this more fully when we come to the draft report. What is a pooling arrangement? Of course, it must depend upon the terms of the agreement between the parties. But is not a pooling arrangement in reality a partnership arrangement, and, are we quite sure that a partnership in this particular instance is desirable in the public interest? I am afraid, indeed I am quite sure, it is not. I believe I am not far wrong when I say that it has long been the design of the Companies to gain control of the Pacific Cable. What did Sir William Mulock point out the other day? He referred to elements at work to destroy the Pacific Cable scheme and the great Imperial purposes which moved the six Governments to have it established. I am satisfied a pooling arrangement would prove the narrow end of the wedge, which the Company in its own good time would most certainly drive home. It would end, I fear, in control passing from Queen Anne's Chambers to Electra House. I am speaking very plainly, but I feel forced to do it, and I feel it a duty to appeal in the strongest manner that I can against a step, at this turning point, which would result in disaster to the public interests. I trust the Conference will not enter into, or authorize the Board to enter into any pooling arrangement.

REPORT

(68)

Of Mr. W. H. Hay on Imperial Institute.

OTTAWA, November 3, 1904.

Hon. SYDNEY FISHER,
Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In accordance with your instructions, I visited the Imperial Institute in London and made a careful study of the sections given over to exhibits from Canada and inclose herewith an inventory of the goods now on exhibition, together with a ground floor plan of the space occupied. The exhibit as it now stands does not do the country justice, and I beg to submit the inclosed report, offering suggestions as to the rearrangement of the present exhibits, together with the addition of such material as is necessary to make the display complete in all branches. In addition to the space shown on the plan there is a room, 55 by 40 feet, in the basement, which has been used for storage purposes. This room is well lighted and would make a first class workroom during the period of preparation and installation of the exhibits and could afterwards be used as a storeroom.

I also paid a visit to the city office and inclose herein a report dealing with the location and the manner in which the office could be fitted up so as to best serve the purposes for which it is intended.

W. H. HAY.

OTTAWA, October 17, 1904.

CITY OFFICES.

The office and show rooms chosen by the High Commissioner to be used to advance the commercial interests of Canada, are well situated for the purpose for which they are intended. Occupying as they do, a portion of the ground floor of the block known as the Guildhall Buildings, Basinghall street, off Gresham street, the balance and major portion of the floor space being occupied by the Board of Trade Commercial Intelligence Branch.

The space alloted to Canada consists of three rooms facing Basinghall street. The smallest room can be used as an office, and the two larger rooms thrown into one fitted up with wall cabinets containing specimens of woods, minerals, agricultural products, &c. Maps and photographs can be used with good effect, and a table or shelf placed in front of the windows and used for display purposes so as to show from the street.

In addition to the three rooms mentioned, the High Commissioner has arranged with the Board of Trade for the frequent use of a portion of a large room devoted to exhibition purposes in the Board of Trade's section, where special exhibits could be made from time to time of such goods as it might be found desirable to place on exhibition.

The goods on exhibition in this room at the present time consist of one case of continental linen goods, one case of skins, and leather from Queensland, one case of minerals from Honduras, a case of tobacco, a case of cotton, a case of sugar from Morocco, and a case containing samples illustrating Mr. McLean's report on Persia.

It would be an easy matter to put up a Canadian exhibit that would far outclass anything here at present.

W. H. HAY.

Ottawa, October 18, 1904.

SUGGESTIONS OFFERED IN REGARD TO THE REARRANGEMENT OF THE EXHIBITS IN THE SPACE ALLOTTED TO CANADA IN THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

In arranging an exhibit of this nature, the main object should be to impress the visitor with the wonderful variety and high quality of the natural products of the Dominion. To do this successfully, I would suggest that the whole of the west wing (ground floor) be devoted entirely to the following exhibits: Agriculture, minerals, forest, fish and game.

The exhibits in these divisions should comprise samples and specimens from all parts of Canada, grouped together as Dominion exhibits and not subdivided into provincial groups and scattered as at present.

The agricultural exhibit should consist of grains, grasses, cereals and fodder plants, hemp, flax, tobacco, fruits (evaporated and in preservatives), honey, maple syrup and maple sugar, sugar beets, roots, botanical specimens, flour, cereal foods, meals, canned fruit, fish and meats, condensed milk, cream and coffee, cheese and butter, wines, beer, cider, liquors and mineral waters. (Much of this collection would be dummies only.)

Maps of the country indicating the best farming, dairying, stock-raising and fruit growing districts; charts showing the extent and value of the increase in the export of some of the leading food products in recent years; photographs of farm scenes, cheese factories, flour mills, grain elevators, canning factories, &c., should be introduced as much as possible. Models of farm implements might be included in this exhibit and would no doubt prove interesting and instructive to visitors.

Minerals.—The main feature of this exhibit should consist of large displays of economic minerals, with good specimens from mines now in operation; cases containing small specimens of all the minerals found in Canada could also find a place in this division. Here also should be introduced maps, charts and photographs illustrating the mineral wealth of the country.

Forest, Fish and Game.—This division should be given over largely to exhibits of timber in various forms, including a good display of wood pulp in its various processes of manufacture, with samples of the finished product in the shape of indurated ware, paper, &c. The mounted specimens of fish, game and birds would help to make this a most interesting section of the Canadian court. Here also should be shown photographs illustrating the lumber industry, views of some of the principal waterfalls, showing the natural power available for manufacturing purposes, also scenes in the fish and game districts which have made Canada famous as the Sportsman's Paradise.

In the arranging of all exihibits care should be taken to label the exhibits in such a way as to give, in concise form, as much information as possible.

As regards the choice of additional space, I would be in favour of occupying the north wing, which is connected by a bridge—now being built—with the main court, provided the space be fitted up and kept open to visitors, if, however, the entrance to our court be closed from the east as at present, the central gallery, now occupied by Canada, would be a more prominent and accessible position. Whatever space is selected I would devote to exhibits of manufactured goods; there is no reason why this section should not be made far more impressive and important than it is at present, and at comparatively small cost. In this division might be included a few of the best Indian curios. Here also should be shown photographs of many of the large factories and industries, which in late years have had so much to do with the commercial prosperity of the country.

Maps and charts showing the railways, canals, and waterways of the Dominion could be used to advantage.

Much of the material on hand could be overhauled and utilized, but many of the exhibits should be discarded. In the rearrangement of the exhibits, I would strongly

urge that, if possible, electric lights be introduced into the large wall cases, and also distributed freely about the exhibits, cut-offs could be placed in different parts of the hall, so that any section could be lighted at will. On dull days and special occasions the artificial light would be very advantageous. In view of the fact that we have a country, vast in area and rich in products of almost endless variety, there is no reason why we should not have the finest exhibit in the institute, an exhibit that would be an object lesson to visitors and impress them with the fact that Canada is indeed a land of wonderful resources.

W. H. HAY.

INVENTORY OF EXHIBITS FROM CANADA IN THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

Ground floor—west wing—

2 wall cases, 10 x 2 x 7½ ft., containing grain (Manitoba).
2 " 8 x 2 x 6 ft. " "
2 " 9 x 2 x 6 ft. " "
2 " 10 x 2 x 6 ft. " "
2 " 11 x 2 x 6 ft. " "
1 wall case, 5 x 2 x 6 ft. " grain and furs.

1 case (all glass), 5 x 5 x 9 ft., grain, flour and photographs. Exhibit by Lake of the Woods Milling Company.

1 case (on table), 4 x 5 9/12 x 6½ ft., containing birds (Manitoba).

1 case, 4 x 4 x 9 ft., containing hemlock bark, specimens of tanned leather (Millers Tanning Extract Company), private case.

1 case (all glass), 8½ x 4½ x 3½ ft., containing tinned goods, Indian curios, pamphlets, &c.

1 case (all glass), 6½ x 4½ x 3½ ft., containing canned fruits, grain, botanical specimens, minerals, &c.

1 case (all glass), 9 x 3½ x 10 ft., containing grain in straw, and threshed wheat.

1 case (all glass), 6 sides, 2 5/12 x 7 ft., containing paints, enamels, oils, varnishes, &c. (Canada Paint Co.).

1 wall case, 10½ x 1½ x 8 ft., containing boots and shoes, bottled fruit and samples of cotton goods.

1 case, 6 9/12 x 4 4/12 x 7 ft., containing samples of cottons (Dominion Cotton Mills Company).

1 case (octagon), 1 7/12 x 12 ft., containing samples of Bovril Co.'s products.

1 case (all glass), 14 x 4½ x 3½ ft., containing one seal, one large fish, mica, snowshoes, cotton goods, &c.

1 wall case, 16 x 1½ x 8 ft., containing furs (Hudson's Bay Co.).

1 case, 10 7/12 x 1½ x 15 ft., containing furs (Hudson's Bay Co.).

(These are fine furs and appear to be in good condition.)

1 case (18-in. base, balance glass), 7 6/12 x 5 8/12 x 8 ft., containing birds (Quebec).

2 small corner cases, 2 x 2½ x 6 ft, containing asbestos (The United Asbestos Co.).

1 case, 11 x 2 4/12 x 3 8/12 ft., containing asbestos and mineral specimens (Quebec).

1 case, 11 x 2 4/12 x 3 8/12 ft., containing minerals (Quebec).

1 case, 11 x 2 4/12 x 3 8/12 ft., containing canned goods and Indian curios.

1 wall case, 20 x 1½ x 8 ft., containing Indian curios, grain, &c. (B.C.).

1 wall case, 11 8/12 x 2 4/12 x 3 4/12 ft., containing minerals (N.S.).

2 wall cases, 10 x 2 4/12 x 3 4/12 ft., containing minerals (N.S.).

3 wall cases, 8 x 2 4/12 x 3 4/12 ft., containing Indian curios and grain (Manitoba).

1 wood exhibit, 26 x 10 ft. (N.B.), containing 15 sections of logs—3 ft. high and averaging about 5 feet in circumference—of the following species: Pine, spruce, larch, pine, hemlock, canoe birch, grey birch, sugar maple, red or swamp maple, beech, red oak, grey oak, black ash (2 specimens), basswood. On top of these sections, which are in the rough, is a fancy design of polished woods.

1 large plank, 7½ x 15 ft., Douglas fir (B.C.).

2 specimens deer.
1 small case gold quartz (N.S.).
2 large blocks coal (N.S.).
5 small cases coal (N.S.).
17 small building stones.
1 rack saddlery (Strathcona Horse).
21 cases mounted fish.
6 photographs, 3 x 5 ft. (Manitoba scenes).
8 photographs, 3 x 5 ft. (Nova Scotia scenes).
2 large western Canada scenes, about 12 x 17 ft., Harvesting and Threshing.

Ground floor—north wing—

22 cases mounted fish in good condition.
1 case birds (Quebec).
1 case corundum.
1 large block Pacific coast coal (weight about 2 tons).
12 photographs (Grand Trunk).
Scenes in the Georgian bay and Muskoka lakes districts.
Exhibit from the Canada Furniture Manufacturing Company, as follows:—
3 oak desks.
1 small typewriter desk (walnut).
2 revolving chairs (oak).
7 chairs (mixed lot).
1 hat-rack (oak).
1 extension table (oak).
4 small tables (oak).
A large collection of minerals from British Columbia, sent to the Institute from the Wolverhampton exhibition.

Upper Central Gallery—

1 wall case, 11 9/12 x 2 3/12 x 3 4/12 ft., containing minerals (B.C.). Small panels of B.C. woods on wall.
1 wall case, 11 2/12 x 2 3/12 x 3 4/12 ft., containing minerals (Ont.).
1 wall case, 11 9/12 x 2 9/12 x 3 4/12 ft., containing minerals (Ont.).
2 wall cases, 3½ x 2 3/12 x 3 4/12 ft., containing minerals (Ont.).
1 wall case, 11 9/12 x 2 3/12 x 3 4/12 ft., containing minerals (Ont.).
This case has a 3-ft. high shelf back.
1 wall case, 11 9/12 x 2 3/12 x 3 4/12 ft., containing minerals (Ont.).
This case has a high back filled with grain.
1 wall case, 11 9/12 x 2 3/12 x 5 4/12 ft., containing minerals and grain.
1 case (all glass), 10 x 5 9/12 x 8 ft., containing birds and animals.
1 case, 6 5/12 x 4½ x 3 4/12 ft., containing minerals (B.C.).
1 oval step stand, 13 x 8 x 9 ft., containing grain in bottles.
1 screen stand, containing 24 photos of trees framed in the wood of the tree represented.
1 stand, 4 x 4 x 6 (pedestal), building stones from Quebec and Ontario.
1 case (all glass), 14 x 4½ x 3 4/12 ft., containing minerals, &c.
1 oval step stand, 13 x 10 x 12 ft., containing bottled fruits.
1 glass case (on table), 7 x 4½ x 8 ft., containing canned goods.
1 glass case (on table), 7 x 4½ x 8 ft., containing wines and whisky.
25 photographs (Grand Trunk).
1 mantle, made of birdseye maple.
2 canoes.
1 dressed wood exhibit, 9½ x 2 x 9 ft. (Ont.).

W. H. HAY.

November 3, 1904.

RETURN

(86)

To an Order of the House of Commons (*a*) setting forth the various laws of the United Kingdom, and in the various dependencies and colonies of the Empire, with respect to the naturalization of aliens; (*b*) defining the effect of naturalization consummated in Great Britain, or in the various colonies or dependencies, respectively, when the person so naturalized becomes domiciled thereafter, in any other portion of the Empire; (*c*) setting forth any efforts heretofore made by the government of the United Kingdom, or of any colony or dependency, or by any body or association, for the purpose of securing uniformity in the naturalization laws throughout the Empire.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

DOWNING STREET, October 10, 1901.

The Officer Administering the Government of Canada.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you for your information, the report of the departmental committee appointed by the Secretary of State for the Home Department to consider the doubts and difficulties which have arisen in connection with the interpretation and administration of the Acts relating to naturalization.

I shall be glad to receive at their early convenience the views of your government on the recommendations of the committee.

J. CHAMBERLAIN.

WARRANT OF APPOINTMENT.

I hereby nominate and appoint—

Sir KENELM EDWARD DIGBY, K.C.B., Permanent Under Secretary of State, Home Department (Chairman);

The Honourable FRANCIS HYDE VILLIERS, C.B., Assistant Under Secretary of State, Foreign Office;

Sir DENNIS FITZPATRICK, K.C.S.I., a member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India;

WILLIAM EDWARD DAVIDSON, Esquire, C.B., Q.C., Legal Adviser to the Foreign Office; and

HUGH BERTRAM COX, Esquire, Legal Assistant Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office;

to be a committee to report to me upon the doubts and difficulties which have arisen in connection with the interpretation and administration of the Acts relating to naturalization, and to advise whether legislation for the amending of those Acts is desirable, and, if so, what scope and direction such legislation should take.

I further appoint WILLIAM WHEELER, Esquire, of the Home Office, to be secretary to the said Committee.

M. W. RIDLEY,
One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

WHITEHALL, February 9, 1899,

Naturalization Acts Committee of Inquiry.

REPORT.

JULY 24, 1901.

To the Right Hon. CHARLES THOMSON RITCHIE, M.P., His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

SIR,—1. On the 9th February, 1899, your predecessor in office, Secretary Sir Matthew White Ridley, commissioned us to report to him upon the doubts and difficulties which have arisen in connection with the interpretation and administration of the Acts relating to naturalization, and to advise whether legislation for the amending of those Acts is desirable, and, if so, what scope and direction such legislation should take. We have now the honour to report to you the result of our inquiry.

In dealing with the subject referred to us, we have had to consider two distinct questions, how far the existing law requires elucidation, and in what respects and to what extent it requires amendment and extension. On the first point—the doubts as to the interpretation of the present law—we have been at a certain disadvantage, inasmuch as the subject of nationality, though of great importance, is one which, as it happens, is rarely brought before the courts, and consequently there is but little assistance to be obtained from judicial decisions. Questions, however, frequently arise in one form or another in the administration of the affairs—Domestic, Foreign, Colonial, or Indian—of the executive government. We have had before us the records of the various matters relating to the subject which, during the last 30 years and more, have been considered by one or other of the following public departments, viz.: the Home, Foreign, Colonial, War, and India Offices; and the Admiralty, Board of Trade, and the Civil Service Commission. We have also had the advantage of the able assistance of Sir T. Godfrey Carey (Bailiff of Guernsey), Mr. W. H. Venables Vernon (Bailiff of Jersey), and Mr. George A. Ring (Attorney General of the Isle of Man), on the questions specially affecting their respective provinces, and Professor Westlake, K.C., and Professor A. V. Dicey, K.C., have been good enough to give us their valuable counsel on certain points on which we thought it desirable to consult them. Further, we have had before us the various laws in force in the different parts of His Majesty's dominions regulating the conditions requisite for conferring upon aliens the rights of British subjects within the limits of the territories governed by such laws; also the report of the Select Committee which considered the subject in 1843, and the report of the Royal Commission which dealt with it in 1869, both of which reports, together with their appendices, contain much material which is still of practical importance.

2. The law relating to naturalization is concerned mainly with the conditions under which the rights, privileges, and duties constituting the status of a British subject are acquired and lost. Persons are either invested with that status at the moment of birth, or subsequently acquire it under the operation of statute law. The rights and privileges which constitute the status of a British subject are mainly the political rights and the capacities for the acquistion and holding of property mentioned later in this report; and, what are perhaps of still greater practical importance, those personal rights and privileges which a British subject carries with him into foreign countries. The principal of these are (1) the privilege of protection, subject to any paramount obligation which he may be under to any other state of which he is also a subject or citizen; (2) the right and liability to become a party to proceedings in British consular courts established under the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890 (53 and 54 Vic., c. 37); (3) the right to be married in foreign countries under the provisions of the Foreign Marriage Act, 1892 (55 and 56 Vic., c. 23). On the other hand, there are special liabilities imposed on British subjects for acts committed in foreign countries. A British subject

is amenable to British courts for treason (35 Hen. VIII., c. 2), for murder or manslaughter committed in a foreign country (24 and 25 Vic., c. 100, s. 9), and for bigamy (24 and 25 Vic., c. 100, s. 5). The law is the same with regard to certain offences unde the Merchant Shipping Act. 1894 (57 and 58 Vic., c. 60), and the Explosive Substances Act (46 and 47 Vic., c. 3, s. 3). In some parts of His Majesty's dominions, especially in British India, the liability of a British subject for offences committed outside the limits of the possession is much more extensive. There are also contained in most treaties of extradition special provisions affecting the surrender of the subjects of the country from which the surrender is demanded.

3. Upon naturalization an alien becomes, speaking generally, invested with all the rights and capacities, and subject to all the obligations and liabilities of a British subject. Some differences, however, still exist between the status of a naturalized and a natural-born subject, the more important of which will be noticed in the course of this report. We think that as far as possible these differences should be abolished.

4. The above brief indication of the rights and privileges acquired by, and the duties and obligations imposed upon, an alien by his naturalization as a British subject is enough to show the expediency of avoiding, as far as possible, the occurrence of cases of double nationality, or, in other words, of endeavouring as far as possible to bring about that a person who acquires British nationality shall thereupon cease to be the subject of the country to which he previously belonged. Our law makes provision for the case of a British subject becoming a subject of a foreign state by his own act. This will be dealt with later in this report. But it is obviously impossible for our law to provide that a person on becoming a British subject shall cease to be the subject of any foreign state. Whether or not naturalization as a British subject is attended with this result must depend upon the law of the country of which the naturalized person was a subject immediately prior to his naturalization.

The occurrence of cases of double nationality acquired at birth is due mainly to the fundamental difference which exists between those countries whose law is derived mainly from feudal principles, and those countries whose law comes more directly from Roman sources, the former regarding the place of birth as the determining factor in constituting the relation of sovereign and subject, while the latter look to the nationality of the parent, and disregard (more or less) the place of birth. Although the statute law of most countries has introduced certain modifications of each of these principles, the difference springing from the original sources of the system of law still remains. To guard effectively against the occurrence of cases of double nationality would require the assimilation in this respect of all the various systems of law prevailing in civilized communities, an ideal which, however desirable, is not likely to be realized.

It has been strongly urged* that, in order to bring the law of this country into harmony with that of most other European nations, the legislature should abandon the principle that the mere fact of birth within the dominions confers British nationality. With regard to naturalization, something might be done by conventions with other countries to facilitate the abandonment of a claim to retain as subjects persons who became naturalized in the other contracting state. An attempt to pave the way for conventions with other nations was made in the Naturalization Act, 1870. No effective steps, however, have hitherto been taken in this direction. This subject will be referred to later in this report. It has also been suggested that the Secretary of State, in the exercise of his discretion in granting certificates of naturalization, might have regard to the consideration whether or not the applicant would, on becoming a British subject, be divested of his prior nationality. This suggestion is, we think, worthy of attention, though we recognize that there would be serious practical difficulties in giving general effect to it. We do not think there should be any interference by legislation with the absolute discretion of the Secretary of State.

* See Memoranda by Lord Bramwell, Mr. Mountague Bernard, and Sir William Harcourt: Report of Royal Commission of 1869, pp. XI., pp. XV., and Sir A. Cockburn—Nationality, p. 214.

5. Leaving these general considerations, we proceed to state briefly the present state of the law of this country whereby the rights and duties of a British subject are acquired and lost. That law consists partly of common law and partly of statute law. To the common law belongs the fundamental principle that any person who is born within His Majesty's dominions is from the moment of his birth a British subject, whatever may be the nationality of either or both of his parents, and however temporary and casual the circumstances determining the locality of his birth may have been.

6. The common law regarded the status thus acquired as indelible. '*Nemo potest exuere patriam*' was the rule of the common law. The Act of 1870 altered this rule by providing means for terminating in certain cases and under certain conditions the status of a British subject. These provisions will be dealt with later in this report.

This enactment diminishes the force of the objections, above referred to, which have been raised to the principle that birth within the British dominions confers British nationality. The consideration of the expediency of modifying the common law in this respect is hardly within the terms of the reference to us; but if it were we should be disposed to agree with the views of the majority of the Royal Commissioners of 1869, and on the whole should not be prepared to suggest any alteration of the law. Evidence as to the place of birth affords in most cases a simple and easy proof of British nationality, for which it would be difficult to find a satisfactory substitute.

7. The exceptions to the common law rule that British nationality is determined by the place of birth are few, and if carefully examined are not exceptions at all, so far as the principle is concerned. The rule really is that all persons born 'within the ligeance' are subjects of the Crown. Consequently the child of an alien enemy born in a part of His Majesty's dominions which is at the time in hostile occupation, is not a British subject. Again, the child born within the British dominions of an ambassador or other diplomatic agent accredited to the Crown by a foreign sovereign is not a British subject. The limits of this latter exception have not been exactly ascertained.

8. The acquisition of British nationality as a consequence of conquest or cession of territory lies beyond the scope of this present report.

9. With the exception of the case of the King's son, who seems to be recognized by the common law as a British subject, wherever born, the acquisition of the status of a British subject by parentage rests on statute law. A person whose father or paternal grandfather was born within His Majesty's dominions is deemed a natural-born British subject, although he himself was born abroad. It is to be observed that it is not accurate to say that the son of a natural-born British subject is in every case himself a British subject. The effect of the statutes, of which the above rule is the result, is that either the father or the paternal grandfather must have been actually born within His Majesty's dominions. The statutes referred to are 25 Edward III., stat. 2; 7 Anne, c. 5, s. 3; 4 George II., c. 21, s. 1; 13 George III., c. 21.

10. We suggest, though the question does not fall strictly within the terms of the reference to us, that these provisions should be repealed and the law consolidated. We think the opportunity might be taken to act on the recommendation of the Royal Commission of 1869, and that it would be desirable to limit the transmission of British nationality to the first generation, by enacting that no person born out of the dominions of the Crown should be a British subject unless his father had been born within the dominions of the Crown and was also at the time of the birth of that person a British subject. A recommendation as to the children of a naturalized British subject born out of the dominions will be found later in this report. Some question has arisen whether the law as laid down in the above statutes applies throughout His Majesty's dominions. We think that doubt should be removed, and the law, with the suggested modification, made of universal application.

11. A question of some difficulty arises here which ought not to be passed over altogether without notice. It is this:—

In applying the principle that every person born within the British dominions is invested with British nationality, what is the exact meaning and extent of the expres-

sion 'British dominions'? Is it applicable only to those countries which form part of British territory, or does it include also some or all of the countries wherein His Majesty exercises jurisdiction or authority of a more or less extensive character, such as protectorates or spheres of influence? It seems to us that the principle can apply only to those countries which have become portions of British territory by conquest, cession, or occupation, and that it does not apply to countries which do not form any portion of British territory, however large and extensive may be the powers of administration and jurisdiction possessed by the Crown therein, 'by treaty, capitulation, grant, usage, sufferance, or other lawful means.' (Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890, 53 and 54 Vic., c. 37, s. 1.)

12. To the category of persons who are British subjects by reason of their birth having taken place within His Majesty's dominions must be added those who are born on board a British ship. Some doubt exists as to the extent of this rule. There seems to be no doubt that a person is a natural-born British subject who is (*a*) born on board a British ship of war, wherever such ship may be; (*b*) born on board a British merchant vessel on the high seas. The principal questions which have been raised are (1) whether a person born on board a British merchant vessel in a port of a foreign state, or in other foreign waters, is a British subject; (2) whether a person born on board a foreign ship in British territorial waters, or within the body of a county, is a British subject. We think it important that the law in this respect should be declared, and we consider that the simplest rule would be that a person born on a British ship in foreign waters should be a British subject, but that a person born on board a foreign ship should not be deemed to be a British subject merely because the ship was at the time of his birth in British waters.

13. We now come to the consideration of the questions which form the main subject of the reference to us, namely, the present state of the law relating to the acquisition, loss, and re-acquisition, of British nationality, and whether any and what amendments in that law should be recommended.

14. Prior to the Act of 1844, 7 and 8 Vic., c. 66, the only means by which an alien could acquire any of the distinctive rights of a British subject were by special Act of Parliament or by letters of denization. The passing of the Act of 1844, and the fuller powers given by the Act of 1870, rendered the recourse to these methods less frequent. Special Acts of parliament, conferring British nationality are, however, still from time to time passed. Instances have occurred in which such Acts have been so imperfectly drafted as to give rise to questions of great difficulty and to cause much disappointment, especially by the absence of provisions for the naturalization of the children of the naturalized person. It must be borne in mind that strong objection in point of principle has been made on more than one occasion in parliament to the passing of special Acts of naturalization. We think that there will probably be even less occasion than there is at present for passing these special Acts, if a simplified and somewhat extended form of naturalization is granted in accordance with our recommendations. We suggest, however, that in order to secure that such special Acts should confer the rights which are contemplated, the standing orders of the Houses of parliament should include provisions for embodying in private Acts of naturalization the main enactments of the general law, either under the Act of 1870 or under the new legislation which we recommend should supersede that statute. In this way the rights and duties of persons naturalized by special Act of parliament and of those dependent on them would be made in all respects identical with those of persons naturalized by the certificate of the Secretary of State.

15. We think there should be no alteration in the law as regards denization. The grant of any of the rights of a British subject by letters of denization is an ancient prerogative of the Crown; and though there is seldom occasion to resort to it at the present day, we think it ought to be preserved at it now is by section 13 of the Naturalization Act, 1870.

16. Naturalization by certificate of the Secretary of State was introduced in 1844 by the Act to amend the laws relating to aliens, 7 and 8 Vic., c. 66. The only condi-

tion imposed by that Act was that the applicant should come to reside in some part of Great Britain or Ireland with intent to settle therein. The applicant was required to present a memorial stating his age, profession, trade, or other occupation, and the duration of his residence in Great Britain or Ireland, and all other grounds on which he sought to obtain any of the rights and capacities of a natural-born British subject. The Act made it the duty of the Secretary of State to inquire into the circumstances of each case, to consider the memorial, and the grant or refusal of the certificate was in his discretion. In 1856 the Secretary of State was advised that it would be lawful to insert in certificates of naturalization a clause to the effect that such certificates were granted upon condition that the grantees should continue to reside permanently in the United Kingdom, and that the certificate should be determinable on the grantee ceasing so to reside. This advice was acted on, but the practice of granting conditional certificates of naturalization was disapproved by the Royal Commissioners of 1869 and ceased upon the repeal of the Act of 1844 by the Act of 1870. The Secretary of State has been advised that a certificate under the latter Act is not revocable on the ground of having been obtained by fraud, and that it is not competent for him to annex any condition, as to residence or otherwise, providing for the avoidance of the certificate for breach of the condition. In a later part of our report we deal with the question whether it is desirable that some provision should be made for the avoidance or determination of a certificate.

17. The main amendments of the law effected by the Act of 1870 were:—

(1) Removal of the restrictions upon the acquisition and holding of real and personal property by aliens in the United Kingdom, except property in British ships.

(2) Requirement, as a condition of a grant of a certificate of naturalization, of residence for five years in the United Kingdom, or of service under the Crown for the same period, and of intention of continuing so to reside or serve after naturalization.

(3) Limitation of the principle that British nationality is indelible (*a*) by permitting a natural-born British subject, who also at his birth became a subject of a foreign state, to divest himself of British nationality; (*b*) by making the loss of British nationality a necessary and immediate consequence of voluntary naturalization in a foreign country.

(4) Detailed provisions as to the effect of naturalization or loss of nationality by the husband or father upon the status of the wife and children.

(5) Provisions for the readmission or renaturalization of a person who had lost his British nationality.

18. In considering the question expressly referred to us, 'the doubts and difficulties which have arisen in connection with the interpretation and administration of the Acts relating to naturalization,' and the desirability of their amendment, it is important to bear in mind the principal reasons which operate to induce aliens to apply for admission to British nationality.

19. The reasons which formerly afforded the chief motive for becoming a British subject was the incapacity of aliens to hold real property and some descriptions of personal property. This incapacity, as already stated, no longer exists except in the case of British ships. The disability was partially removed by the Act of 1844 and entirely, with the above exception, by the Act of 1870.

20. An alien is incapable of being a member of the Privy Council, or of either House of parliament, of holding any municipal office, or of voting at parliamentary or municipal elections, or of enjoying any office or place of trust, either civil or military. A considerable proportion of the applications for naturalization made by persons who intend to continue to reside in this country are made for the purpose of obtaining the removal of these disqualifications.

21. In this connection we may observe that the provisions of section 3 of the Act of Settlement (12 and 13 Will. III., chapter 2), prohibiting a naturalized alien

from being a member of the Privy Council or of either House of parliament still remain on the statute-book; although, so far as they relate to persons naturalized under the Act of 1870, they are practically superseded by section 7 (3) of that statute. We think that so much of section 3 of the Act of Settlement as is referred to above should be expressly repealed, with regard to all naturalized persons.

22. Speaking generally, commissions in the army or navy are not given to aliens, nor are aliens admitted to civil service examinations. It is frequently the case that a parent desires naturalization or readmission to British nationality, mainly for the purpose of removing the disqualification of the children, who, if they reside with their parent, will at once become naturalized with him.

23. It also often happens that an alien residing in this country desires naturalization for himself or his children in order that he or they may obtain the protection accorded in a foreign country to a British subject. The belief, usually mistaken, that naturalization as a British subject protects a person against compulsory military service in a country to which he still owes allegiance, is frequently a reason for desiring this protection. The right to the benefit and the liability to the obligation of the provisions of the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890, and the Foreign Marriage Act, 1892, has been already referred to.

24. The advantages or supposed advantages of obtaining the status of a British subject in a foreign country occasionally give rise to applications for naturalization which are not *bonâ fide*. It is by no means an uncommon case that a certificate of naturalization is obtained by means of what is, in fact, a fraudulent statement of the intention of the applicant. He has really no intention to reside in the United Kingdom: all he wants is that he himself, or perhaps more commonly his son, who is a minor, may possess a document which will, in the eyes of the authorities of a foreign country, establish his title to be a British subject.

Experience seems to show that cases of this kind are common, and that the embarrassments to which they give rise are formidable enough to make it desirable that provision should be made for the avoidance, when necessary, of certificates which have been granted on a false and fraudulent statement, either as to actual residence or as to intention to reside.

25. With reference to the amendments required in the Act of 1870, it appears that one of the principal defects in that Act arises from the obscurity of the provision contained in section 7 as to the effect, if any, of a certificate of naturalization outside the limits of the United Kingdom. The section provides that:

'An alien to whom a certificate of naturalization is granted shall in the United Kingdom be intitled to all political and other rights, powers, and privileges, and be subject to all obligations, to which a natural-born British subject is intitled or subject in the United Kingdom, with this qualification, that he shall not, when within the limits of the foreign state of which he was a subject previously to obtaining his certificate of naturalization, be deemed to be a British subject unless he has ceased to be a subject of that state in pursuance of the laws thereof, or in pursuance of a treaty to that effect.'

26. This enactment is so obscurely worded that it has been construed in different senses by different authorities. On the one hand it has been held that the operation of the section is confined to the United Kingdom and ceases so soon as the naturalized person is outside its borders, and consequently that the statute does not confer upon a naturalized alien the status of a British subject outside the United Kingdom either in a foreign country or in a British colony; other authorities have, however, maintained that the statute confers the status of a British subject everywhere, except when the naturalized person is actually within the country of which at the time of naturalization he was, and of which he still remains a subject.

Amongst other difficulties, this obscurity in the construction of this section has been an obstacle in the way of negotiating the conventions contemplated in section 3 of the Act of 1870, for the purpose of securing that naturalized persons shall be

divested of their former nationality. It is impossible to ask a foreign country to deprive its subjects of their nationality unless this country is in a position to offer in return the status of a British subject, recognized everywhere, both within and without His Majesty's dominions.

27. Whatever may be the true construction of his enactment, there is no great difference in practice between natural-born and naturalized British subjects so far as regards their obligations to any country which may be also intitled to their allegiance. It is frequently the case that a person who is a natural-born British subject—for instance, a person who is born in a foreign country but whose father was born in His Majesty's dominions, is also the subject of the foreign country. But the British government does not regard such a person as entitled to protection against any obligation imposed by the law of the foreign country so long as he remains within the limits of that country. A naturalized person who is also a subject of a foreign state is for all practical purposes exactly in the same position, except that by the terms of the section referred to he is not while in the foreign country of which he remains a subject 'deemed to be a British subject' at all. In the case supposed, neither the natural-born nor the naturalized British subject could be protected against military service while actually in the state which claims his allegiance.

28. In our opinion, all differences between the status of a natural-born British subject and of a naturalized British subject should as far as posible be abolished. It is especially desirable that a naturalized alien should, like a natural-born British subject, remain a British subject everywhere and for all purposes unless and until he divests himself of or loses his nationality in one of the ways provided by law. The law of this country cannot of course operate to confer on or divest a person of any status existing under a foreign law, and ought not to purport to do so. The drafting of the Naturalization Act of 1870 is in some particulars open to criticism on this ground. It follows that the extent and character of the protection, if any, to be afforded a person in any country which, notwithstanding his acquisition of British nationality, still under its laws has a right to his allegiance, should not, and indeed cannot, be regulated by municipal law, but must be regulated by international comity. It is most desirable that cases of double nationality should be reduced within the narrowest limits by the adoption of the principle that naturalization in one country carries with it the loss of prior nationality, but in so far as this principle is not adopted, it will be necessary to continue to act upon the rule which is at present recognized, that when a person has a double allegiance he is under a paramount obligation to that one of the two countries in which he for the time being is.

29. At present naturalization can be obtained in the United Kingdom under the following conditions:—

(*a*) A certain period of residence in the United Kingdom or of service under the Crown prior to naturalization is required.

(*b*) There must be a declaration of intention to reside in the United Kingdom or to serve under the Crown.

(*c*) The granting or withholding of the certificate is in the absolute discretion of the Secretary of State.

30. We think that these conditions should be modified in the following respects:—

We see no reason why, if conditions substantially identical with those which qualify for naturalization in the United Kingdom are fulfilled by aliens residing in any other part of His Majesty's dominions, the government of the possession in which the alien has satisfied these conditions should not have power to grant, or to recommend to the Home government the grant of complete naturalization as a British subject.

31. This result might be attained in different ways. Probably the simplest course would be to enact to the effect that if it appeared to His Majesty in Council that under a law in force in any British possession the conditions to be fulfilled by aliens before admission to the rights, privileges and capacities of British subjects to be en-

joyed within he limits of the possession included conditions which were substantially the same as those required for the grant of certificates of naturalization under the Act of the United Kingdom, it should be lawful for His Majesty by Order in Council to empower the governor of that possession, in his discretion, to grant to any person on whom the aforesaid rights, privileges, and capacities had been conferred under the local law a certificate of naturalization in a prescribed form, and that certificate should confer upon the grantee the same right, privileges, and capacities, and impose upon him the same duties, liabilities, and obligations as those conferred or impossed by, and have the same effect in all respects as, a certificate of naturalization granted by a Secretary of State.

It should also be provided that His Majesty in Council might revoke any such order when it appeared that the law of the British possession had been so altered as not to justify the continuance of the order, but that, unless revoked, the Order in Council should continue in force notwithstanding any amendment or alteration of the law of the possession.

In the case of a possession in regard to which no Order in Council had been made, we think that the governor might have power in his discretion to recommend to the Home government, for a certificate of naturalization, any alien whom he could certify to have satisfied within the possession conditions identical *mutatis mutandis* with those required for naturalization in the United Kingdom, and that the Secretary of State might, in his discretion, grant a certificate upon such recommendation. Certificates granted in accordance with the recommendations of this paragraph would confer all the privileges of British nationality both within and without His Majesty's dominions.

32. From time to time, beginning as early as the 35th year of Charles II., and perhaps earlier, legislatures of British possessions have passed Acts purporting to confer naturalization on aliens under various specified conditions. Such of these Acts as are still in force are set out in the appendix. In so far as these Acts purport to confer upon aliens certain of the rights of natural-born British subjects within the possession no question arises. It has always, for instance, been within the power of the legislature of any possession to confer upon an alien the right to acquire and hold land within the territory affected. But difficult questions have from time to time arisen, and may probably arise in the future, as to the effect of this legislation upon the rights and duties of the presons so naturalized outside the limits of the British possession. For instance, can a person naturalized locally in British India be convicted in England for a murder committed in France? Or has he the right to be married before His Majesty's consul general at Smyrna? These and similar questions, it will be observed, affect the rights and duties of locally naturalized persons. It is another and a different question how far such persons should be recognized as proper subjects for 'good offices' as between the British and foreign governments. This is a matter not of law but of discretion, and need not in our opinion be considered in this report. But we think that the legal position of such persons should be made clear, and we recommend that in substitution for section 16 of the Act of 1870, a provision should be enacted to the effect that nothing in the Act should affect the power of the legislature of any British possession to confer upon any alien to be enjoyed by him within the limits of that possession any of the rights, privileges, or capacities enjoyable therein by persons born within His Majesty's dominions. Taken in connection with the provisions above recommended for creating the full status of a British subject, an enactment to this effect would, we think, leave no room for doubt as to the nature and effect of local naturalization. We think it right to add that although the conferring of the rights and privileges of British subjects within the limits of any possession of the King, but not elsewhere, is usually termed 'Naturalization,' that expression would more properly be limited to the grant of the status of a British subject which is entitled to recognition everywhere, both within and without His Majesty's dominions. Indeed, a case has occurred in which the fact of a person having been ad-

mitted to the status of a British subject under the law of a colony has been held, probably through misunderstanding of the limited character of the rights conferred, to prevent the resumption of his nationality in the country of his origin.

33. If these principles are adopted certificates of naturalization conferring the status of a British subject in all parts of the world would be given on similar conditions: (1) By a Secretary of State in the United Kingdom; (2) by the governor of a British possession under the power above recommended. The legislature of each British possession would, as at present, be free to determine the conditions, the mode and the effect within the possession of what is known as local naturalization.

34. We now pass to the consideration of the amendments of the law which appear to us to be required in reference to (*a*) the acquisition by an alien of British nationality; (*b*) the loss by a British subject, whether natural-born or naturalized, of British nationality.

35. We do not think it is necessary to maintain the distinction made in the Act of 1870, section 8, between 're-admission' and 'naturalization.' A person who has become an alien under the provisions of the Act must before he or she is qualified for re-admission fulfil the same conditions as are required for naturalization. We see no sufficient reason for distinguishing between a statutory and any other alien, and consider that it would tend to the simplification of the law if the provisions of section 8 were repealed and not re-enacted.

36. The first condition required by the Naturalization Act, 1870, for obtaining a certificate of naturalization is that the alien should, within such limited time before making his application as may have been allowed by one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State either by general order or on any special occasion, have resided in the United Kingdom for a period of not less than five years or have been in the service of the Crown for a period of not less than five years. We see no reason to suggest any alteration of this provision, except so far as is necessary to meet the case of recommendation to the Secretary of State by governors of British possessions as proposed in paragraph 31.

37. The next condition required is that the alien applying for naturalization must intend when naturalized either to reside in the United Kingdom or to serve under the Crown.

We think that this condition should be altered by substituting the words 'the King's dominions' for 'United Kingdom.' We see no reason why residence in any part of His Majesty's dominions should not be sufficient to satisfy the condition.

38. These are the only statutory conditions required at present for a certificate of naturalization. A question above referred to here arises, viz., whether any and what provision should be made for the avoidance of a certificate found to have been obtained by fraudulent representations. Those representations may be false either as regards the alleged facts as to residence or as to the existence of the alleged intention to reside. Residence is a fact capable of proof. Intention to reside is not equally capable of proof, and many cases have occurred where subsequent events have shown that no such intention could in fact have been entertained. There are many cases where naturalization has been sought for the sole purpose of obtaining protection in a foreign country in which the naturalized person intended to reside. There is no power under the Act of 1870 to set aside or revoke a certificate of naturalization which has once been granted by reason of its having been obtained by false and fraudulent statements of fact as to actual residence, or as to intention to reside.

39. We think that there should be power, vested, as the case may be, in the Secretary of State or in the governor of a British possession to which such an Order in Council as has been above referred to applies, to revoke a certificate of naturalization which was proved to his satisfaction to have been obtained by false or fraudulent representation, and that the certificate should thereupon become void.

40. Except as hereafter mentioned, we think that it should be made clear that persons under disability, *i.e.*, minors, married women, idots, and lunatics, should not be capable of receiving certificates of naturalization.

41. Certificates of naturalization granted under the Act of 1870 should, we think, operate as if granted under the new Act; and the Secretary of State should be empowered to grant, if he thinks fit, a certificate under the new Act to any person holding a certificate under the Act of 1844, or who has been naturalized by a special Act.

42. The Act of 1870 contains a provision enabling the Secretary of State to grant a certificate of British nationality to 'a person with respect to whose nationality as a British subject a doubt exists.' Different views have been entertained as to the effect and scope of this provision. It has on the one hand been regarded as being introduced simply in order to meet the case of a person who might possibly be already a British subject, but who had fulfilled the conditions necessary for naturalization, by providing that the grant of a certificate of naturalization should not be evidence that he was not a British subject prior to his naturalization. The provision has, on the other hand, been regarded as having a much wider operation, and as entitling the Secretary of State, in any case in which he might consider a doubt existed whether or not a person was a British subject, to grant a special certificate of naturalization, though the conditions prescribed by the Act have not been fulfilled. We think it should be made clear that the jurisdiction of the Secretary of State extends only to the granting of a certificate in such a form as not to prejudice the question whether or not the applicant was already a British subject. The certificate should contain a statement of the existence of the doubt, but in all other respects the conditions ordinarily required for the grant of a certificate should be observed. This is in fact in accordance with established practice.

43. Having dealt with the acquisition of nationality we next proceed to deal with the ways in which nationality may be lost. In the law as it at present stands, the provisions relating to the case of a natural-born and of a naturalized British subject are to some extent different. By section 4 of the Naturalization Act, 1870, a person who is a British subject by reason of his having been born within the King's dominions, but who also became at birth (by reason of parentage or otherwise) a subject of a foreign state may, if of full age, and not under any disability, make a declaration of alienage, and shall from and after the making of such declaration cease to be a British subject. There is a similar provision with regard to a person born out of His Majesty's dominions to a father, being a British subject. This section, as it stands, is open to criticism, on the ground that it appears to assume that in every case a person born out of His Majesty's dominions to a father who is a British subject, would be himself a British subject. This, however, is not always so, as has already been pointed out.

44. The object of this section is to obviate as far as possible the complications arising from double nationality, which have been already referred to, by allowing a person who is a natural-born British subject, and also by birth a subject of a foreign state, the right of divesting himself of his British nationality. We think these provisions should be simplified and redrafted, but we do not suggest any alteration of the law. The only case in which a person who has become a British subject by naturalization is empowered to make a declaration of alienage is the peculiar case provided for by section 3 of the Act of 1870, and referred to in paragraph 26 of this report.

45. Nationality may also be lost when a British subject, whether naturalized or natural-born, becomes voluntarily naturalized in a foreign country.

The expression 'voluntarily naturalized' is not entirely free from obscurity. Does it imply some act done for the express and primary purpose of obtaining a foreign nationality, or an act which, though voluntarily, is not done for this express purpose, but for some other object to which change of nationality is attached as an incident? For instance, different views have been entertained by different legal experts whether the marriage of a British subject with a foreign woman, the legal consequence of which in her country is to invest the husband with her nationality, is voluntary naturalization within the meaning of the section. Or, again, to take an extreme case, suppose that by the law of a foreign state all persons landing on its shores at once become

its subjects, would the act of landing with or without a knowledge of the consequence be a voluntary naturalization? We think that the law should be made more definite and that British nationality should not be lost unless the person who is naturalized in the foreign country has expressly applied for naturalization or done some act from which acceptance of the foreign nationality may reasonably be inferred.

46. The mode in which nationality may be lost by persons under disability will be dealt with in a later portion of this report.

47. We come now to consider the questions which have given rise to the greatest difficulty in practice—the effect of naturalization upon the status of dependent persons.

48. First as to the wife. By section 16 of the Act of 1844 (7 and 8 Vic., c. 66), it was provided that any women married to a natural-born subject, or person naturalized, should be deemed and taken to be herself naturalized and have all the rights and privileges of a natural-born British subject. No provision was made for the case of a natural-born or naturalized British woman marrying an alien. The common law still governed her status, and she did not lose her British nationality. The Act of 1870 adopted the general principle that the nationality of the married woman should be that of her husband: 'A married woman shall be deemed to be a subject of the state of which her husband is for the time being a subject.'

49. We do not propose any substantial alteration in the law. We think, however, that it should be so expressed as to purport to deal only with the question whether or not the woman becomes or ceases to be a British subject according to the law of this country, and not to attempt to define her status as regards the law of other countries. All that our law is concerned with is whether the woman is an alien or a British subject, and when and by what means she ceases to be, or becomes, the one or the other. The substantial matters are that a woman who is an alien becomes a British subject by marrying a British subject; that a woman who is a British subject ceases to be a British subject by marrying an alien; and that whenever during the continuance of a marriage the husband becomes or ceases to be a British subject, the wife at the same moment becomes or ceases to be a British subject.

50. It will be convenient, here, to consider the effect upon the status of the woman of the dissolution of marriage by death or divorce. The Act of 1870 is not clear as to the effect of dissolution of marriage in these cases. At present, if a woman is married to a British subject or to an alien and the marriage is terminated by his death, she continues to be a British subject or an alien, as the case may be, until something further occurs to alter her status. The same probably holds good when the marriage is terminated by divorce. We think, however, that the position of a divorced woman should be made clear.

51. A question arises whether in the case of a woman who has lost her British nationality by marrying an alien, and has become a widow, there should be any relaxation of the ordinary conditions which must be fulfilled before she can be readmitted to British nationality. At present a widow may obtain a certificate of readmission to British nationality in the manner prescribed by section 8 of the Act of 1870. This is in practice held to impose upon the widow the same conditions as to residence and intention to reside as are imposed upon any alien applying for a certificate of naturalization. The principal reason for any relaxation of such conditions is to be found in the facilities which might result to her infant children to become more speedily British subjects, and as to relieve them from any disqualifications on this ground from entering the public service. The latter question, however, we propose to deal with otherwise. Apart from this indirect advantage we see no reason why a woman who has lost her nationality by marrying an alien should be placed on a footing different from that of any other alien, and we therefore recommend that, as is in fact required at present, a woman in this position before again becoming a British subject should fulfil the conditions required for naturalization.

52. We have next to deal with the effect of naturalization of a parent upon the status of children born (1) before, (2) after, naturalization.

53. The present law on this subject is contained in subsections 3, 4 and 5 of section 10, of the Naturalization Act, 1870. There has been some conflict of opinion in regard to the strict interpretation of this section, but in recent practice its effect has been taken to be as follows: Any child who is born in a foreign country, whether before or after naturalization of the parent, and who during infancy becomes resident with the father or mother (being a widow) in any part of the United Kingdom, is deemed to be a naturalized British subject. Conversely, where a father or a mother (being a widow) has lost British nationality any child who during infancy and after the naturalization of the parents abroad has become resident in the country where the father or mother is naturalized, and has according to the law of that country become naturalized therein, becomes a subject of that country and thereupon ceases to be a British subject. There is also a provision for resumption of British nationality by a child whose parent has been readmitted to that status, but as we propose to dispense with the distinction between naturalization and readmission this needs no further notice.

54. It will be seen that the test at present of the acquisition of British nationality by an infant is (1) the naturalization of the parent; (2) residence with the parent in the United Kingdom. Loss of British nationality depends (1) on loss by parent; (2) on residence in the country where the parent is naturalized; (3) on the law of that country recognizing the child as also naturalized therein. It appears to us that the law as it stands is needlessly complicated, and that it leaves undefined the amount and character of residence necessary in each case to affect the nationality. We think it would be desirable to adopt a clearer and more easily applied test of the nationality of minor children.

55. Dealing first with the case of children born before the naturalization of the parent, we see no reason why, if the parent so desires and the Secretary of State approves, such children should not be naturalized at the same time with the parent and their names included in his certificate. All that seems necessary is that the parent should make a declaration of his intention that the child sought to be naturalized with him should reside with him in His Majesty's dominions. It will be in the discretion of the Secretary of State to include or not to include the minor in the certificate. The nationality of the child would if this recommendation is adopted be provable at once by the evidence of the certificate itself, and would not depend upon questions of law and fact which may be more or less uncertain and difficult to ascertain. But we think that it is right that after the child comes of age he should within a time be be limited (say one year) have the option of becoming an alien by declaration of alienage. The power given to the Secretary of State should be extended to naturalizing authorities in British dominions.

56. If our recommendation is adopted that the distinction between a natural-born and a naturalized British subject should be as far as possible abolished, it should be enacted that every child born to a naturalized father after naturalization, whether born within His Majesty's dominions or not, is a British subject. The requirement of residence with the naturalized parent which at present exists, should, we think, be abolished.

57. A case of hardship sometimes arises when a woman who is a British subject has lost her nationality by marrying an alien, and is left a widow with infant children. Her home and connections being in the United Kingdom she desires her infant sons to enter the British army, or navy, or some branch of the civil service. She cannot, however, be readmitted to British nationality without satisfying the requirement of five years' residence, and consequently the sons cannot obtain the necessary naturalization by 'becoming resident' with her. The difficulty has been hitherto met by the Secretary of State feeling himself at liberty to grant a certificate of naturalization to a minor for the purpose of enabling him to enter the public service. It is, however, doubtful whether the Act of 1870 contemplates the grant of a certificate to a minor at all. We think this power should be expressly given, and that the Secretary of State should be entitled in suitable cases, for special reasons which he may consider suffi-

cient, to grant to a minor a certificate of naturalization without fulfilment of the conditions ordinarily required.

58. With regard to the effect upon a minor child of loss of British nationality by the father, whether by declaration of alienage or otherwise, we think that the principle that the nationality of a minor child should depend upon that of the father should govern, and that the child should lose his British nationality at the same moment that his father becomes an alien. Any hardship which this rule might work in individual cases would, we think, be sufficiently obviated by the power above recommended to be given to the Secretary of State to grant certificates for sufficient reasons to minors.

59. The status of the children of a widow of a British subject who loses her nationality by marriage with a subject of a foreign state is somewhat obscure under the provisions of section 10 (3) of the Act of 1870. According to one view, if she not only becomes an alien by English law, but also becomes a subject of foreign state, and the child by her former husband becomes resident in the foreign country, and also becomes naturalized therein, such child becomes a subject of that state and loses British nationality. A doubt has, however, been expressed whether this provision applies to the case of a widow who loses her nationality by marriage with an alien. We recommend that this obscurity should be cleared up. We are not entirely agreed as to the most desirable amendment of the law. The majority of the committee think that the marriage of a widow—being a British subject—with an alien should not affect the national status of her children—if any—by her first husband, whether or not they became residents in, and subjects of, the country of the second husband. To meet the case where the children as a fact follow the mother and are invested with the nationality of the stepfather, they think that such children should be empowered on coming of age to make a declaration of alienage. The minority are of opinion that it would be more consistent with principle to provide that when a widow ceases to be a British subject by reason of her marriage with an alien, her infant children should also cease to be British subjects; but should be entitled to resume British nationality by a declaration to be made within one year after coming of age.

60. We have to acknowledge the very valuable services of our Secretary, Mr. Wheeler, especially in collecting and arranging the voluminous materials which it has been necessary for us to consider.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. We recommend that the existing statute law relating to the acquisition and loss of British nationality should be consolidated, and that the statutes 25 Edward III., stat. 2; 7 Anne, c. 5, s. 3; 12 and 13 William III., c. 2 (part); 4 George II., c. 21, s. 1; 13 George III., c. 21; 33 Vic., c. 14; 33 and 34 Vic., c. 102; 35 and 36 Vic., c. 39; 58 and 59 Vic., c. 43; should be repealed.

2. We recommend that the existing law as to acquisition of British nationality by parentage should be re-enacted in a simpler form, with this exception, that where the father was born out of His Majesty's dominions a child also born out of such dominions should not be a British subject. We also recommend that the law as to birth on board a British ship should be declared as stated in paragraph 12 of this report.

3. We recommend that provision should be made by legislation enabling a Secretary of State, or the governor of a British possession, to confer the status of a British subject upon persons who fulfil the requisite conditions in any part of the British dominions, and that the status so conferred should be recognized by British law everywhere, both within and without His Majesty's dominions. This provision should be without prejudice to the power of the legislature of any British possession to provide for the conferring upon any persons under such conditions as it might see fit the whole or any of the rights of British subjects within its own territory.

4. We recommend that the conditions necessary for the acquisition and loss of the status of a British subject should remain as at present, with the modifications as to residence, revocability of certificate, and otherwise, mentioned in detail in the report.

5. We recommend that the law as to the acquisition and loss of the status of a British subject by persons under disability should be simplified and modified in the manner stated in detail in the report.

We have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servants,

KENELM E. DIGBY.
F. H. VILLIERS.
D. FITZPATRICK.*
W. E. DAVIDSON.
H. BERTRAM COX.

W. Wheeler,
Secretary.

NOTE BY SIR DENNIS FITZPATRICK.

Section 6 of the Naturalization Act, 1870, provides that a British subject who has 'voluntarily become naturalized' in a foreign state shall cease to be a British subject.

This provision is clear enough, and right enough, in so far as it applies to cases in which a British subject applies to a foreign state for what may be called 'naturalization in solemn form,' or in which, as, *e.g.*, under the first clause of article 9 of the amended French code, he resorts to some other official procedure for the purpose of acquiring a foreign nationality.

But suppose a British subject, mainly with a view to his own comfort or happiness, or advancement, takes, in a foreign country, some action, having in itself no relation whatever to the acquisition of a national character, as, *e.g.*, if he sets up some sort of business there, or acquire some sort of property there, or marries a woman of the country, or if he merely resides there for a certain time—and suppose the law of that country chooses, thereupon, *ipso facto*, to confer or impose upon him its nationality, either absolutely, or unless he has taken some steps to ward off this result. In regard to such a case, two questions present themselves, viz.: 1st, are we to hold that that British subject has 'voluntarily become naturalized' within the meaning of section 6 of our Act? and, 2nd, if we are, ought that section to be allowed to stand as it is without some amendment? As to the former question, the answer to it, we have been advised, is in the affirmative, provided the British subject had actual notice of the foreign law—otherwise in the negative. As to the latter question, assuming, as we are bound to do, that the answer to the former question is correct, I think that the law stands in need of amendment. To say nothing of the awkwardness of making the retention or loss of a man's British national character dependent on the state of his knowledge at a certain point of time, it seems to me that, even if the British subject concerned has notice of the foreign law, it is, under the circumstances, a very harsh thing to deprive him of his British nationality.

I may observe that the peculiar provisions of the foreign laws to which I refer have been condemned, both as offending against the principle that a man should not be invested with a new national character unless he actually applies for or accepts it, and also as laying a trap for the unwary. But it is open to every state to enact such laws if it thinks fit, and if one of our subjects thoughtlessly brings himself within the operation of such a law, he must forfeit all claim to our protection so long as he remains

* Subject to this, that I am not satisfied that what is suggested at the end of para. 45 is sufficient to get rid of the ambiguities and hardships arising from the present law. See my note of July 16, 1901, appended.

D. F. P.

within the limits of the state of which he has thus become a subject. This is the necessary consequence of his thoughtlessness, and he must accept it; but it is not a necessary consequence that he should be deprived of his British nationality. No doubt if he retains it we have the awkward result of a double nationality, but I do not think that is, under the circumstances, a sufficiently strong reason for depriving him of his British nationality. The position was discussed in an article by M. Robinet de Clery in the year 1875 with reference to provisions of the Code Civil as they then stood, and it was further discussed in 1886 in the debates on the amending law which was passed in 1889. The view taken was that the acquisition by a French subject of a foreign nationality otherwise than by naturalization in solemn form, should not entail the loss of his French nationality unless he had either applied for or accepted that foreign nationality; and in the law of 1889 it was provided (Art. 17, cl. 1) that the acquisition by him of a foreign nationality 'par l'effet de la loi' (as distinguished from its acquisition by naturalization in solemn form) should not have this effect except where he obtained the foreign nationality on his own application (sur sa demande).

I would suggest that, following pretty closely this example, there should be substituted for the present provision of section 6 a clause to the effect that a British subject should cease to be such if he, not being under any disability, acquired the nationality of a foreign state *in pursuance of an official procedure established for that purpose,* and in the course of which he applied for or accepted that nationality.

This would provide for all ordinary cases that it seems desirable to hit, but there would remain two exceptional cases for consideration.

The first is the case of a British subject acquiring the nationality of a foreign state *ipso facto* by accepting service under the government of that state.

I think it should be provided that such a man should cease to be a British subject unless he had accepted such service with the previous consent of the British government.

The second case is the rare one of a British subject having the nationality of a foreign state conferred on him personally (say) in recognition of eminent services, by a special grant of the legislature or other authority in that state which, so far as could be seen, would seem to have been made spontaneously and without any sort of application or acceptance on his part. If it is thought necessary to provide for this case it would probably be best to enact that the person so naturalized should cease to be a British subject on the expiration of one month from the date of the naturalization unless within that time he sent to the proper authority of the foreign state a protest against the naturalization or the British government assented to the naturalization.

D. FITZPATRICK.

July 16, 1901.

RETURN

(88)

To an Order of the House of Commons, dated March 6, 1905, for copies of all reports, returns, estimates, correspondence, writings, records, documents, memoranda, or written or printed information of any kind in the possession or control of the Post Office Department, in reference to the question of establishing rural mail delivery in Canada, or the manner of establishing or conducting such service, and the probable cost; including any information in the possession of the department as to the working of the United States system, or such a service or system elsewhere, and the annual expense and other particulars.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, May 22, 1905.

The Honourable the Postmaster General,
Ottawa.

SIR,—We have the honour to report that, in accordance with your instructions, we made a visit to Washington for the purpose of inquiring as to the various features of the rural free delivery service so far as they appeared to bear on the question as to whether it would be expedient to introduce the same system into Canada. We were courteously received by the Postmaster General, who directed the several officers to whom application was necessary to afford us all available information on the subject. In the course of our communications with the several officers, it was obvious that the service was very popular, but their attitude towards the subject seemed to confirm the impression conveyed by the later departmental reports that there was less likelihood than there had been that this branch of the service would become eventually self-sustaining.

In the matter of obtaining positive information as the eventual scope and cost of the service, and the statistics which would enable us to arrive at conclusions as to the increase of postal business consequent upon the establishment of rural free delivery, our visit was not specially successful. The Postmaster General, and the fourth assistant, who has this service under his jurisdiction, have just assumed office, and have not had time to inform themselves on the subject sufficiently to formulate the future policy which would be pursued by the department; and, in the absence of instructions from his superiors, the superintendent of the service was unable to speak with authority on the matter. As you desired, we applied to the auditor of the department, who has charge of all revenue statistics, for figures which would show the growth of the revenues in the counties, in which the rural free delivery has been in operation for several years; but he declared that no such statistics were kept in the department, nor was he able to compile them from the figures he had in hand. The reports of the Postmaster General for 1903 and 1904 contain statements showing the cost of the service and an estimate of the amount of postage collected on the routes for the years under report. We endeavoured to have these supplemented by estimates for earlier years, but were assured by the superintendent that it was only since January 1, 1903,

that statistics had been compiled, for which they would be prepared to vouch. You desired that information be obtained as to the extent of territory still uncovered by this service, and as to how far the plans on which the department has been working would carry the country in the way of expense. On neither point could information of a specific character be obtained. There is still a vast extent of territory remaining outside the rural free delivery service, but the officials were of opinion that when the plans on which they have been working are carried to completion, the great mass of the rural population would be enjoying the benefits of the free delivery of their correspondence. They do not contemplate extending the service to the very sparsely settled districts until population increases to a point, which will enable the department to serve them under their rule. This rule requires a population of at least 100 families on a route from 25 to 30 miles, before the district becomes intitled to a free delivery carrier. Under the limitations of this regulation, there will remain a vast territory still outside of the benefits of the free delivery service. So that, in addition to the very large expenditure necessary for carrying out the present plans, there will be a constant increase, which will either be gradual or immediate. If the present regulation is adhered to the increase in the outlay will go on concurrently with the increase in the population; if, as seems likely, the constant pressure on Congress results in lowering the unit of population necessary for a free delivery route from 100 families to 75 or 50 families, the large augmentation in the cost, beyond present calculation, will be immediate. On the question of the limits of the present expansion, there was little of a reliable character to be obtained. There are at present 30,000 routes in operation, and new routes are being opened at the rate of 500 a month. How long this rate of expansion would be maintained was a subject on which the officials did not desire to speculate. The estimate of $24,000,000 made by the officials in the departmental report of 1902 has proved so wide of the mark that they do not care to hazard another guess in the matter. Two officials, who are as well informed as is possible on the present and future of the service made speculations; one thought that at least 45,000 services would be in operation before the present plans were accomplished, the other did not think that much less than 60,000 services would suffice to the same end.

In reply to questions as to the measure of accommodation the department felt bound to furnish in establishing a free delivery service in a district, no definite answers were given. So much depended on the circumstances of a district, that the department usually accepted the recommendation of the road agent, who was instructed to report on the establishment of the route. Speaking generally, however, the department thought that it would be found that on the newer routes, every house was within one-half mile of a point passed by a carrier. There was no general rule followed as to travelling along side roads. If the district were thickly settled and all the roads good, many of the side roads would be travelled by the carrier; if the circumstances were not so favourable, the visiting of the side roads was not recognized as an obligation.

A point of much interest is the service of the smaller towns and villages. In these cases, the post offices are still maintained, and the rural free delivery carrier passing through these places, ceases his delivery within a radius of one-half mile therefrom. These places exchange their mails either by means of the rural delivery carrier passing en route, or by a special courier. In the former case, the service is not as expeditious as before the free delivery service was established, since a carrier, who visits all the houses on his route cannot possibly travel as fast as if he were unhampered with this duty. Where a special carrier is employed, there is a double service being carried on over the same routes, one for the local deliveries, the other for the offices still maintained at the points on the route.

There is also found in the facts just stated, material justifying a fresh demand on the post office funds. At present, correspondence is delivered at the doors of those who dwell in cities, on the one side, and of those who dwell in strictly rural districts on the other.

The only class, who under the present policy are being deprived of the privilege are the residents in the towns or villages, whose population is less than 10,000 or whose postal revenue is less than $10,000. That these last will not remain in their present anomalous position is obvious. Indeed in 1902 a Bill was introduced in Congress to lower the limits intitling communities to free delivery, to five thousand population or $5,000 a year revenue. The Bill did not become law, but the department fully anticipated that it would, and had their arrangements for carrying it into effect. The department reported that the effect of the Bill would be to extend the free delivery service to 1,000 towns and would involve the employment of 2,500 carriers, whose salaries would be for the first year $1,500,000, and thereafter $2,150,000 a year. But this would provide for but a fraction of the incorporated towns and villages in the United States, which under the present regulations do not enjoy the benefits of free delivery service. By the census of 1900, there are 10,180 incorporated places in the United States with a population less than 10,000; and the department must look forward to the time when all these places will insist upon being on an equal footing with the large towns and cities, on the one side, and the purely rural districts on the other. To give these places such a service as their interests would require, viz.: two deliveries daily in the business parts and one delivery daily in the outlying sections, would require, it is estimated, 15,820 carriers. At the existing rates of pay for letter carrier service in the smaller towns in the United States, there would be involved an outlay of $9,492,000 the first year, and $13,447,000 for each year thereafter. This additional expenditure seems an inevitable consequence of the present policy; and the policy itself is not subject to criticism, once the rural free delivery service has been introduced to replace a service which is at present in many respects excellent.

Another set of facts which furnish grounds for apprehension that all the elements affecting the eventual cost of the service have not yet been determined, is the pay of the carriers. When the first experiments were made with rural free delivery service in 1896, the department having but a small amount to devote to this class of service, induced the carriers to accept $150 a year. This amount was soon after raised to $300, and in 1898 it was increased to $400 a year. On July 1, 1900, another $100 per annum was added to the pay. On July 1, 1902, there was another increase of $100, making the pay $600 a year. By way of supplementing this obviously inadequate salary, the carriers were also permitted by the statute to carry on an express package business, provided it did not interfere with the discharge of their official duties. This latter arrangement, however, was not found satisfactory, as the carriers became, in practice, competitors of the post office in the conveyance of small parcels of merchandise, and in 1904, the last revision to date was made. Under it, the pay for a full route of from 25 to 30 miles was fixed at $720 a year, and express package business was greatly limited in scope. The carrier was only permitted to carry such parcels as were handed to him by one of his patrons on his route for delivery to another patron on the same route. He was also allowed to carry such articles as by their weight or perishable nature would not be accepted by the post office. It is to be noted on this point that the department has not been quite successful in depriving the carrier of the means of competing with the post office for the conveyance of packets of merchandise. The temporary addition of a heavy valueless article to the contents of a parcel will furnish merchant and carrier with the means of evading the departmental regulations regarding the limit of weight.

As has been stated, the maximum salary allowed a rural free delivery carrier is $720 a year. For this sum, he must, in addition to his own labour of seven or nine hours per day, furnish a horse and vehicle and always hold a substitute carrier and one or more horses in reserve. From any standpoint, this rate of pay is extremely low. The carrier travels from seven to nine hours a day and has to bear the expense and risk of keeping a horse and vehicle in good working order. In many cases the carrier starts on his trip from a town, in which there are letter carriers, whose hours of labour are no longer than his and whose work is no more onerous and responsible, and who,

though burdened in no way with the expenses and risks incident to the employment of a horse and vehicle, receive more pay than is coming to him. The salaries of letter carriers in the cities and towns of the United States range from six hundred dollars to one thousand dollars where the population exceeds 75,000, and from $600 to $850, where the population is less than 75,000. That the rural carrier, who must reside at or near the place from which he takes his start can be satisfied with this disparity of condition is impossible. If the rural free delivery service were under contemplation in Canada, every consideration of fairness would require that the rural carrier should receive at least the same pay as the letter carriers employed in the cities and towns, and in addition a sufficient sum to enable him to maintain a horse and vehicle in working condition. The present maximum pay of letter carriers in Canada is $720 a year, and to this it would seem should be added from $12 to $15 a month for horse and vehicle. An addition of $150 a year to the carriers' pay would at once augment the cost at least $4,500,000 a year, and the outlay on this head alone for the service, when the present plans are complete, will be enhanced by between $6,750,000 and $9,000,000 a year, according to which departmental estimate of the number of services finally required is accepted.

That the rural delivery service is being carried on at an enormous loss so far as concerns the departmental revenues is shown by the following facts from the United States departmental reports of 1903 and 1904: The test of the remunerative quality of a service that the revenue derived from the service or route will cover the expense of the service. In so far as it fails to do so, to that extent is the service non-paying. Tried by this test, the service for the year 1904 showed a deficit of $10,080,062, on an expenditure of $12,681,877. But it may be urged that some attention should be given to the postage of the correspondence posted at other offices and delivered on the rural free delivery routes. The revenue on matter delivered on a route is always credited to the office at which it is posted, but to avoid any appearance of unfairness, it is proposed to add together the postage on correspondence collected from the route and the postage on correspondence delivered on the route, and dividing the total in two, credit one-half to the rural free delivery service, and the other half to the offices at which the matter is posted. Applying this test, it is found that the amount to be credited to the rural free delivery service is $4,528,896, and that the deficit was $8,152,981 for the year ended June 30, 1904. With the figures representing the amount expended for the service in 1903 and 1904, together with those showing the amounts to be credited to the service in the way of revenue therefrom, for the same years, the loss connected with the expenditure for new services during the year ended June 30, 1904, may be arrived at. Thus for the year ended June 30, 1903, the total amount expended for rural free delivery was $8,101,929; the corresponding figures for 1904 are $12,681,877, showing an increased expenditure for 1904 of $4,579,948. The revenue returns, arrived at on the principle of crediting the rural free delivery with one-half of the total combined receipts from the correspondence collected from the route and delivered thereon were in 1903, $3,088,075; the corresponding figures for 1904 were $4,528,896, showing an increase in receipts for the year 1904 of $1,440,821. Thus with an additional outlay of $4,579,948, there was an additional revenue of only $1,440,821, indicating a loss of $3,139,127, or 68½ per cent of the total amount expended for additions to the service during the year. With this clue we are able to arrive at some idea of what the future deficits will be. Thus for the year 1905-6 there has been appropriated for this service $26,822,900, an increase of $14,141,023, over 1904. At the same percentage of loss as took place on the new service established during the year ending June 30, 1904, the loss on this $14,141,023 will be $9,686,600, and the total deficit on rural free delivery at the end of June, 1906, will be $17,839,581. The amount of the deficit will, as a matter of fact, be much larger, from the fact that the more remunerative areas must have been already covered, and the new services will necessarily go into districts which cannot yield as large returns as those now covered. We could not, however, come closer to actual results, and with this explanation

the figures given will perhaps serve. When the 45,000 or 60,000 services are put on, to complete present plans, the deficit will, on the same favourable estimate, be from $21,659,195 to $29,057,195.

This view of the matter has not failed to attract the attention of the more thoughtful of the United States newspapers. Recetnly an article appeared in the *American Agriculturist,* a leading agricultural paper, dealing with the subject, in which it pointed out that the actual loss per month on each rural mail route is $39, and for the year $468; and that on the 30,000 routes now in operation, the loss is over $14,000,000. It further states that the collection of each rural post wagon is less than 22 pieces of letters and post cards, and less than 2 pieces of newspapers, circulars and parcels, or perhaps 2 pounds; that the postage coming in from the average postal route is about $10 a month.

On referring to the report of the United States department for 1904, we find that the figures given by the *Agricultural Gazette* are decidedly too favourable. Among the statistics published in the report is the average monthly revenue per route in each state. The highest monthly average is $20.71, in the state of Utah, leaving a monthly loss of $39.29, or $471.48 per route per annum; farther down the list with a monthly average of $12.22, or a monthly loss per route of $47.78, stands New York; Michigan, Maryland, Pennsylvania and Ohio report monthly revenues of from $11 to $12, and so on down to the bottom of the list, in which the monthly average is $5.42, leaving a deficit per month of $54.58 per route or an annual loss of $654.96 per route. These figures are, be it remembered, obtained in the much more thickly settled rural districts of the United States. With these as a guide it is doubtful whether the Canadian average collections per route would be much more than $5, the rates of postage being practically the same in the two countries. Assuming that the pay of the Canadian rural delivery carrier is $720, for a full route, this would mean a deficit of something approaching $660 per route per year, and if 5,000 routes only were established, the annual loss would be $3,300,000.

To sum up this branch of the subject, the cost of the rural free delivery service in the United States, according to present plans and at present rates of pay will be from $32,400,000 to $43,200,000, according to which United States estimate of the number of services required is adopted. The deficit on this service, on the most liberal estimate of returns, cannot be less than $20,000,000, and will almost certainly be over $30,000,000. We have shown reasons for believing that the remuneration of the carriers cannot in our opinion be considered as finally settled and that to establish it an additional expenditure of from $6,750,000 to $9,000,000 a year is necessary. As an immediate consequence of city free delivery and rural free delivery, the intermediate aggregations of population, that is, the incorporated towns and villages of less than 10,000 cannot fail to demand the same benefits for themselves and to satisfy this demand, a further outlay of over $13,000,000 a year will be necessary. There is also another point to be noted in passing, namely, the fact that on the existing services, there are a number of houses from one-half mile to a mile from the carrier's route, and as a great variety of advantages are claimed from the sections visited directly by the carriers, enhancing, it has been said, the value of the property directly on these routes by 25 per cent, there will be a continued pressure on the department to have the roads still untravelled by the carriers, put on the same favourable footing as the adjacent roads. This will lead to expense, which cannot, however, be estimated.

It must also be observed that there is no finality about the present plans of the department, however liberal they may be. There is still an immense extent of territory to which the department does not at present contemplate granting rural free delivery, but as this country fills up or as pressure on the government succeeds, there will be new services required continually.

As to the merits of the rural free delivery service, there can be no question that they are very considerable, though it is easy to exaggerate them. It brings the post office directly to the door of a great mass of people in settled rural districts, and

nearer than it is now to the doors of many. Instead of these people having to go or to send to the post office for their correspondence ,it is delivered either at or within a short distance of their doors. To business people this regular prompt delivery of correspondence would be a great benefit. But this service is not for business people, or at least they enjoy it to but a limited extent. People in towns and villages, where business men are generally found are so far outside the range o fthis service, that a carrier passing through one suspends his deliveries when he comes within half a mile of the place, and does not resume it until he has got one-half mile beyond it. The great bulk of the letters which are delivered in farming communities are of a social nature, or if they relate to matters of business they are seldom of urgency. Indeed, if the letters are of real urgency, it just depends on the situation of the addresses on the route, whether the waiting for the rural carrier may not be a delay, as compared with the former delivery from a post office. Where a post office was, as usually happened, in the centre of the district which it served, and has been replaced by a carrier service, all those who live on the way to the former post office will be in a position to get their letters earlier than if they had to wait until the letters reached the post office. On the other hand, all those who live beyond the post office, which has been abolished, will have to wait longer for their letters than if they were at the post office to receive them when the letters arrived. The advantages in time are also modified by the fact that a carrier who delivers at every door necessarily makes a slower trip than if he is allowed to go to his destination direct. The real indisputable advantage of the rural free delivery service lies in the means it provides for a farmer to get his newspapers daily. Newspapers are the one article of correspondence, the importance of which lies in their being regularly delivered, and the rural free delivery service is a great accommodation in this respect. Whether, however, the public gain from providing the rural classes with the means of a regular receipt of their newspapers, is great enough to justify the immense outlay is a question. This is the class of correspondence the delivery of which by the department is carried on at an immense loss to its revenue. The United States department calculated in 1895, while rural free delivery was still only a speculation, that the loss on the conveyance of newspapers and periodicals was nearly $20,000,000. In the United States while the general advantages of an early and regular delivery of daily newspapers is much dwelt upon, attention is particularly directed to the fact that by means of newspapers, the farmers are kept in constant touch with the state of the markets. It would appear, however, that a wide diffusion of the telephone, such as is taking place in many parts of Canada, with a trunk line system connecting the services of the several municipalities, would answer this purpose even better than a newspaper. If, by this means, provision is made for all urgent business in rural communities, it is believed that the present arrangements which are being constantly imporved, will afford ample means for the exchange of ordinary business and social correspondence and for the delivery of newspapers and periodicals.

The statement is frequently made as an argument in favour of the establishment of rural free delivery that the good roads movement has made such rapid progress and as a result so much improvement has been effected in their condition, that they are now practically all that could be desired. That the roads are not in the good condition that is generally supposed is borne out by the fact that at a recent county convention of rural free delivery carriers in Ohio the matter was the subject of much discussion when it was brought forth that many of the roads were in a very bad condition and the mail boxes not kept up, contrary to the order of the government. This we can verify, as some of the roads over which we passed were badly in need of repair. It is a comparatively easy matter to make regulations, but quite another to make good roads, and equally difficult to compel the patrons of the rural districts to maintain good roads, as stipulated in the regulations supposed to govern rural free delivery.

The people of the Dominion of Canada are for the most part engaged in farming. In fact, Canada is an agricultural rather than a commercial or manufacturing country. It has been stated, and the fact is, we think, beyond question that the bulk of

taxation required for the purpose of government is contributed by the farming community. The free delivery system was commenced in the United States as an experiment, but the system at once became deep rooted, and insistent demand for its general adoption followed the experiment so closely as to have practically made it impossible for the government to recede, and the expansion has been so rapid as to render it quite beyond the power of the government to withhold or stay its hand in the question of its further extension, with the result that an annual deficit of many millions of dollars is being piled up, whilst but a very limited delivery, as stated in this report, is being effected. The establishment of rural free delivery might perhaps be of benefit to the farmers of Canada, especially those in the more thickly populated sections, but the cost would be tremendous. If a system of rural free delivery were inaugurated and put into operation throughout the Dominion generally (and once it is started its general adoption must follow) there would be an annual deficit of millions of dollars. The deficit amounting to several millions resulting from the establishment of this system of rural free delivery and consequently increasing expenditure could only be met by increased taxation, and the burden of this increased taxation would most assuredly be borne by the agricultural population.

A point not to be lost sight of is the rapid increase of population taking place in the northwestern provinces, and the obligation under which the department lies to meet the reasonable demands of the new settlers for mail accommodation. The settlements cover an immense tract of country, and the cost of providing adequate service will make constantly augmented demands on the funds available for the department.

Those who assume that, because the United States has instituted rural free delivery service, it is necessary that Canada should do the same thing, do not perhaps sufficiently consider the immense disparity between the two countries in the matter of population. Before the United States took the scheme in contemplation, it had a population of between 80 and 90 millions, whereas Canada has only between six and seven millions, although the difference between the two countries in extent of inhabited or inhabitable territory is not very great. The United States has the largest revenue of any postal administration in the world, and its outlay for rural delivery, great as it is, is not a very considerable percentage of the total revenue. The outlay for rural delivery in the United States, however, is more than three times the total revenue of the Canadian administration.

It has been suggested that Canada enter upon the scheme in an experimental way, not finally determining its policy until the results appear. The experience of the United States would not appear to encourage this suggestion. Rural free delivery was only experimental in that country as late as 1897, in that year $40,000 being devoted by Congress for that purpose. The demand, however, from all sides quickly took the department off its feet. Before the results of the experiments could be known, it was compelled to accept rural free delivery as an integral part of its postal system, and in four years the $40,000 has risen to $1,750,000. In the succeeding years, the course of expenditure has been still more precipitate, until in the report of 1904, the Postmaster General announces that there will be required no less a sum than $26,822,900 for the year 1905-6.

In view of the facts herein set forth, we are of the opinion that the time has not yet arrived for this department to enter upon a rural free delivery service.

WILLIAM SMITH,
Secretary.

GEORGE ROSS,
Chief Post Office Superintendent.

RETURN

(96)

To an Address of the House of Commons, dated March 14, 1906, for copies of all correspondence between the Provincial Governments and the Dominion Government on the subject of the readjustment of provincial subsidies.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
QUEBEC, October 14, 1905.

To the Right Honourable Sir WILFRID LAURIER,
Prime Minister of Canada,
Ottawa.

HONOURABLE PRIME MINISTER,—I have the honour to forward you herewith—

(1) a joint letter of the Honourable Mr. Murray, Prime Minister of Nova Scotia, and of the undersigned, the Prime Minister of the province of Quebec;
(2) a letter of the Honourable Mr. Tweedie, Prime Minister of New Brunswick;
(3) a letter of the Honourable Mr. Peters, Prime Minister of Prince Edward Island;
(4) a letter of the Honourable Mr. Roblin, Prime Minister of Manitoba;
(5) a letter of the Honourable Mr. Whitney, Prime Minister of Ontario; and
(6) a letter of the Honourable Mr. McBride, Prime Minister of British Columbia.

In these letters, the leaders of the different provincial governments request you to kindly invite them to discuss with you and your colleagues, at as early a date as possible, the question of the readjustment of the subsidies which the government of Canada pays to the provinces.

Needless to say that you may call the representatives of the provinces together for whatever day best suits your convenience. Allow me, however, to acquaint you with a desire expressed by Honourable Mr. McBride, namely, to be invited to meet you at Ottawa in the end of November or the first days of December, in order that he may take advantage of a trip to eastern Canada that he is to make at that time.

Kindly accept the expression of the deep regard with which I have the honour to be most respectfully,

LOMER GOUIN.

To the Right Honourable Sir WILFRID LAURIER,
Prime Minister of Canada,
Ottawa.

SIR,—Will you allow us to draw your attention once more to the question of the readjustment of the federal subsidy to the provinces, as well as to the importance of solving, in a fair and equitable manner, the claims formulated under this head, on different occasions, by the provincial governments.

As you are aware, in 1887 a conference was held at Quebec, in which the representatives of all the provinces of Canada, excepting British Columbia and Prince Edward Island, took part and in the course of which, among other questions, the financial relations between the central government and the provincial authorities were discussed.

Resolutions were adopted by that conference, which were subsequently ratified by the governments and legislatures of the several provinces thereat represented.

Later, in 1902, a second interprovincial conference was held at Quebec, at which were present the delegates of the provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Manitoba, and in the resolutions of which the governments of the provinces of Ontario and British Columbia acquiesced.

This meeting of the representatives of the provinces adopted resolutions relative to the matter of the federal subsidy, which, although different on some points of detail from those passed in 1887, nevertheless tended, like the latter, towards a readjustment of the sums paid by Canada under the head of subsidy to provinces that would be fairer and more conformable to the requirements of the present time.

We take the liberty of recalling the text of those resolutions:—

'Resolved,—1. That this conference is of opinion that an equitable basis for a settlement of the amounts to be yearly paid by the Dominion to the several provinces for the support of their governments and legislatures, and in lieu of the allowance of eighty cents per head heretofore paid, may be found in the proposal following, that is to say:—

'(A) Instead of the amounts now paid the sums hereafter payable yearly by Canada to the several provinces for the support of their governments and legislatures to be as follows:—

(*a*) Where the population is under 150,000	$100,000
(*b*) Where the population is 150,000, but does not exceed 200,000	150,000
(*c*) Where the population is 200,000, but does not exceed 400,000	180,000
(*d*) Where the population is 400,000, but does not exceed 800,000	190,000
(*e*) Where the population is 800,000, but does not exceed 1,500,000	220,000
(*f*) Where the population exceeds 1,500,000	240,000

'(B) Instead of an annual grant per head of the population now allowed, the annual payment hereafter to be at the same rate of 80 cents per head, but on the population of each province as ascertained from time to time by the last decennial census, until such population exceed 2,500,000; and at the rate of 60 cents per head for so much of said population as may exceed 2,500,000.

'(C) The population as ascertained by the last decennial census to govern, except as to British Columbia and Manitoba; and, as to these two provinces, the population to be taken to be that upon which, under the respective statutes in that behalf, the annual payments now made to them respectively by the Dominion are fixed until the annual population is by the census ascertained to be greater; and thereafter the actual population so ascertained to govern.

'(D) The amounts so to be paid and granted by the Dominion to the provinces half-yearly and in advance.

'. . . . . .

'Resolved, That in addition to the foregoing resolution, the Dominion government be requested to consider the matter of the cost of administration of criminal justice conjointly with the other matters submitted, and in addition to the amounts that may be allowed to the provinces under the claims above set forth, to award to each an amount for that purpose commensurate with the expenditure necessary to be made in that regard.

'This conference further recommends that any apportionment of such amount should be based upon the population of each province as determined by each decennial census and should not exceed twenty cents per capitum.'

As you will, no doubt, remember, the representatives of all the provinces went to Ottawa, and, in an interview which they had with you and some of your colleagues of the federal cabinet, submitted to you the text of those resolutions some time after their adoption.

Since then the question has remained in abeyance.

The reasons which, at that time, rendered the speedy solution of the questions raised by these resolutions imperative, still exist.

Permit us to submit the brief summary supplied us by the preamble itself of the resolutions of 1902:—

'Whereas, at the time of the passing of the British North America Act, 1867, and the subsequent enactments affecting the same, it was impossible to foresee the development of the Dominion and to fix in a definite and unalterable way the distribution of the revenue so as to make sufficient provision for the central government and to furnish the various provinces with the means adequate to carry on their local affairs;

'Whereas, it was the evident intention of the framers of the Union Act, as expressed in the Quebec resolutions of 1864, and in the debates at the conference at which they were adopted, to make adequate financial provision for carrying on the affairs of the central government and those of the various provinces;

'Whereas, the financial resources of several of the provinces, as determined by the various provisions of the Union Act and of the other statutes governing the matter, are no longer sufficient to meet the expenditure necessary to carry on the public affairs of the provinces, and to promote in an efficient manner their development and progress;

'Whereas, under the various statutes now governing the financial arrangements between the several provinces and the Dominion, a specific subsidy is payable to each province, as follows:—

Ontario	$80,000
Quebec	70,000
Nova Scotia	60,000
New Brunswick	50,000
Manitoba	50,000
British Columbia	35,000
Prince Edward Island	30,000

'Whereas, this subsidy was granted to the provinces for the maintenance of their governments and legislatures, but is entirely inadequate for the said purposes, and in order to attain the end for which it was granted, it would be necessary to increase it and apportion it as hereinafter provided;

'Whereas, in addition to the specific subsidy above referred to, the various provinces are allowed by the Union Act and by subsequent enactments, an annual grant of 80 cents per head of their population as established for the provinces of Ontario and Quebec by the census of 1861, and for the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island, by the last decennial census;

'Whereas, this subsidy was granted to the provinces in consideration of the transfer to the central government of their customs and excise duties;

'Whereas, the revenue of the federal government was in 1868, $13,687,928, of which the sum of $11,580,968.25 was from customs and excise duties, and the revenue in 1900 was $51,029,994, of which the sum of $38,245,223 was from customs and excise duties;

'Whereas the population of the two provinces for which the basis of the calculation of the per capita subsidy is the census of 1861, has increased as follows:—

Provinces.	Census of 1861.	Census of 1901.	Increase.
Ontario	1,396,091	2,182,947	786,856
Quebec	1,111,566	1,648,898	537,332

'Whereas, this increase of population has imposed upon the said provinces heavier burdens in order to meet the increased cost of administration of justice, legislation, education, maintenance of prisons and asylums, agriculture, public works, charities, &c., and the other urgent demands which modern conditions impose upon them;

'Whereas, it is but fair that in order to place the provinces in a position to meet such increased expenditure, the annual per capita subsidy be calculated according to the population of the several provinces ascertained by the preceding decennial census ;

'Whereas, several of the provinces are not in a position to provide by taxation or otherwise for the additional expenditure required and were not expected to contribute for local purposes more than a certain portion of such expenditure;

'Whereas, the additional subsidy to be paid by the government of Canada would be more than reimbursed to them by the additional customs and excise duties collected for the Dominion treasury from the increased population attracted to the country.'

The time that has elapsed since the adoption of those resolutions has not evolved new sources of revenue of sufficient productiveness for the provinces, while the development of the country has aggravated the burdens which they are obliged to carry.

Under the circumstances, we respectfully submit that the moment has come to effect a new financial arrangement between Canada and the different provinces on the basis of the resolutions of 1902, and we now pray that you fix as early a date as possible at which we can meet you to confer together on a subject so important to the future of the provinces.

G. H. MURRAY, Nova Scotia.
LOMER GOUIN, Quebec.
L. J. TWEEDIE, New Brunswick.
ARTHUR PETERS, Prince Edward Island.

NOTE.—The following paragraph was added in the case of Manitoba:—

It is, however, to be distinctly understood that in asking for this conference on the basis set forth, it shall in no way prejudice Manitoba's claims upon the Dominion in respect to her lands.

R. P. ROBLIN,
Premier of Manitoba.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL, ONTARIO,

TORONTO, October 7, 1905.

To the Right Honourable Sir WILFRID LAURIER.
Ottawa.

SIR,—The government of the province of Ontario desires to join with the governments of the other provinces in asking you to fix a reasonably early date at which they can meet you to confer together with reference to the resolutions adopted at the Interprovincial Conference of 1902, at which were present representatives from several provinces, and which resolutions were concurred in later by the governments of the provinces of Ontario and British Columbia, and which were presented to you on January 27, 1903.

In joining in this request, I desire to say that having regard to the fact that the members of the present government of Ontario were not in office and therefore did not participate in the discussions, and had no connection whatever with the proceedings or the resolutions of the conference of 1902, we may not concur in or adopt in their entirety all the reasons advanced or all the resolutions adopted at the conference, and that should you accede to the request for a conference we may then desire to state specifically the reasons which commend themselves to our judgment.

J. P. WHITNEY.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA,

PREMIER'S OFFICE, VICTORIA, October 4, 1905.

The Right Honourable Sir WILFRID LAURIER, G.C.M.G.,
Prime Minister of Canada,
Ottawa.

DEAR SIR WILFRID,—I am in receipt of a letter from the Honourable Mr. Gouin, Premier of Quebec, inclosing a letter proposed to be sent to you by the premiers of the several provinces of the Dominion, setting forth the grounds on which a readjustment of the federal subsidies to the provinces is asked, and requesting you to fix an early date for a conference on the question.

Inasmuch as British Columbia is asking for special consideration at the hands of the federal authorities for the reasons contained in the memorial which I had the honour of submitting to you in February last, I did not subscribe to the letter sent me by the Honourable Mr. Gouin.

I wish, however, to state that I am in hearty sympathy with the action taken by him to secure a readjustment of the financial relations between the Dominion and the provinces, and I desire to join with the premiers of the other provinces in respectfully requesting you to grant us an opportunity at an early date to discuss this important matter with you.

RICHARD McBRIDE.

Letter addressed to each Provincial Premier.

OTTAWA, November 15, 1905.

DEAR SIR,—I have had for some time the memorial which was placed in my hands, suggesting that new financial arrangements be made between Canada and the provinces, on the basis of certain resolutions passed by the provincial governments in 1902, and praying that I fix as early a date as possible at which the different provincial governments could meet the federal government, to confer on this important subject.

I am sorry to say that I have not yet had an opportunity of presenting this memorial to a full cabinet council. I cannot hope for such an opportunity during the sitting of the Tariff Commission, but as soon as the Tariff Commission has concluded its labours, I will at once bring your request to the attention of the cabinet.

WILFRID LAURIER.

TREATY OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION

BETWEEN

GREAT BRITAIN AND JAPAN.

(117)

DOWNING STREET, December 31, 1894.

To the Officer Administering the Government of Canada.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you, for publication in the colony under your government, a copy of a treaty of commerce and navigation between Great Britain and Japan, signed at London on July 16, 1894, the ratifications of which were exchanged at Tokio on the 25th of August last.

I have to call your attention to Article XIX. of the treaty, from which you will observe that, if it is desired that the colony under your government should come within the operation of the treaty, notice to that effect must be given to the Japanese government within two years from August 25, 1894, the date of the exchange of ratifications of treaty.

I have therefore to request that you will be good enough to acquaint me of the wishes of your government in the matter.

RIPON.

TREATY OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND JAPAN.

Signed at London, July 16, 1894.

[*Ratifications exchanged at Tokio, August 25, 1894.*]

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, and His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, being equally desirous of maintaining the relations of good understanding which happily exist between them, by extending and increasing the intercourse between their respective states, and being convinced that this object cannot better be accomplished than by revising the treaties hitherto existing between the two countries, have resolved to complete such a revision, based upon principles of equity and mutual benefit, and, for that purpose, have named as their plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, the Right Honourable John, Earl of Kimberley, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, &c., &c., Her Britannic Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs;

And His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, Viscount Aoki Siuzo, Junii, first class of the Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure, His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of St. James';

Who, after having communicated to each other their full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:—

ARTICLE I.

The subjects of each of the two high contracting parties shall have full liberty to enter, travel, or reside in any part of the dominions and possessions of the other contracting party, and shall enjoy full and perfect protection for their persons and property.

They shall have free and easy access to the courts of justice in pursuit and defence of their rights; they shall be at liberty equally with native subjects to choose and employ lawyers, advocates, and representatives to pursue and defend their rights before such courts, and in all other matters connected with the administration of justice they shall enjoy all the rights and privileges enjoyed by native subjects.

In whatever relates to rights of residence and travel; to the possession of goods and effects of any kind; to the succession to personal estate, by will or otherwise, and the disposal of property of any sort in any manner whatsoever which they may lawfully acquire, the subjects of each contracting party shall enjoy in the dominions and possessions of the other the same privileges, liberties, and rights, and shall be subject to no higher imposts or charges in these respects than native subjects, or subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation. The subjects of each of the contracting parties shall enjoy in the dominions and possessions of the other entire liberty of conscience, and, subject to the laws, ordinances, and regulations, shall enjoy the right of private or public exercise of their worship, and also the right of burying their respective countrymen according to their religious customs, in such suitable and convenient places as may be established and maintained for that purpose.

They shall not be compelled, under any pretext whatsoever, to pay any charges or taxes other or higher than those that are, or may be, paid by native subjects, or subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

ARTICLE II.

The subjects of either of the contracting parties residing in the dominions and possessions of the other shall be exempted from all compulsory military service whatsoever, whether in the army, navy, national guard, or militia; from all contributions imposed in lieu of personal service; and from all forced loans or military exactions or contributions.

ARTICLE III.

There shall be reciprocal freedom of commerce and navigation between the dominions and possessions of the two high contracting parties.

The subjects of each of the high contracting parties may trade in any part of the dominions and possessions of the other by wholesale or retail in all kinds of produce, manufactures, and merchandise of lawful commerce, either in person or by agents, singly, or in partnerships with foreigners or native subjects; and they may there own or hire and occupy the houses, manufactories, warehouses, shops, and premises which may be necessary for them, and lease land for residential and commercial purposes, conforming themselves to the laws, police and customs regulations of the country like native subjects.

They shall have liberty freely to come with their ships and cargoes to all places, ports, and rivers in the dominions and possessions of the other which are or may be opened to foreign commerce, and shall enjoy, respectively, the same treatment in matters of commerce and navigation as native subjects, or subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation, without having to pay taxes, imposts, or duties, of whatever nature or under whatever denomination, levied in the name or for the profit of the government, public functionaries, private individuals, corporations, or establishments of any kind, other or greater than those paid by native subjects, or subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation, subject always to the laws, ordinances, and regulations of each country.

ARTICLE IV.

The dwellings, manufactories, warehouses, and shops of the subjects of each of the high contracting parties in the dominions and possessions of the other, and all premises appertaining thereto destined for purposes of residence of commerce, shall be respected.

It shall not be allowable to proceed to make a search of, or a domiciliary visit to, such dwellings and premises, or to examine or inspect books, papers, or accounts, except under the conditions and with the forms prescribed by the laws, ordinances, and regulations for subjects of the country.

ARTICLE V.

No other or higher duties shall be imposed on the importation into the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty of any article, the produce or manufacture of the dominions and possessions of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, from whatever place arriving; and no other or higher duties shall be imposed on the importation into the dominions and possessions of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan of any article, the produce or manufacture of the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, from whatever place arriving, than on the like article produced or manufactured in any other foreign country; nor shall any prohibition be maintained or imposed on the importation of any article, the produce or manufacture of the dominions and possessions of either of the high contracting parties, into the dominions and possessions of the other, from whatever place arriving, which shall not equally extend to the importation of the like article, being the produce or manufacture of any other country. This last provision is not applicable to the sanitary and other prohibitions occasioned by the necessity of protecting the safety of persons, or of cattle, or of plants useful to agriculture.

ARTICLE VI.

No other or higher duties or charges shall be imposed in the dominions and possessions of either of the high contracting parties on the exportation of any article to the dominions and possessions of the other than such as are, or may be, payable on the exportation of the like articles to any other foreign country; nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the exportation of any article from the dominions and possessions of either of the two contracting parties to the dominions and possessions of the other which shall not equally extend to the exportation of the like article to any other country.

ARTICLE VII.

The subjects of each of the high contracting parties shall enjoy in the dominions and possessions of the other exemption from all transit duties, and a perfect equality of treatment with native subjects in all that relates to warehousing, bounties, facilities, and drawbacks.

ARTICLE VIII.

All articles which are or may be legally imported into the ports of the dominions and possessions of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan in Japanese vessels may likewise be imported into those ports in British vessels, without being liable to any other or higher duties or charges of whatever denomination than if such articles were imported in Japanese vessels; and reciprocally, all articles which are or may be legally imported into the ports of the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty in British vessels may likewise be imported into those ports in Japanese vessels, without being liable to any other or higher duties or charges of whatever denomination than if such articles were imported in British vessels. Such reciprocal equality of treatment shall take effect without distinction, whether such articles come directly from the place of origin or from any other place.

In the same manner there shall be perfect equality of treatment in regard to exportation, so that the same export duties shall be paid and the same bounties and drawbacks allowed in the dominions and possessions of either of the high contracting parties on the exportation of any article which is or may be legally exported therefrom, whether such exportation shall take place in Japanese or in British vessels, and whatever may be the place of destination, whether a port of either of the contracting parties or of any third power.

ARTICLE IX.

No duties of tonnage, harbour, pilotage, lighthouse, quarantine, or other similar or corresponding duties of whatever nature or under whatever denomination, levied in the name or for the profit of the government, public functionaries, private individuals, corporations, or establishments of any kind, shall be imposed in the ports of the dominions and possessions of either country upon the vessels of the other country which shall not equally and under the same conditions be imposed in the like cases on national vessels in general or vessels of the most favoured nation. Such equality of treatment shall apply reciprocally to the respective vessels, from whatever port or place they may arrive, and whatever may be their place of destination.

ARTICLE X.

In all that regards the stationing, loading, and unloading of vessels in the ports, basins, docks, roadsteads, harbours, or rivers of the dominions and possessions of the two countries, no privilege shall be granted to national vessels which shall not be equally granted to vessels of the other country; the intention of the high contracting parties being that in this respect also the respective vessels shall be treated on the footing of perfect equality.

ARTICLE XI.

The coasting trade of both the high contracting parties is excepted from the provisions of the present treaty, and shall be regulated according to the laws, ordinances, and regulations of Japan and of Great Britain, respectively. It is, however, understood that Japanese subjects in the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, and British subjects in the dominions and possessions of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, shall enjoy in this respect the rights which are or may be granted under such laws, ordinances, and regulations to the subjects or citizens of any other country.

A Japanese vessel laden in a foreign country with cargo destined for two or more ports in the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, and a British vessel laden in a foreign country with cargo destined for two or more ports in the dominions and possessions of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, may discharge a portion of her cargo at one port, and continue her voyage to the other port or ports of destination where foreign trade is permitted, for the purpose of landing the remainder of her original cargo there, subject always to the laws and custom-house regulations of the two countries.

The Japanese government, however, agrees to allow British vessels to continue, as heretofore, for the period of duration of the present treaty, to carry cargo between the existing open ports of the empire, excepting to or from the ports of Osaka, Niigata and Ebisu-minato.

ARTICLE XII.

Any ship of war or merchant-vessel of either of the high contracting parties which may be compelled by stress of weather, or by reason of any other distress, to take shelter in a port of the other, shall be at liberty to refit therein, to procure all necessary supplies, and to put to sea again, without paying any dues other than such as would

be payable by national vessels. In case, however, the master of a merchant vessel should be under the necessity of disposing of a part of his cargo in order to defray the expenses, he shall be bound to conform to the regulations and tariffs of the place to which he may have come.

If any ship of war or merchant vessel of one of the contracting parties should run aground or be wrecked upon the coasts of the other, the local authorities shall inform the consul-general, consul, vice-consul, or consular agent of the district of the occurrence, or if there be no such consular officer, they shall inform the consul-general, consul, vice-consul, or consular agent of the nearest district.

All proceedings relative to the salvage of Japanese vessels wrecked or cast on shore in the territorial waters of Her Britannic Majesty shall take place in accordance with the laws, ordinances, and regulations of Great Britain, and reciprocally, all measures of salvage relative to British vessels wrecked or cast on shore in the territorial waters of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan shall take place in accordance with the laws, ordinances, and regulations of Japan.

Such stranded or wrecked ship or vessel, and all parts thereof, and all furnitures and appurtenances belonging thereunto, and all goods and merchandise saved therefrom, including those which may have been cast into the sea, or the proceeds thereof, if sold, as well as all papers found on board such stranded or wrecked ship or vessel, shall be given up to the owners or their agents, when claimed by them. If such owners or agents are not on the spot, the same shall be delivered to the respective consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents upon being claimed by them within the period fixed by the laws of the country, and such consular officers, owners, or agents shall pay only the expenses incurred in the preservation of the property, together with the salvage or other expenses which would have been payable in the case of a wreck of a national vessel.

The goods and merchandise saved from the wreck shall be exempt from all the duties of the customs unless cleared for consumption, in which case they shall pay the ordinary duties.

When a ship or vessel belonging to the subjects of one of the contracting parties is stranded or wrecked in the territories of the other, the respective consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents shall be authorized, in case the owner or master, or other agent of the owner, is not present, to lend their official assistance in order to afford the necessary assistance to the subjects of the respective states. The same rule shall apply in case the owner, master, or other agent is present, but requires such assistance to be given.

ARTICLE XIII.

All vessels which, according to Japanese law, are to be deemed Japanese vessels, and all vessels, which, according to British law, are to be deemed British vessels, shall, for the purposes of this treaty, be deemed Japanese and British vesesls respectively.

ARTICLE XIV.

The consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents of each of the contracting parties, residing in the dominions and possessions of the other, shall receive from the local authorities such assistance as can by law be given to them for the recovery of deserters from the vessels of their respective countries.

It is understood that this stipulation shall not apply to the subjects of the country where the desertion takes place.

ARTICLE XV.

The high contracting parties agree that, in all that concerns commerce and navigation, any privilege, favour, or immunity which either contracting party has actually granted, or may hereafter grant, to the government, ships, subjects, or citizens of any

other state, shall be extended immediately and unconditionally to the government, ships, subjects, or citizens of the other contracting party, it being their intention that the trade and navigation of each country shall be placed, in all respects, by the other on the footing of the most favoured nation.

ARTICLE XVI.

Each of the high contracting parties may appoint consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, pro-consuls, and consular agents in all the ports, cities, and places of the other, except in those where it may not be convenient to recognize such officers.

This exception, however, shall not be made in regard to one of the contracting parties without being made likewise in regard to every other power.

The consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, pro-consuls, and consular agents may exercise all functions, and shall enjoy all privileges, exemptions, and immunities which are, or may hereafter be granted to consular officers of the most favoured nation.

ARTICLE XVII.

The subjects of each of the high contracting parties shall enjoy in the dominions and possessions of the other the same protection as native subjects in regard to patents, trade marks, and designs, upon fulfilment of the formalities prescribed by law.

ARTICLE XVIII.

Her Britannic Majesty's government, so far as they are concerned, give their consent to the following arrangement:—

The several foreign settlements in Japan shall be incorporated with the respective Japanese communes, and shall thenceforth form part of the general municipal system of Japan.

The competent Japanese authorities shall thereupon assume all municipal obligations and duties in respect thereof, and the common funds and property, if any, belonging to such settlements, shall at the same time be transferred to the said Japanese authorities.

When such incorporation takes place the existing leases in perpetuity under which property is now held in the said settlements shall be confirmed, and no conditions whatsoever other than those contained in such existing leases shall be imposed in respect of such property. It is, however, understood that the consular authorities mentioned in the same are in all cases to be replaced by the Japanese authorities.

All lands which may previously have been granted by the Japanese government free of rent for the public purposes of the said settlements shall, subject to the right of eminent domain, be permanently reserved free of all taxes and charges for the public purposes for which they were originally set apart.

ARTICLE XIX.

The stipulations of the present treaty shall be applicable, so far as the laws permit, to all the colonies and foreign possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, excepting to those hereinafter named, that is to say, except to—

India,
The Dominion of Canada,
Newfoundland,
The Cape,
Natal,
New South Wales,
Victoria,
Queensland,
Tasmania,
South Australia,
Western Australia,
New Zealand.

Provided always that the stipulations of the present treaty shall be made applicable to any of the above-named colonies of foreign possessions on whose behalf notice to that effect shall have been given to the Japanese government by Her Britannic Majesty's representative at Tokio within two years from the date of the exchange of ratifications of the present treaty.

ARTICLE XX

The present treaty shall, from the date it comes into force, be substituted in place of the conventions respectively of the 23rd day of the 8th month of the 7th year of Kayei, corresponding to the 14th day of October, 1854, and of the 13th day of the 5th month of the 2nd year of Keiou, corresponding to the 25th day of June, 1866, the treaty of the 18th day of the 7th month of the 5th year of Ansei, corresponding to the 26th day of August, 1858, and all arrangements and agreements subsidiary thereto concluded or existing between the high contracting parties; and from the same date such conventions, treaty, arrangements and agreements shall cease to be binding, and, in consequence, the jurisdiction then exercised by British courts in Japan, and all the exceptional privileges, exemptions, and immunities then enjoyed by British subjects as a part of or appurtenant to such jurisdiction, shall absolutely and without notice cease and determine, and thereafter all such jurisdiction shall be assumed and exercised by Japanese courts.

ATICLE XXI.

The present treaty shall not take effect until at least five years after its signature. It shall come into force one year after His Imperial Japanese Majesty's government shall have given notice to Her Britannic Majesty's government of its wish to have the same brought into operation. Such notice may be given at any time after the expiration of four years from the date hereof. The treaty shall remain in force for the period of twelve years from the date its goes into operation.

Either high contracting party shall have the right, at any time after eleven years shall have elapsed from the date this treaty takes effect, to give notice to the other of its intention to terminate the same, and at the expiration of twelve months after such notice is given this treaty shall wholly cease and determine.

ARTICLE XXII.

The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Tokio as soon as possible, and not later than six months from the present date.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at London, in duplicate, this sixteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

KIMBERLEY.
AOKI.

Protocol signed at London, July 16, 1894.

The government of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and Empress of India, and the government of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, deeming it advisable in the interests of both countries to regulate certain special matters of mutual concern, apart from the treaty of commerce and navigation signed this day, have, through their respective plenipotentiaries, agreed upon the following stipulations:—

1. It is agreed by the contracting paries that one month after the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty of commerce and navigation signed this day, the import tariff hereunto annexed shall, subject to the provisions of article XXIII. of the treaty of 1858 at present subsisting between the contracting parties, as long as the said treaty remains in force and thereafter, subject to the provisions of articles V. and XV. of the treaty signed this day, be applicable to the articles therein enumerated, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, upon importation into Japan. But nothing contained in this protocol, or the tariff hereunto annexed, shall be held to limit of qualify the right of the Japanese government to restrict or to prohibit the importation of adulterated drugs, medicines, food, or beverages: indecent or obscene prints, paintings, books, cards, lithograpic or other engravings, photographs, or any other indecent or obscene articles; articles in violation of patent, trade mark, or copyright laws of Japan; or any other article which for sanitary reasons, or in view of public security or morals, might offer any danger.

The *ad valorem* duties established by the said tariff shall, so far as may be deemed practicable, be converted into specific duties by a supplementary convention, which shall be concluded between the two governments within six months from the date of this protocol; the medium prices, as shown by the Japanese customs returns during the six calendar months preceding the date of the present protocol with the addition of the cost of insurance and transportation from the place of purchase, production, or fabrication, to the port of discharge, as well as commission, if any, shall be taken as the basis for such conversion. In the event of the supplementary convention not having come into force before the expiration of the period fixed for the said tariff to take effect, *ad valorem* duties in conformity with the rule recited at the end of the said tariff shall, in the meantime, be levied.

In respect of articles not enumerated in the said tariff, the general statutory tariff of Japan for the time being in force shall, from the same time, apply, subject, as aforesaid, to the provisions of article XXIII. of the treaty of 1858, and articles V. and XV. of the treaty signed this day respectively.

From the date the tariffs aforesaid take effect, the import tariff now in operation in Japan in respect of goods and merchandise imported into Japan by British subjects shall cease to be binding.

In all other respects the stipulations of the existing treaties and conventions shall be maintained unconditionally until the time when the treaty of commerce and navigation signed this day comes into force.

2. The Japanese government, pending the opening of the country to British subjects, agrees to extend the existing passport system in such a manner as to allow British subjects, on the production of a certificate of recommendation from the British representative in Tokio, or from any of Her Majesty's consuls at the open ports in Japan, to obtain upon application passports available for any part of the country, and for any period not exceeding twelve months, from the Imperial Japanese Foreign Office in Tokio, or from the chief authorities in the prefecture in which an open port is situated; it being understood that the existing rules and regulations governing British subjects who visit the interior of the empire are to be maintained.

3. The Japanese government undertakes, before the cessation of British consular jurisdiction in Japan, to join the international conventions for the protection of industrial property and copyright.

4. It is understood between the two high contracting parties that, if Japan think it necessary at any time to levy an additional duty on the production or manufacture of refined sugar in Japan, an increased customs duty equivalent in amount may be levied on British refined sugar when imported into Japan, so long as such additional excise tax or inland duty continues to be raised.

Provided always that British refined sugar shall in this respect be entitled to the treatment accorded to refined sugar being the produce or manufacture of the most favoured nation.

5. The undersigned plenipotentiaries have agreed that this protocol shall be submitted to the two high contracting parties at the same time as the treaty of commerce and navigation, signed this day, and that when the said treaty is ratified the agreements contained in the protocol shall also equally be considered as approved, without the necessity of a further formal ratification.

It is also agreed that this protocol shall terminate at the same time the said treaty ceases to be binding.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at London, in duplicate, this sixteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

KIMBERLEY.
AOKI.

ANNEX. (TARIFF.)

Articles.	Ad valorem Rates of duty. Per cent.
Caoutchouk, manufacture of	10
Cement, Portland	5
Cotton—	
Yarns	8
Tissues of all sorts, plain or mixed with tissues of flax, hemp, or other fibre, including wool, the cotton, however, predominating	10
Glass, window, ordinary—	
(*a*) Uncoloured and unstained	8
(*b*) Coloured, stained, or ground	10
Hats, including also hats of felt	10
Indigo, dry	10
Iron and steel—	
Pig and ingot	5
Rails	5
Bar, rod, plate, and sheet	7½
Tinned plates	10
Galvanized sheet	10
Pipes and tubes	10
Lead, pig, ingot, and slab	5
Leather—	
Sole	15
Other kinds	10
Linen—	
Yarns	8
Tissues	10
Mercury or quicksilver	5
Milk, condensed or desiccated	5
Nails, iron	10
Oil, paraffin	10
Paint in oil	10
Paper, printing	10
Refined sugar	10
Saltpetre	5

ANNEX. (TARIFF.)

Articles.	Ad valorem Rates of duty. Per cent.
Screws, bolts, and nuts, iron	10
Silk, satins, and silk and cotton mixtures	15
Tin—	
Block, pig, and slab	5
Plates	10
Wax, paraffin	5
Wire—	
Telegraph	5
Iron and stee, and small rod iron and steel not exceeding ¼ inch in diameter	10
inch in diameter	10
Woollen and worsted—	
Yarns	8
Tissues of all sorts, plain or mixed with other material, the wool, however, predominating	10
Yarns of all sorts, not specially provided for	10
Zinc—	
Block, pig, and slab	5
Sheet	7½

Rule for calculating 'ad valorem' Duties.

Import duties payable *ad valorem* under this tariff shall be calculated on the actual cost of the articles at the place of purchase, production, or fabrication, with the addition of the cost of insurance and transportation from the place of purchase, production, or fabrication, to the port of discharge, as well as commission, if any exists.

EXCHANGE OF NOTES.

The Earl of Kimberley to Viscount Aoki

FOREIGN OFFICE, July 16, 1894.

SIR,—With reference to article XIX. of the treaty between Great Britain and Japan, signed this day, in view of the fact that some of the British colonies and foreign possessions enumerated in that article might be prevented from acceding to the present treaty by reason of their inability to accept the stipulations relating to military service contained in article II. of the said treaty, and in order to avoid future misunderstandings, Her Majesty's government request from the government of Japan an assurance that any of the said British colonies and possession may accede to the present treaty under the condition that, notwithstanding such accession, they shall not be bound by the stipulations of article II.

KIMBERLEY.

Viscount Aoki to the Earl of Kimberley.

JAPANESE LEGATION, LONDON, July 16, 1894.

M. LE COMTE,—In reply to the note of Her Majesty's government referring to article XIX. of the treaty betwten Great Britain and Japan, signed this day, and requesting, for the reasons given in the said note, an assurance that any of the British colonies and foreign possessions enumerated in that article may accede to the present treaty under the condition that, notwithstanding such accession, they shall not be bound by the stipulations of article II., the government of Japan hereby give the assurance desired.

AOKI.

Viscount Aoki to the Earl of Kimberley.

JAPANESE LEGATION, LONDON, July 16, 1894.

The undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, in virtue of special authorization from His Imperial Japanese Majesty's government, has the honour to announce to Her Britannic Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, that the Imperial Japanese government, recognizing the advantage of having the codes of the empire which have already been promulgated in actual operation when the treaty stipulations at present subsisting between the government of Japan and that of Great Britain cease to be binding, engage not to give the notice provided for by the first paragraph of article XXI. of the treaty of commerce and navigation, signed this day, until those portions of said codes which are now in abeyance are brought into actual force.

The undersigned avails, &c.

AOKI.

DOWNING STREET, February 17, 1896.

The Officer Administering the Government of Canada.

SIR,—With reference to my predecessor's circular despatch of December 31, 1894, I have the honour to transmit to you, for publication in the colony under your government, a copy of a convention between Great Britain and Japan, signed at Tokio, July 16, 1895, supplementary to the treaty of commerce and navigation between the two countries of July 16, 1894.

J. CHAMBERLAIN.

SUPPLEMENTARY CONVENTION BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND JAPAN RESPECTING THE DUTIES TO BE CHARGED ON BRITISH GOODS IMPORTED INTO JAPAN.

Signed at Tokio, July 16, 1895.

[*Ratifications exchanged at Tokio, November 21, 1895.*]

Whereas, by the protocol signed at London on July 16, 1894, it was agreed between the government of Her Britannic Majesty and the government of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan that the *ad valorem* duties of the tariff annexed to the aforesaid protocol should, so far as might be deemed practicable, be converted into specific duties by means of a supplementary convention, to be concluded between the two governments within six months from the date of that protocol; and

Whereas, this period was extended by subsequent arrangement;

The high contracting parties have appointed as their plenipotentiaries to conclude a convention for this purpose, that is to say:—

Her Britannic Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, Gerard Augustus Lowther, Her Britannic Majesty's Charge d'Affaires;

And His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, Marquis Saïonzi Kimmochi, Junii, first class of the Order of the Sacred Treasure, His Imperial Majesty's Minister of State for Eductation, and Acting Minister of State for Foreign Affairs;

Who, having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:—

1. The tariff annexed to this convention shall be substituted for the *ad valorem* tariff annexed to the aforesaid protocol of July 16, 1894; it shall be subject to all stipulations contained in article 1 of that protocol, in so far as these are applicable, and it shall come into force one month after the exchange of the ratifications of this convention.

2. The specific duties established by this convention shall be subject to triennial readjustment. Such readjustment shall be based on the difference between the average of the two quarterly rates of exchange adopted by the Japanese customs during the six months ending June 30, 1894, and the average of the rates of exchange adopted by the Japanese customs for the four quarters preceding that in which each successive period of three years expires.

The schedule of readjusted duties shall be published by the Japanese government three months in advance, and shall take effect immediately upon the expiration of the said period.

It is understood between the high contracting parties that the operation of this stipulation shall be subject to the acceptance of a similar arrangement by the other powers with whom conventional tariffs are now being negotiated by Japan.

3. The quarterly rates of exchange mentioned in the preceding article are the rates determining the comparative values, as entered in the quarterly tables published by the Japanese Department of Finance, of the present Japanese silver yen on the one hand, and of the English pound sterling on the other.

4. The present convention shall have the same duration as the treaty and protocol concluded on July 16, 1894, of which it is a complement.

5. The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Tokio as soon as posible, and not later than six months from the present date.

Done at Tokio, in duplicate, this 16th day of July, 1895.

GERARD AUGUSTUS LOWTHER.
MARQUIS SAIONZI.

ANNEX.

Tariff.

No.	Articles.	Duty. Yen.
1.	Caoutchouc, manufacture of . . . . . *ad valorem*	10 per cent.
2.	Cement, Portland. . . . . 100 catties	0·065
3.	Cotton yarns, plain or dyed . . . . . "	4·180
	Cotton tissues—	
4.	Drills . . . . . square yard	0·016
5.	Duck . . . . . "	0·053
6.	Handkerchiefs in the piece . . . . . "	0·011
7.	Prints . . . . . "	0·012
8.	Sateens, plain, figured or printed, brocades, Italians and figured shirting. . square yard	0·017
9.	Shirtings, dyed . . . . . "	0·013
10.	" grey . . . . . "	0·006
11.	" twilled . . . . . "	0·011
12.	" white or bleached . . . . "	0·010
13.	T-cloths . . . . . "	0·009
14.	Turkey and cambrics . . . . . "	0·012
15.	Velvets or velveteens . . . . . "	0·041
16.	Victoria lawns. . . . . "	0·006
17.	All other sorts of pure cotton tissues, and all tissues of cotton mixed with flax, hemp, or other fibre, including wool, the cotton, however, predominating in weight, not specially provided for in this tariff. . . . . *ad valorem*	10 per cent.
	NOTE.—It is expressly understood that ready-made clothing and other made-up articles are not included under the heading of cotton tissues.	
18.	Glass, window, ordinary—	
	(*a*) Uncoloured and unstained . . . . 100 sq. ft.	0·302
	(*b*) Coloured, stained, and ground. . *ad valorem* . .	10 per cent.
19.	Hats, including also hats of felt . . . . "	10 per cent.
20.	Indigo, dry. . . . . 100 catties	12·953
	Iron and mild steel—	
21.	Pig and ingot. . . . . "	0·083
22.	Bar and rod, exceeding ¼-inch in diameter . . . . . 100 catties	0·261
23.	Nails, including spikes, sprigs, tacks, and brads—	
	(*a*) Plain. . . . . 100 catties	0·573
	(*b*) Galvanized. . . . . *ad valorem*	10 per cent.
24.	Pipes and tubes . . . . . "	10 per cent.
25.	Plate and sheet . . . . . 100 catties	0·296
26.	Rails . . . . . "	0·129
27.	Screws, bolts, and nuts, plain and galvanized . . . . . *ad valorem*	10 per cent.
28.	Sheet, galvanized, both plain and corrugated . . . . . 100 catties	0·740

No.	Articles.	Duty. Yen.
29.	Tinned plates—	
	(*a*) Ordinary . . . . . 100 catties	0·691
	(*b*) Crystallized . . . . . *ad valorem*	10 per cent.
30.	Wire, and small rod not exceeding ¼-inch in diameter . . . . . 100 catties	0·503
31.	Wire, telegraph or galvanized . . . . "	0·256
	NOTE.—By the term 'mild steel,' as used in this tariff is understood mild steel manufactured by the Siemens, Bessemer, Basic, or similar processes, and approximating in value to iron of the same class in this tariff.	
32.	Lead, pig, ingot and slab . . . . . 100 catties	0·316
33.	Leather—	
	(*a*) Sole . . . . . "	5·690
	(*b*) Other kinds . . . . . *ad valorem*	10 per cent.
34.	Linen yarns, plain or dyed . . . . . 100 catties	6·527
	Linnen tissues—	
35.	Canvas . . . . . square yard	0·047
36.	All other sorts . . . . . *ad valorem*	10 per cent.
	NOTE.—It is expressly understood that ready-made clothing and other made-up articles are not included under the heading of linen tissues.	
37.	Mercury or quicksilver . . . . . 100 catties	5·048
38.	Milk, condensed or desiccated . . . . doz. 1 lb. tins and proportionately for tins of other weights.	0·123
39.	Oil, paraffin . . . . . *ad valorem*	10 per cent.
40.	Paint in oil . . . . . 100 catties	1·304
41.	Paper, printing . . . . . "	1·163
42.	Saltpetre (nitrate of potash) . . . . . "	0·490
43.	Silk-faced cotton satins . . . . . *ad valorem*	15 per cent.
	NOTE.—It is expressly understood that all other mixed tissues of cotton and silk, and of wool and silk, where the cotton or wool predominates in weight, are to be classed for duty under Nos. 17 and 61 of this tariff respectively.	
	Steel (other than mild steel)—	
44.	Ingot . . . . . *ad valorem*	5 per cent.
45.	Bar, rod, plate, and sheet . . . . "	7½ per cent.
46.	Wire, and small rod not exceeding ¼-inch in diameter . . . . . 100 catties	1·819
47.	Sugar, refined—	
	(*a*) No. 15 to No. 20, inclusive, Dutch standard in colour . . . . . 100 catties	0·748
	(*b*) Above No. 20, Dutch standard in colour . . . . . 100 catties	0·827
	Tin—	
48.	Block, pig and slab . . . . . "	1·992
49.	Plates . . . . . *ad valorem*	10 per cent.
50.	Wax, paraffin . . . . . 100 catties	0·544
51.	Woollen and worsted yarns, plain or dyed . . . . . 100 catties	9·169

No.	Articles.	Duty. Yen.
	Woollen and worsted tissues, pure or mixed with other material—	
52.	Alpacas.....square yard	0·075
53.	Blanketing and whipped blankets in plain weave.....100 catties	7·458
54.	Buntings.....square yard	0·031
55.	Cloth—	
	(*a*) Wholly of woollen or worsted yarn, or of woollen or worsted yarns, such as broad, narrow, and army cloth, cassimeres, tweeds and worsted coatings.....square yard	0·093
	(*b*) In part of woollen or worsted yarn and in part of cotton yarn, such as pilot, president, and union cloth.....square yard	0·039
56.	Flannels..... "	0·044
57.	Italian cloth..... "	0·029
58.	Long ells..... "	0·036
59.	Mousseline de laine..... "	0·021
60.	Serges—	
	(*a*) Where the warp is worsted and the weft woollen.....square yard	0·056
	(*b*) All other kinds.....*ad valorem*	10 per cent.
61.	All other sorts, pure or mixed with other material, the wool, however, predominating in weight, not specially provided for in this tariff.....*ad valorem*	10 per cent.
	NOTE.—It is expressly understood that ready-made clothing and other made-up articles are not included under the heading of woollen and worsted tissues.	
62.	Yarns, all sorts, not specially provided for in this tariff.....*ad valorem*	10 per cent.
	Zinc—	
63.	Block, pig and slab.....100 catties	0·451
64.	Sheet..... "	0·928

WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND COINS.

The catty mentioned in this tariff is the Japanese weight. It is equal to 600 grammes of the metric system of weights, or 1·32277 lbs. English avoirdupois weight.

The pound is the English avoirdupois weight.

The square yard and square foot are the English imperial surface measures.

The yen is the present Japanese silver yen of 900 fineness and 416 grains in weight.

RULE FOR CALCULATING 'AD VALOREM' DUTIES.

Import duties payable *ad valorem* under this tariff shall be calculated on the actual cost of the articles at the place of purchase, production, or fabrication, with the addi-

tion of the cost of insurance and transportation from the place of purchase, production, or fabrication, to the port of discharge, as well as commission, if any exists.

RULE FOR MEISUREMENT OF TISSUES.

In determining the dutiable width of any tissue the customs shall discard all fractions of an inch not exceeding half an inch, and shall count as a full inch all fractions exceeding half an inch.

NOTE.—It is understood that selvedges shall not be included in the measurement of tissues.

DOWNING STREET, February 20, 1896.

Governor General,
The Right Honourable the EARL OF ABERDEEN, P.C., G.C.M.G.,
&c., &c., &c.

MY LORD,—With reference to Sir H. Strong's despatch No. 199, of August 6, on the subject of the adhesion of Canada to the commercial treaty between this country and Japan, I have the honour to transmit to Your Lordship a copy of a letter from the Foreign Office in reply to one suggesting that Her Majesty's representative at Tokio should ascertain whether the Japanese government would be willing to adopt the proposals of your government.

I shall be glad to be informed at an early date whether it is desired that the adhesion of Canada to the treaty should be notified to the Japanese government, the time for notifying adhesions expiring on August 25 next.

J. CHAMBERLAIN.

FOREIGN OFFICE, February 10, 1896.

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

SIR,—With reference to your letter August 26 respecting the adhesion of British colonies to the treaty of commerce between this country and Japan, I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acquaint you, for Mr. Chamberlain's information, that a telegram has been received from Sir E. Satow, to whom instructions were sent in accordance with the terms of your letter.

Sir E. Satow states that after much delay the Japanese government have expressed their willingness to admit a proviso similar to that made with the United States, but without the mention of labourers.

They also stipulate, for the termination of the treaty, so far as the colonies are concerned, on six months' notice from either side.

Sir E. Satow has pointed out that this is less than was originally conceded to the United States, whose treaty was to last for eleven years, and has asked the Japanese government to reconsider the question.

FRANCIS BERTIE.

DOWNING STREET, March 18, 1896.

Governor General,
The Right Honourable the EARL OF ABERDEEN, P.C., G.C.M.G.,
&c., &c., &c.

MY LORD,—With reference to my despatch 'General,' of February 20, on the subject of the adhesion of Canada to the commercial treaty between this country and Japan, I have the honour to transmit to Your Lordship, for the confidential information of your government, a copy of a further letter from the Foreign Office regarding the adhesion of the colonies to the treaty.

J. CHAMBERLAIN.

FOREIGN OFFICE, March 10, 1896.

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

SIR,—With reference to the letter addressed to you on the 10th ultimo, respecting the question of the adhesion of the colonies to the commercial treaty between this country and Japan, I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to state that a telegram has been received from Her Majesty's minister at Tokio reporting that the Japanese government will not recede from their position, but desire to deal separately with each colony and to reserve power to terminate the treaty at six months' notice.

Sir E. Satow further states that he has been assured by the minister president of his willingness to agree to the proposal of Her Majesty's government, but that a different view is taken by the Minister for Foreign Affairs; and Sir E. Satow proposed to present on the 9th instant a memorandum again urging the adoption of the original proposal.

His Lordship has authorized Sir E. Satow by telegraph to present a memorandum as he proposes.

T. H. SANDERSON.

DOWNING STREET, April 21, 1896.

Governor General,
The Right Honourable the EARL OF ABERDEEN, P.C., G.C.M.G.,
&c., &c., &c.

MY LORD,—With reference to my confidential despatch of March 18, I have the honour to transmit to you, for the consideration of your government, in connection with the question of the adhesion of Canada to the commercial treaty between this country and Japan, copies of two further letters from the Foreign Office inclosing a copy of despatches and of a telegram from Her Majesty's minister at Tokio relative to the negotiations in regard to the adhesion of the British colonies to the treaty.

I have to add that I have learnt from the Foreign Office that Lord Salisbury concurs in my view that Her Majesty's government should await the decision of your government before taking any further action in this matter.

J. CHAMBERLAIN.

FOREIGN OFFICE, March 19, 1896.

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

SIR,—With reference to my letter of the 10th instant, respecting the negotiations with the Japanese government as to the adhesion of British colonies to the treaty between Great Britain and Japan of July 16, 1894, I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to transmit to you herewith copies of despatches from Sir E. Satow, reporting the communications which passed at the beginning of last month and showing the position taken up by the Japanese government.

Mr. Secretary Chamberlain will have observed from my letter referred to above that the Japanese government have hitherto maintained their view that each colony should be dealt with separately, and that the treaty should be made terminable at six months' notice.

Lord Salisbury will be glad to receive any observations which may occur to Mr. Chamberlain on the various points dealt with in the inclosed despatches.

T. H. SANDERSON.

FOREIGN OFFICE, March 21, 1896.

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

SIR.—With reference to my letter of the 19th instant, I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to transmit to you the inclosed copy of a telegram from Her Majesty's minister at Tokio, relative to the negotiations in regard to the adhesion of British colonies to the treaty between Great Britain and Japan of July 16, 1894.

It will be seen that the Japanese government are willing to make the treaties terminable at one year's notice instead of six months, but that they still desire the omission of the words 'including artisans,' after the word 'labourers,' in connection with the stipulations relating to Japanese immigration.

Sir E. Satow inquires whether he should further urge the extension of the duration of the treaties from one year to twelve, in which case he suggests that perhaps the point as to 'artisans' might be conceded.

Lord Salisbury would be glad to learn what reply Mr. Secretary Chamberlain would wish to be returned to Sir E. Satow.

T. H. SANDERSON.

Decypher Sir E. Satow.

TOKIO, March 19, 1896.

D. 8.25 p.m.
R. 5.30 p.m.

No. 17. My despatch No. 26 and telegram No. 15.

Memorandum was presented on March 9. To-day Minister for Foreign Affairs handed me reply. Japanese government consent to extend period of six months to one year and to admit our Australian colonies as well as Canada, excluding India and the Cape from the provision as to the labour legislation.

They still desire omission of the word 'artisans,' as that term would make the treaty altogether too exclusive. They say that introduction of reservation into United States treaty was in return for very valuable concessions.

I understand privately that the concession was the abandonment of the tariff by the United States.

Does Your Lordship desire me to urge further extension of one year to twelve, the duration of our treaty. If so, perhaps we might give way as to artisans.

Japan: Treaty Revision. *(March 12.)*
Confidential. Section 1.

No. 1.

Sir E. Satow to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received March 12.)

Tokio, February 5, 1896.

My Lord,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of Your Lordship's despatch No. 78 of September 3, 1895, transmitting copy of a letter from the Colonial Office respecting the adhesion of British colonies to the treaty of commerce between Great Britain and Japan, and pointing out that the Canadian government wish to make an express stipulation with reference to Japanese immigration, such as has been inserted in the treaty between the United States and Japan, and that some further definition of the term 'labourer' is also desired. Your Lordship instructed me to inquire whether the Japanese government would be willing, in accepting the accession of the colonies mentioned in the British treaty, to admit a proviso similar to that which is made at the end of article II. of the treaty with the United States, and also to insert in it the words 'including artisans' after the word 'labourers.'

With the object of explaining clearly what was desired on the part of Her Majesty's government, I prepared the *aide-mémoire*, of which a copy is inclosed, and presented it to the Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs on October 18 last.

Subsequently, on further consideration of the terms of Your Lordship's despatch, it appeared to me that owing to my attention having been directed chiefly to the inclosed correspondence from the Colonial Office, my *aide-mémoire* might be misunderstood as referring only to the case of Canada. I took an opportunity therefore of explaining to His Excellency that it was to be taken as covering the case of all such colonies as might desire to make a similar reservation, and I found that he had understood it in that sense. At the same time, I endeavoured to make it clear to him that my instructions were for the present limited to making an inquiry, and that the *aide-mémoire* was not to be construed as stating the readiness of the Canadian government to signify their adhesion.

I have on several occasions since October 18 sounded the Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs as to the views of the Japanese government. At first his answer was to the effect that the matter had been referred to Count Mutsu, who, though living in retirement at Oiso for the benefit of his health, still exercised a large influence in the determination of the foreign policy of the government. On every occasion when I pressed for an answer, Marquise Saionji promised that I should shortly receive it, and I have therefore deferred reporting to Your Lordship on the subject. Not long ago he stated that the cabinet were desirous of eliminating the word 'artisans,' and also of making the special stipulation terminable on either side giving six months' notice, but he added that they might nevertheless eventually accept the proposal originally made.

The day before yesterday I took advantage of conversation on other business to inquire whether I might regard what he had told me as official, and learnt that the Japanese government adhere to their desire in these two respects. He added that the draft of their reply was being circulated among the members of the cabinet, and had

received the approval of three ministers. Consequently he calculated that it would be possible to communicate it to me in about ten days' time. If I had any observations to offer in response, he would then be prepared to discuss them with me.

I understand that the idea of limiting the duration of the treaty in regard of colonies which adhere to it under the proposed stipulation was partly suggested by the 'amendment to the foregoing treaty proposed by the government of the United States of America and ratified with the treaty,' signed at Washington on November 22 last. As Your Lordship is aware, this amendment was made at the instance of a senator, on the ground that the treaty would thereby be brought into conformity with the other treaties of the United States.

ERNEST SATOW.

Inclosure in No. 1.

Aide-mémoire.

Her Majesty's government has informed Her Britannic Majesty's minister that the Canadian government in signifying its adhesion to the treaty of commerce between Great Britain and Japan would wish to make an express stipulation with reference to Japanese immigration such as has been inserted in the treaty between the United States and Japan, signed on November 22, 1894, and that some further definition of the term 'labourer' is also desired.

Should the Japanese government be prepared to fall in with the views of the Canadian government, it is suggested that a proviso similar to that which is made at the end of article II. of the treaty with the United States be admitted, and also that the words 'including artisans' be inserted after the word 'labourers.'

October 18, 1895.

No. 2.

Sir E. Satow to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received March 12.)

Tokio, February 7, 1896.

My Lord,—At the request of the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, I called on His Excellency this afternoon for the purpose of receiving the reply of the Japanese government respecting the conditions on which Canada and other colonies might adhere to the treaty between Great Britain and Japan, in anticipation by some days of the date mentioned in my despatch No. 24, of the 5th instant.

His Excellency produced a written memorandum, the terms of which were to the purpose that the Japanese government were willing to agree that Canada in signifying her adhesion to the treaty might do so with a proviso that the stipulations of the treaty shall not in any way affect the laws of either country with regard to the immigration of labourers, and further, that the treaty should cease to be binding six months after notice to terminate had been given by either side.

I remarked to His Excellency that I had endeavoured some time back to explain that the inquiry which I had been instructed to make was not limited to Canada, and that it was desired that the proviso should extend likewise to the other colonies mentioned in article XIX. of the treaty.

After some consultation with his private secretary, Marquis Saionji explained that as the Australian colonies were understood to be the only ones in which there existed a labour question, it would probably be found more convenient to specify them, since other colonies, as Natal had already done, might then adhere to the treaty uncon-

ditionally, and in that case it would have effect, as far as they were regarded, for the whole term of its duration.

I expressed the opinion that it might be found convenient to substitute the words 'colonies mentioned in article XIX. of the treaty' for the words 'Canadian government,' used in my *aide-mémoire* of October 18, and said that I would lose no time in handing him a memorandum of the alteration, which, in fact, would be merely in accord with my instructions.

On my asking for an explanation of the reasons for proposing that either side should be enabled to terminate the treaty by giving six months' notice, His Excellency said that it had seemed to the Japanese government that neither party should be bound for a longer period than was desirable, and therefore the term of one year, named in the United States' treaty, had been reduced to six months.

I observed to His Excellency that the United States' treaty, as it was originally drafted, stipulated for a duration of twelve years, and the stipulation reducing this period to one year had been added afterwards as a sort of postscript, it being expressly stated that the amendment in question had been 'proposed by the government of the United States.' It would consequently appear that at the time of the negotiations with the United States the Japanese government were willing to concede a duration of twelve years in the case of a treaty containing a reservation of legislation upon labour, but that now as regards a colony of Great Britain they wished to reduce this to six months. I was desirous, I said, of being in a position to explain to Her Majesty's government the reason for this change in their views, as otherwise it might seem as if there was some unwillingness to accord to Great Britain what, on a previous occasion, had been readily conceded to the United States.

After some further conversation on this point, His Excellency said that although the memorandum had received the approval of the cabinet, he would give the matter further consideration, and that, for the present, he would retain the document in his possession. This is the explanation of my being unable to furnish Your Lordship with its exacting wording.

It seems obvious that the Japanese government, who have taken nearly four months to consider their reply, desire to be in a position to terminate the treaty whenever any of the colonies that might accede to it with this proviso proceeded to legislate against the free immigration of Japanese labour, and I could not conceal from His Excellency my feeling that this was not a very friendly attitude to take up. I assured him, however, that as far as I could foresee, there would, in all probability, be no necessity for either Canada or the Australian colonies placing restrictions on Japanese, who usually lived on the same scale as Europeans in foreign countries, and that no disadvantage was likely to result to Japan from consenting to this proviso. As His Excellency was aware, no such legislation had ever been resorted to in the past.

I think it is not difficult to understand why the Japanese government, feeling that such provisions are calculated to place them in the eyes of the world on a level with the Chinese, should endeavour, while aparently consenting to them, to render them practically inoperative from the beginning.

ERNEST SATOW.

No. 3.

Sir E. Satow to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received March 12.)

(No. 31.)

TOKIO, February 11, 1906.

MY LORD,—With reference to my despatch, No. 26, of the 7th instant, I have the honour to inclose copy of a verbal note which I yesterday presented to the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, explaining that the inquiry I had addressed to the Japanese

government respecting the condition which the Canadian government desire to attach to their adhesion to the treaty between Great Britain and Japan included the case of the other colonies mentioned in article XIX. of the treaty, as I had in fact stated to His Excellency on December 19 last.

I found him disposed to take a somewhat more conciliatory view of the question than at our previous interview, though not ready to give way entirely. He suggested that for six months' notice a year might be substituted, which, I said, was not at all in accordance with the wishes of the colonial governments. In order to give him further time for consideration, and to consult his colleagues, I added that I would defer further conferring with him until the day of his usual weekly reception, which takes place on the 13th instant.

ERNEST SATOW.

INCLOSURE IN No. 3.

Note-verbale.

In the *aide-mémoire* delivered on October 18 last, Her Majesty's minister mentioned the wishes of the Canadian government with regard to the question of their adhesion to the treaty of commerce between Great Britain and Japan, but, as explained by him to His Excellency, the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs on December 19 last, he was instructed by his government to make a general inquiry on behalf of the colonies mentioned in article XIX. of the treaty.

Consequently, he has the honour to inquire whether the Imperial Japanese government, in accepting the adhesion of any of the colonies mentioned in that article, would be willing to admit the proposed stipulation in the case of such colonies as should express a wish to that effect.

FEBRUARY 10, 1896.

Mr. Chamberlain to Lord Aberdeen.

DOWNING STREET, May 14, 1896.

The Right Honourable the EARL OF ABERDEEN, P.C., G.C.M.G.,
&c., &c., &c.

MY LORD,—With reference to my confidential despatch of the 2nd instant, I have the honour to transmit to Your Lordship for the confidential information of your government, a copy of a further despatch from Her Majesty's minister at Tokio regarding the accession of Canada and other colonies to the commercial treaty between this country and Japan.

J. CHAMBERLAIN.

No. 2.

Sir E. Satow to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received April 27.)

(No. 59.)

TOKIO, March 23, 1896.

MY LORD,—In continuation of my despatch No. 47 of the 10th instant, I have the honour to forward a copy of a further memorandum handed to me on the 19th instant by the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs regarding the conditions under which the

Japanese government are willing that the Dominion of Canada and the Australasian colonies in acceding to the new treaty of commerce and navigation should reserve the right to legislate with respect to labour immigration.

The Japanese government, as Your Lordship will observe, consent to extend the term of the treaty to one year from the date of notice, thus placing those colonies and possessions on a parity with the United States. They think it due to themselves to point out that the idea of concluding the treaty for twelve years did not originate with them, but that, on the contrary, they have invariably advocated a shorter term for their commercial treaties, and the American proposal to reduce the life of that treaty to one year consisted (? coincided) exactly with their wishes. It seems still more desirable, adds the memorandum, to explain that in view of the introduction into that treaty of the reservation regarding labour immigration, very valuable concessions were made to the Japanese government. The confident belief is expressed that Her Majesty's government will not fail to perceive in the present proposal a clear desire on the part of the Japanese government to place the British colonies on at least as favourable a footing as any of the treaty powers.

Secondly in view of the exceptional circumstances to which my memorandum of the 9th instant alluded, they announce that they would consent to the adhesion to the Anglo-Japanese treaty, upon the same terms and conditions as Canada, of those British colonies and possessions which in the matter of labour immigration occupy the same position as Canada.

Thirdly, the Japanese government would still desire to exclude the word 'artisan' from the proposed reservation, as the introduction of that term would, they consider, make the treaty altogether too restrictive.

I had the honour to telegraph the substance of the foregoing to Your Lordship on the 19th instant, adding that I understood from a private source that the concession alluded to as having been made by the United States was the sacrifice of the conventional tariff, and I asked Your Lordship for instructions in case it should be desired by Her Majesty's government that I should further urge the extension of the period of one year, now offered, to the twelve years mentioned in our treaty. I also suggested that in that case we should give way with respect to the word 'artisans.'

On my inquiring of Marquis Saionji what were the important concessions referred to, I failed to elicit any information from His Excellency, but there is no doubt whatever that the tariff is meant. The principal American imports into Japan are machinery, flour, raw cotton, and kerosene. Machinery and flour are, however, not included in the tariff annexed to the British treaty, and therefore as regards the former, of which far more is imported from Great Britain than from the United States, the latter made no concession that Great Britain had not already admitted. On raw cotton the Japanese government intend to at once abolish the import duty in favour of the native yarn-spinning industry, while kerosene, being the illuminant more extensively used in Japan, is not likely ever to be subjected to a very high duty, as the supply of native kerosene is too restricted to compete with the American and Russian import. Consequently, the important concessions spoken of do not appear to be of very great actual value.

I said that, at the risk of repeating what I had observed on a previous occasion, it would be at once noticed that Japan refused to concede to the British colonies and possessions what she had willingly accorded to the United States, and that I did not think this reflection would produce a very satisfactory impression on Her Majesty's government. His Excellency replied that he would prefer not to enter into any discussion, for which, indeed he evidently was not prepared. I consequently informed him that I would acquaint Your Lordship with the reply of the Japanese government, and await Your Lordship's further instructions.

ERNEST SATOW.

INCLOSURE IN No. 2.

Memorandum.

His Imperial Majesty's government, in deference to the wishes expressed by His Excellency, Her Britannic Majesty's minister, in his *note-verbale* of the 9th instant, have again taken into consideration the questions which have heretofore been under examination in connection with the conditional adhesion of certain British colonies and possessions to the treaty of commerce and navigation between Japan and Great Britain. While the imperial government regret that they are unable to meet the wishes of Her Britannic Majesty's government in their entirety, they are nevertheless gratified to say that they have found it possible, in a measure, to modify in the desired direction their earlier resolution:—

1. The imperial government would consent to extend the term of duration of the treaty to one year from the date of notice, in respect of the Dominion of Canada and other similarly situated British colonies and possessions that may desire conditionally to give their adhesion to it; thus in the matter of time, placing those colonies and possessions on a parity with the United States.

The imperial government, however, think it is due to themselves to point out in response to the suggestion of His Excellency the British minister, that the idea of concluding the treaty to which His Excellency made reference for a term of twelve years did not originate with them. On the contrary, they have invariably advocated a shorter term for their commercial treaties, and the proposal to reduce the life of that treaty consisted (*sic*) exactly with their wishes. But it seems to be still more desirable to explain that, in view of the introduction into the treaty in question of the reservation regarding labour immigration, the power with which that treaty was concluded made very valuable concessions to the imperial government.

If these circumstances are taken into consideration, it is confidently believed that Her Britannic Majesty's government will not fail to perceive in the present proposal a clear desire on the part of the imperial government to place the British colonies on at least as favourable a footing as any of the treaty powers.

2. The imperial government, having regard to the exceptional circumstances to which Sir E. Satow alluded, announce that they would consent to the adhesion to the Anglo-Japanese treaty, upon the same terms and conditions as Canada, of those British colonies and possessions enumerated in article XIX. of that treaty, which have not already declared their accession and which, in the matter of labour immigration, occupy the same position as Canada. This definition, it is understood, would include the seven Australasian colonies of Great Britain.

3. The imperial government would still desire to exclude the word 'artisan' from the proposed reservation.

The introduction of that term would, in the estimation of the imperial government, make the treaty altogether too restrictive.

FOREIGN OFFICE, JAPAN, 19th day, 3rd month, 29th year of Meiji.

DOWNING STREET, June 19, 1896.

Governor General,

The Right Honourable the EARL OF ABERDEEN, P.C., G.C.M.G.

&c., &c., &c.

MY LORD,—With reference to previous confidential correspondence respecting the commercial treaty between this country and Japan, I have the honour to transmit to Your Lordship a copy of a further letter from the Foreign Office inclosing despatches

from Her Majesty's minister at Tokio, on the subject of labour immigration to the colonies, and the anxiety of the Japanese government to be informed as to the adhesion of Canada and the Australian colonies to the treaty of July 16, 1894.

With reference to Sir E. Satow's despatch of April 16, I would point out that it is desirable that Her Majesty's minister should be informed at as early a date as possible of the view of your government on the whole question.

J. CHAMBERLAIN.

FOREIGN OFFICE, June 12, 1896.

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

SIR,—I am directed by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to transmit to you, to be laid before the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the accompanying copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's minister at Tokio, on the subject of labour immigration to the colonies.

FRANCIS BIRTIE.

Japan Treaty Revision. *(May 21.)*
Confidential. Section 1.

No. 1.

Sir E. Satow to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received May 21.)

TOKIO April 11, 1896.

MY LORD,—With reference to previous correspondence on the subject of reserving to certain colonies and possessions of Her Majesty the power of legislating with regard to the immigration of labour, I have the honour to inclose translation of a law for the protection of emigrants passed during the recent session of the Diet.

ERNEST SATOW.

INCLOSURE IN No. 1.

Extract from the 'Official Gazette' of April 8, 1896.

Law No. 70.—Law for the Protection of Emigrants.

CHAPTER I.—EMIGRANTS.

Article 1.—The term 'emigrants,' as employed in this law, is used to designate such persons as go abroad for the purpose of engaging in labour and the members of their families accompanying them, or proceeding abroad to their place of residence.

The various kinds of labour above mentioned shall be defined by departmental order.

Article 2.—Emigrants may not proceed to foreign countries without first obtaining a permit from the executive authorities.

Such permit loses its validity if the emigrant does not leave within six months from the day of issue.

Article 3.—The executive authorities having regard to the local conditions of the country to which it is proposed to emigrate, may require emigrants acting independently of emigration agents, to find two or more suitable sureties.

Such sureties shall assist or repatriate the emigrant in the event of illness or other trouble, or repair the expenses incurred where the executive authorities themselves assist or repatriate such emigrant.

Article 4.—For the protection of the emigrant himself, the maintenance of public security, or, when deemed necessary, for reasons of foreign policy, the authorities may forbid an emigrant's proceeding abroad for a time, or cancel a permit already granted.

The period of such detention is not to be reckoned in the time limit mentioned in clause 2 of article 2.

CHAPTER II.—EMIGRATION AGENTS.

Article 5.—The term 'emigration agent' as employed in this land, is used to designate any person who under whatsoever name, makes a business of recruiting emigrants or assisting in their shipment abroad.

Article 6.—Any person desiring to become an emigration agent must obtain a license from the authorities.

Such license loses its validity if the holder does not open business within six months from the day of issue.

Article 7.—None but Japanese subjects or companies, of which the members and shareholders are exclusively Japanese subjects, and which have their head business office in Japan, can become emigration agents.

Other necessary qualifications of emigration agents to be defined by departmental order.

Article 8.—The authorities may temporarily suspend the business of any emigration agent, or cancel his business license where his conduct is in violation of laws or departmental orders, or is deemed dangerous to public safety, or when he has neglected duly to furnish the security required of emigration agents.

Article 9.—An emigration agent whose business has been closed officially, or by his own act, cannot suspend the fulfilment of contracts with emigrants already shipped abroad.

Article 10.—An emigration agent must obtain the permission of the executive authorities in the manner prescribed by departmental order when appointing a substitute and deputing his business to him.

Article 11.—An emigration agent is forbidden to ship emigrants to any place where a responsible member of the association or superintending official or deputy has not been appointed to reside.

Article 12.—An emigration agent may not act as go-between or recruiting agent, except in the case of persons proceeding abroad as emigrants.

Article 13.—When assisting in the shipment or engagements of emigrants, the emigration agent is required to enter into a written contract with them and obtain the approval of the authorities thereto.

The necessary terms of such contract to be determined by departmental order.

Article 14.—The emigration agent is not permitted in any capacity whatsoever to receive money or goods from emigrants, other than the charges or fees for services connected with their shipment as specified in the written contract, to which approval, as mentioned in preceding article, has been given.

Article 15.—The emigration agent is required to arrange and make known the date of departure at the time of engaging emigrants. When the agent without due cause, does not despatch the emigrants by the date fixed upon, he shall be liable for the expenses of the emigrants resulting from such delay.

CHAPTER III.—SECURITY.

Article 16.—The emigration agent is forbidden to open business as such before depositing security with the executive authorities, who shall determine the sum required by way of security, taking $10,000 as the inferior limit.

Article 17.—The executive authorities may, when it is deemed advisable, increase or reduce the amount of security, provided that they shall not reduce it below the minimum mentioned in the preceding article.

Article 18.—The executive authorities may, when they consider that the emigration agent is not duly carrying out his contract towards the emigrants, assist the latter or procure their repatriation, paying expenses from the money received as security.

Article 19.—When the business of an emigration agent is closed, whether by reason of his decease, the dissolution of the association, the cancelling of his license, or other cause, the authorities may refrain from returning the whole or a part of the money taken as security as long as they may deem it necessary so to retain it.

Article 20.—During such time as the emigration agent's business is being carried on, or the authorities deem it necessary to retain the security money, such money cannot be laid under contribution for the payment of debts by any person other than emigrants, and their heirs or successors, when inforcing their rights under a contract framed in accordance with the provisions of this law.

CHAPTER IV.—PENAL CLAUSES.

Artiele 21.—Any emigrant proceeding abroad without a permit, or with a permit obtained by false representations of his destination, or in defiance of an embargo laid upon his departure, shall be liable to a fine of not less than 5 yen or not more than 50 yen.

Article 22.—Any emigration agent or his deputy assisting an emigrant to go abroad in violation of any law or order, or shipping an emigrant abroad while under an embargo, shall be liable to a fine of not less than 50 yen and not more than 500 yen.

Article 23.—An person acting as an emigration agent without obtaining a license from the authorities, and any emigration agent or his deputy engaging or assisting in the shipment of emigrants while his business is under official suspension, shall be liable to a fine of not less than 200 yen and not more than 1,000 yen.

Article 24.—Any emigration agent causing any person to act as his deputy without his having obtained a permit for that purpose from the authorities, and any person so acting, shall be liable to a fine of not less than 20 yen and not more than 200 yen.

Article 25.—Any emigration agent or his deputy committing a breach of articles 11, 12, 13, 14, or clause 1 of article 16, shall be liable to a fine of not less than 50 yen and not more than 500 yen.

Artiele 26.—Any emigration agent or his deputy engaging emigrants or procuring their shipment by misrepresentation, shall be liable to imprisonment with hard labour for not less than one month and not more than one year.

Artiele 27.—In the case of companies the penal clauses of this law shall be applicable, for the commission of any offence cited therein, to the responsible member or superintending official.

CHAPTER V.—APPENDIX.

Article 28.—Any emigration agent who has been carrying on his business from a date prior to the operation of this law under a permit obtained from the proper authorities is under no obligation to take out a fresh license when this law comes into force, but may continue to carry on such business in accordance with its provisions. Provided that the provisions of this law shall apply in respect to security already paid, even in the event of the agent not continuing the business.

Article 29.—This law shall not apply in the case of emigrants proceeding abroad and emigration agents acting under special conventions concluded with Japan.

Article 30.—Detailed regulations necessary for the inforcement of this law shall be enacted by departmental order.

Article 31.—This law shall go into force from June 1, 1896.

The 'regulations for the protection of emigrants' (imperial decree No. 42 of 1894) shall be abrogated from the date of the present law going into operation.

No. 2.

Sir E. Satow to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received May 21.)

TOKIO, April 16, 1896.

MY LORD.—The Minister for Foreign Affairs recurred again to-day in conversation to the question of the adhesion of Canada and the Australasian colonies to the new treaty of commerce, and asked whether I had heard anything definite from Her Majesty's government.

I said that Her Majesty's government, as I had learnt from a telegram recently received from Your Lordship, were conferring with the government of Canada, and that as soon as a decision was arrived at, I should be enabled to inform His Excellency of it. The delay was doubtless owing to the necessity of sending the despatches and other documents to Canada.

Count Mutsu responded that after all it was only a question of a week's transit between London and Canada.

From the manner in which he spoke, I am inclined to think that he is rather anxious about the delay, and it is not improbable, as I suggested in my despatch No. 80 of the 10th instant, that he would give way on the point of duration of the treaty if he saw reason to think that Canada and the Australasian colonies would refuse otherwise to accede.

ERNEST SATOW.

Telegram.

Mr. Chamberlain to Earl of Aberdeen.

LONDON, July 15, 1896.

Does your government adhere to Japanese treaty? Answer urgently required.

Report of the Minister of Trade and Commerce upon Treaty Notice with Japan.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE,
OTTAWA, July 29, 1896.

The undersigned, Minister of Trade and Commerce, has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Privy Council reference No. 715 J: being a copy of a circular from the Colonial Office, of date December 31, 1894, addressed to His Excellency the Governor General, covering a copy of a treaty of commerce and navigation between Great Britain and Japan, signed at London on July 16, 1894, the ratifications of which were exchanged at Tokio on August 25, 1894, and of Privy Council reference No. 1360 J., being

a copy of a circular from the Colonial office to His Excellency the Governor General of date February 17, 1896, referring to despatch of December 31, 1894, and transmitting a copy of a convention between Great Britain and Japan, signed at Tokio, July 16, 1895, supplementary to the treaty of commerce and navigation between the two countries of July 16, 1894, first above referred to. In the circular first above referred to attention is called to article XIX. of the treaty, which provides that if it is desired that the Dominion of Canada should come within the operations of the treaty, notice to that effect must be given to the Japanese government within two years from the date of the exchange of ratification.

The minister has carefully considered the provisions of the treaty as transmitted and has also taken communication of correspondence on the subject which has taken place between the Canadian government and the imperial authorities, as well as between the imperial authorities and the Japanese government, as transmitted under Privy Council references:—

No. 1352 J., being a copy of a communication from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies to His Excellency the Governor General, of date February 20, 1896.

No. 1405 J., being a copy of a confidential despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies to His Excellency the Governor General, of date March 18, 1896.

No. 1475 J., being a copy of a further confidential despatch on the subject from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies to His Excellency the Governor General, of date April 21, 1896.

No. 1506 J., being a further confidential despatch from the Colonial Office to His Excellency the Governor General, of date May 14, 1896.

No. 1563 J., being a further confidential despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies to His Excellency the Governor General, of date June 19, 1896—all having reference to the treaty in question.

No. 1586 J., being a copy of a cablegram from the Colonial Office to His Excellency the Governor General of date July 15, 1896, asking whether His Excellency's government will adhere to the Japanese treaty and stating that an answer is urgently required.

The minister in reporting thereon has the honour to submit for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General in Council that while he fully approves of the general provisions of the treaty as modified, yet considering the interpretation put by Her Majesty's government as well as by those governments interested upon the intent and meaning of the 'most favoured nation clauses' as they appear in treaties between Great Britain and foreign countries, which interpretation under existing circumstances would be held to be binding upon the Dominion of Canada, and in view of the provisions contained in article V. of the said treaty, and of questions arising as to the exact meaning of the provisions contained in articles VIII., IX., XI. and XV., and considering that apparently under the provisions of these several articles, the Dominion would be further hampered in any effort that might be made in connection with the negotiation of arrangements under which any concessions made for special equivalents granted by reason thereof to or with other countries, he does not deem it advisable that the Dominion should become a party to or be bound by the provisions of the treaty in question, he therefore respectfully recommends that if approved His Excellency the Governor General be moved to communicate by cable to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies the substance of the minute of Council founded hereon, in order that the Japanese government may be advised thereof with as little delay as possible and within the time limit, as per article XIX. of the said treaty.

R. J. CARTWRIGHT.

The Secretary of State to the Earl of Aberdeen.

DOWNING STREET, September 16, 1896.

Governor General,
The Right Honourable the EARL OF ABERDEEN, P.C., G.C.M.G.,
&c., &c., &c.

MY LORD,—With reference to my confidential despatch of June 19 and previous correspondence concerning the commercial treaty of 1894, between this country and Japan, I have the honour to inform Your Lordship that the government of Queensland having expressed their readiness to adhere to the treaty subject to the proviso as to immigration contained in the treaty with the United States, and requested that the term labourers might be defined so as to include artisans, this decision was communicated by Her Majesty's minister at Tokio to the Japanese government, who, however, expressed their regret that they could not alter the conditions contained in the *note-verbale* inclosed in Sir E. Satow's despatch No. 59, of March 23, which was transmitted to Your Lordship in my confidential despatch of May 14 last.

In these circumstances, the government of Queensland refuse to accept the treaty unless a proviso were inserted giving freedom of action when necessary with regard to the restriction of the influx of Japanese artisans, and Her Majesty's minister at Tokio was so informed.

Sir E. Satow was also informed that the governments of New South Wales and Victoria would allow their claims to adhere to the treaty to lapse unless the Japanese government would allow them full power to restrict immigration.

Subsequently, on August 20, Sir E. Satow telegraphed to the Marquis of Salisbury that he had received assurances from the Japanese government that they would be disposed to accede to the inclusion of artisans provided the three colonies of Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria adhered to the treaty, and, in view of the expiry of the time for notifying adhesions on August 25, asked whether he might exchange notes agreeing to one year's extension, which would give time for Canada also to come within the treaty if desired. Sir E. Satow was authorized on August 22 to exchange notes as he proposed, and he accordingly exchanged notes with the Japanese government on August 24 for a year's extension of time for the accession of the colonies to the treaty.

I shall be glad to be informed as early as possible whether, in view of the concession now made by the Japanese government, your government would wish to adhere to the treaty.

R. H. MEADE,
For the Secretary of State.

OTTAWA, October 23, 1896.

The Right Honourable JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, P.C.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

SIR,—With reference to your confidential despatch of the 16th ultimo, requesting to be informed whether, in view of certain concessions made by Japan this government would wish to adhere to the commercial treaty of 1894 between that country and the United Kingdom, I have the honour to inclose a copy of an approved minute of the Privy Council, from which you will observe that ministers continue to be of opinion that it is not expedient that Canada should become a party to the treaty.

WILLIAM RITCHIE,
Deputy Governor General.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 117

Extract from a Report of the Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by the Governor General on October 13, 1896.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had under consideration a confidential despatch, hereto attached, dated September 16, 1896, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, having reference to previous correspondence concerning the commercial treaty of 1894, between Great Britain and Japan.

The Minister of Trade and Commerce, to whom the said despatch was referred, observes that it is stated therein that notes were exchanged with the Japanese government on August 24, 1896, for a year's extension of time, within which the colonies referred to, or named in the treaty, could signify their accession thereto. It is further stated in the despatch that certain freedom of action with regard to the restriction of the influx of the Japanese artisan class, would be conditionally conceded by the Japanese government; and the Secretary of State desires to be informed, as early as possible, whether, in view of the concession so made by the Japanese government, the government of Canada desire to adhere to the treaty.

The minister desires to draw attention to his report of date July 29, 1896, upon this question, and to state that he deems it advisable to adhere to the recommendation made in such report, to the effect that, under existing circumstances, it is not expedient that the government of Canada should become a party to the treaty in question.

The Committee advise that Your Excellency be moved to forward a certified copy of the said report to the Right Honourable the principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

All which is respectfully submitted for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

DOWNING STREET, October 21, 1896.

To the Officer Administering the Government of Canada.

SIR,—With reference to my confidential despatch of September 16 last, I have the honour to transmit to you, for the confidential information of your government, copies of three despatches from Her Majesty's minister at Tokio in regard to the negotiations with the Japanese government concerning the adhesion of certain colonies to the commercial treaty of 1894 between this country and Japan, and the extension for one year of the term within which the colonies and possessions of Her Majesty may notify their adhesion to the reaty.

J. CHAMBERLAIN.

Japan: Treaty Revision.
Confidential.

Sir E. Satow to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received September 23.)

TOKIO, August 19, 1896.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Lordship's telegram No. 23, of the 13th instant, informing me that the governments of New South Wales and Victoria would allow their right of notifying their adhesion to the new treaty with Japan to lapse unless full power to restrict immigration were conceded to them.

On the 17th instant I made a communication to this effect to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, adding at the same time, that the answer of the Japanese government with regard to the inclusion of artisans in the proposed restrictions had been transmitted to the government of Queensland. I added that I understood the expression 'full power to restrict immigration' to imply the inclusion of artisans with labourers in any restrictive measures that might be considered necessary. I did not, however, consider the adoption of such measures as being in any way a certainty, but it seemed not improbable that the colonial governments were desirous of taking precautions against occurrences such as have been reported from Guadaloupe, Vladivostock, and some of the South Sea islands, where the Japanese immigrants had displayed a spirit of insubordination to proper authority that had caused much trouble.

His Excellency replied that he believed something of the kind had occurred in Guatemala, but the incident at Vladivostock was quite of an unimportant character. He promised, however, to consult his colleagues upon the point of the inclusion of 'artisans.'

ERNEST SATOW.

Sir E. Satow to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received September 23.)

TOKIO, August 21, 1896.

MY LORD,—With reference to my despatch No. 158 of yesterday's date, I have the honour to report that the Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs called on me this afternoon to give me an answer with regard to the proposal that 'artisans' should be included with 'labourers' in the conditions under which certain of Her Majesty's colonies desire to adhere to the new treaty.

Mr. Komura said that the Japanese government having always refused to agree to restrictive legislation in the case of artisans, it must be considered a great concession on their part if they now yielded this point. He was, however, able to assure me that they would be disposed to accede to the inclusion of artisans, provided that the principal Australian colonies, namely, Queensland, New South Wales, and Victoria, would adhere to the treaty. A line of Japanese steamers was about to be started between Japan and those colonies with which this country has important commercial relations, and it was therefore much to be desired that they should become parties to the new treaty of commerce and navigation.

I replied to Mr. Komura that as regards Queensland, I had no doubt of the willingness of that colony, and that the expression 'full power to restrict immigration' involved, I thought, nothing more than the inclusion of the word 'artisans.'

The telegram which I forwarded to Your Lordship after this interview is in all essential respects identical with a draft which I had made and shown to Mr. Komura before we separated.

If I receive Your Lordship's authorization in time, I hope to sign, in a few days, an exchange of notes extending for one year from the 25th instant, the period within which notice of adhesion may be given by Her Majesty's colonies and possessions.

ERNEST SATOW.

Sir E. Satow to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received October 7.)

TOKIO, August 24, 1896.

MY LORD,—In continuation of my despatch No. 163 of the 20th instant, I have the honour to transmit copy and translation of notes exchanged this day between myself

and the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs, agreeing to one year's extension of the term within which the colonies and possessions of Her Majesty the Queen may notify their adhesion to the new treaty of commerce and navigation.

ERNEST SATOW.

INCLOSURE 1.

Sir E. Satow to the Marquis Saïonji.

TOKIO, August 24, 1896.

M. LE MINISTRE,—Your Excellency is aware that I have received instructions from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to make certain proposals to the Imperial Japanese government with regard to the right of adhesion to the treaty of commerce and navigation between our respective countries, signed in London on July 16, 1894, reserved by article XIX. of that treaty to the colonies and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty.

As the term originally agreed upon for this purpose expires on the 25th instant, I have the honour, in accordance with instructions received from Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to propose to Your Excellency that it be extended for a further period of one year from the above-mentioned date.

ERNEST SATOW.

INCLOSURE 2.

The Marquis Saïonji to Sir E. Satow.

(*Translation.*) TOKIO, August 24, 1896.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's note of to-day's date, in which, in accordance with instructions received from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, you propose that, as the term within which notice of their adhesion to the treaty of commerce and navigation concluded between our respective countries on July 16, 1894, must be given by the British colonies and possessions specified in article XIX. of that treaty will expire on the 25th instant, the term should be extended for a further period of one year.

In reply, I have the honour to inform Your Excellency that the imperial government have no objection to offer and agree to the proposed extension of the term until August 25, 1897.

MARQUIS SAIONJI KIMMOCHI,
Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Colonial Office to the Governor General.

DOWNING STREET, November 17, 1896.

Governor General, &c. &c.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Lordship's confidential despatch of the 23rd ultimo, inclosing a minute of the Privy Council with reference to the commercial treaty of 1894 between this country and Japan, and to in-

form you that a copy of the report of the Minister of Trade and Commerce, dated July 29, 1896, which is referred to in the Privy Council minute, does not appear to have been forwarded to this department. I shall be glad if Your Lordship will be good enough to furnish me with a copy of the report in question.

J. CHAMBERLAIN.

Extract from a Report of the Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by the Governor General on December 22, 1896.

The committee have had under consideration a confidential despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated November 17, 1896, acknowledging the receipt of the approved minute of Council of October 13, 1896, with reference to the commercial treaty of 1894, between Great Britain and Japan, and asking to be supplied with a copy of the report of the Minister of Trade and Commerce, dated July 29, 1896, which is referred to in the said minute.

The committee, on the recommendation of the Minister of Trade and Commerce, to whom the said despatch has been referred, advise that Your Excellency be moved to forward a copy of the said report of the Minister of Trade and Commerce to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies for his information.

All which is respectfully submitted for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

Mr. Chamberlain to Lord Aberdeen.

DOWNING STREET, December 8, 1896.

Governor General, &c., &c., &c.

MY LORD,—With reference to my confidential despatch of September 16 last, and to Your Lordship's confidential reply of October 23, a copy of which has been communicated to the Foreign Office, I have the honour to transmit to Your Lordship, in case your government should be influenced by this further information, a copy of a further despatch from Her Majesty's minister at Tokio respecting the terms on which the colonies which have not yet notified their adherence to the commercial treaty of 1894 between this country and Japan and might become parties to the treaty.

J. CHAMBERLAIN.

Sir E. Satow to the Marquis of Salisbury.—(Received November 12.)

TOKIO, October 8, 1896.

MY LORD,—With reference to my despatches, Nos. 163 and 165, of the 20th and 24th August, I have the honour to inclose copy of a draft protocol which, in pursuance of an understanding arrived at with Count Okuma on the 2nd instant, I placed to-day in His Excellency's hands. It provides for the reservation of the right to legislate with regard to trade, immigration of labourers and artisans, police, and public security to all the colonies and foreign possessions of the Crown mentioned in article XIX. of the new treaty, except Newfoundland and Natal, which have already signified their unconditional adhesion, and is reciprocal in form. It is framed on th emodel of the last paragraph of article II. of the new treaty between the United States and Japan.

Count Okuma, on the occasion referred to, said he was aware that there had been some agitation in both Australia and Canada against the unrestricted immigration of Japanese, and that in the latter petitions had been presented to the government praying that a tax of $500 might be imposed on all 'Mongolians.' He thought the Dominion was specious enough to accommodate a large number of industrial workmen and artisans, but the Japanese government, as a matter of policy, would endeavour to divert the stream of emigration to other countries where their presence was desired, and even clamoured for, as in South America, Japan had not, in fact, a large surplus population, the north of the main island and Yezo not being yet nearly filled up, and the increase of the rate of wages in consequence of the extension of manufacturing industries would more and more tend to keep the people at home.

I replied that the opposition of the 'labour' party to the immigration of large numbers of labourers and artisans was paralleled by the agitation that had arisen in Japan against mixed residence, and the objections raised to the possession of land by foreigners for agricultural and mining purposes. As, however, no legislation seemed to be in immediate contemplation in either Canada or Australia, it would appear that what the government of those colonies desired was to have the power of legislation in reserve, so as to be able, in case of need, to satisfy public opinion.

I have the honour to request that I may be furnished with Your Lordship's instructions as to the wording of the proposed protocol.

ERNEST SATOW.

INCLOSURE No. 1.

Draft Protocol.

The undersigned , duly authorized, &c., have agreed that the stipulations contained in the first and third articles of the treaty of commerce and navigation between Great Britain and Japan, signed in London on July 16, 1894, shall not in any way affect the laws, ordinances and regulations with regard to trade, the immigration of labourers and artisans, police and public security which are in force or may hereafter be enacted in either of the colonies and foreign possessions of Her Britannic Majesty enumerated in article XIX. of the said treaty, with the exception of Newfoundland and Natal, or in Japan.

In witness thereof
Done at Tokio, , 1896.

Extract from a Report of the Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by the Governor General on January 23, 1897.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had under consideration a despatch, hereto attached, dated December 8, 1896, from the Right Honourable Mr. Chamberlain having reference to a previous despatch of September 16, 1896, referring to previous correspondence concerning the commercial treaty of 1894 between Great Britain and Japan.

The Minister of Trade and Commerce, to whom the first-mentioned despatch was referred, observes that the despatch of December 8, 1896, above referred to covers a copy of a further despatch from Her Majesty's minister at Tokio respecting the terms upon which those specified colonies which have not yet notified their adherence to the treaty might become parties thereto.

The minister states that while there are many provisions in the treaty as modified of which he fully approves, and while the views conceded by the Japanese government as expressed in the despatch from Her Majesty's minister at Tokio, might be considered as doing away with some of the objections which the Canadian government had to the treaty referred to, it covers but one ground, the most important objection still existing, that is, the 'most favoured nation clause.'

The minister in referring to his report made in connection with the question of adherence to the treaty, bearing date July 29, 1896, regrets that while the imperial authorities adhere to the interpretation they place upon the 'most favoured nation clause' in existing treaties, he cannot recommend that Canada should become a party to the treaty now in question.

The committee advise that Your Excellency be moved to forward a certified copy of this minute to the Right Honourable the Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

All of which is respectfully submitted for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

Mr. Chamberlain to Lord Aberdeen.

DOWNING STREET, July 30, 1897.

Governor General, &c., &c., &c.

MY LORD,—With reference to Your Lordship's confidential despatch of January 26 last, respecting the commercial treaty of 1894, between this country and Japan, I have the honour to inform you that the matter was brought before the premiers of the self-governing colonies at the meetings held in this office on the 1st and 5th instant, and that after full discussion the prime ministers of Canada, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand and the Cape of Good Hope, stated that they did not propose to abandon their former attitude in regard to the treaty and did not desire to adhere to it: and I now inclose, for the information of Your Lordship's government, a copy of a telegram which was sent by the Marquis of Salisbury to Her Majesty's representative at Tokio on the 13th instant, instructing him to notify this decision to the Japanese government.

I have to add that Natal and Newfoundland had already adhered to the treaty and that Queensland had adhered subject to certain modifications agreed to by the Japanese government.

J. CHAMBERLAIN.

Telegram to Mr. Lowther, Tokio.

FOREIGN OFFICE, July 13, 1897, sent 2.45 p.m.

Except Queensland, governments of all Australian colonies, New Zealand, Tasmania, Canada and the Cape, maintain their views with regard to commercial treaty and do not desire to adhere.

Inform Japanese government.

Extract from a Report of the Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by the Governor General on November 5, 1897.

The Committee of the Privy Council having had under consideration the annexed memorandum from the Minister of Customs, dated November 4, 1897, respecting the

admission of articles which are the growth, produce or manufacture of Japan to the benefits of the reciprocal tariff, under the customs tariff, 1897, and concurring therein, submit the same for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, November 4, 1897.

The undersigned, Minister of Customs, has the honour to report to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, that section 17 of 'The Customs Tariff, 1897,' provides as follows:—

'1. When the customs tariff of any country admits the products of Canada on terms which, on the whole are as favourable to Canada as the terms of the reciprocal tariff herein referred to are to the countries to which it may apply, articles which are the growth, produce or manufacture of such country, when imported direct therefrom, may then be entered for duty, or taken out of warehouse for consumption in Canada, at the reduced rates of duty provided in the reciprocal tariff set forth in schedule D to this Act.

'2. Any question arising as to the countries entitled to the benefits of the reciprocal tariff shall be decided by the Controller of Customs, subject to the authority of the Governor in Council.

'3. The Governor in Council may extend the benefits of the reciprocal tariff to any country intitled thereto by virtue of a treaty with Her Majesty.

'4. The Controller of Customs may make such regulations as are necessary for carrying out the intention of this section.'

That the undersigned has decided (subject to the approval of the Governor in Council and to take effect when so approved), that the customs tariff of Japan is such as intitles articles which are the growth, produce or manufacture of that country to the benefits of the reciprocal tariff, subject to the limitations mentioned in schedule D of the said customs tariff, 1897.

He submits his action in this matter for the approval of His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

WM. PATERSON,
Minister of Customs.

DOWNING STREET, December 2, 1899.

The Officer Administering the Government of Canada.

SIR,—With reference to the Marquis of Ripon's circular despatch of December 31, 1894, inclosing copy of the treaty of commerce and navigation between Great Britain and Japan, of July 16, 1894, I have the honour to inform you that, questions having arisen respecting the status of Indian and colonial subjects of Her Majesty residing in Japan as affected by that treaty, and also respecting the claim of British colonies not parties to the treaty to the benefits of the tariff annexed to the protocol of the same date, the matter has formed the subject of reference to the law officers of the Crown, and the Marquis of Salisbury has informed Her Majesty's minister at Tokio, that in the opinion of Her Majesty's government article XIX. of the treaty has not the effect of limiting the rights of British subjects connected with non-adhering colonies or possessions, as the inhabitants of such places are, generally, and not locally merely, British subjects, and that the fair meaning of the treaty is that all persons who by British law are recognized as possessing the rights of British citizenship all

over the world are intitled to the benefits of its stipulations, and that this test includes the inhabitants—being British subjects—of all colonies and dependencies whether they adhere to the treaty or not. Neither does article XIX. discriminate between different classes of British subjects, nor create a distinction unknown to British law, and almost impossible of definition: but its effect is merely to provide that the privileges and obligations of the treaty shall not enure for the benefit of non-adhering colonies and dependencies. For instance, the produce or manufacture of a non-adhering colony or dependency would not be entitled to the tariff annexed to the protocol which must be regarded as forming part of one arrangement with the treaty. And Her Majesty's government have also been advised that the protocol with its schedule must be read as applying, after the coming into force of the treaty of 1894, only to such of the colonies and possessions enumerated in article XIX. as accede to the treaty.

On the other hand British subjects, though residing in or domiciled in colonies or possessions which have not adhered, are entitled to the benefits of article XVII. of the treaty, and also of article II. of the international convention for the protection of industrial property signed at Paris on March 20, 1883, to which Japan adhered on July 15 last.

The first sentence of article II. of the convention, copies of which were inclosed in Lord Derby's circular despatch of April 18, 1884, which runs as follows: 'Les sujets ou citoyens de chacun des états contractants jouiront, dans tous les autres états de l'union en ce qui concerne les brevets d'invention, les dessins ou modèles industriels, les marques de fabrique ou de commerce et le nom commercial, des avantages que les lois respectives accordent actuellement ou accorderont par la suite aux nationaux.' The right is conferred on those who are British subjects and is not lost by their being resident or domiciled either in a foreign country or in a colony which has not adhered. The right under the convention is also conferred by article III. on foreigners domiciled in one of the contracting states. Of course domicile in a non-adhering colony would not be effectual for this purpose, as the test is, in this instance, local, not personal, as in the case of British subjects. This distinction is also illustrated by articles IV. and VI. of the convention, which would not apply in the case of non-adhering colonies.

J. CHAMBERLAIN.

Circular.

DOWNING STREET, February 28, 1902.

The Officer Administering the Government of Canada.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you, for the information of your government, a copy of a parliamentary paper containing an agreement between Great Britain and Japan, which was signed at London on January 30, 1902.

J. CHAMBERLAIN.

DESPATCH TO HIS MAJESTY'S MINISTER AT TOKIO, FORWARDING AGREEMENT BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND JAPAN, OF JANUARY 30, 1902.

The Marquis of Lansdowne to Sir C. MacDonald.

FOREIGN OFFICE, January 30, 1902.

SIR,—I have signed to-day, with the Japanese minister, an agreement between Great Britain and Japan, of which a copy is included in this despatch.

This agreement may be regarded as the outcome of the events which have taken place during the last two years in the far east, and of the part taken by Great Britain and Japan in dealing with them.

Throughout the troubles and complications which arose in China consequent upon the Boxer outbreak and the attack upon the Peking legations, the two powers have been in close and uninterrupted communication, and have been actuated by similar views.

We have each of us desired that the integrity and independence of the Chinese empire should be preserved, that there should be no disturbance of the territorial *status quo* either in China or in the adjoining regions, that all nations should, within those regions, as well as within the limits of the Chinese empire, be afforded equal opportunities for the development of their commerce and industry, and that peace should not only be restored, but should, for the future, be maintained.

From the frequent exchanges of views which have taken place between the two governments and from the discovery that their far eastern policy was identical, it has resulted that each side has expressed the desire that their common policy should find expression in an international contract of binding validity.

We have thought it desirable to record in the preamble of that instrument the main objects of our common policy in the far east, to which I have already referred, and in the first article we join in entirely disclaiming any aggressive tendencies either in China or Corea. We have, however, thought it necessary also to place on record the view entertained by both the high contracting parties, that should their interests as above described be endangered, it will be admissible for either of them to take such measures as may be indispensable in order to safeguard those interests, and words have been added which will render it clear that such precautionary measures might become necessary and might be legitimately taken, not only in the case of aggressive action or of an actual attack by some other power, but in the event of disturbances arising of a character to necessitate the intervention of either of the high contracting parties for the protection of the lives and property of its subjects.

The principal obligations undertaken mutually by the high contracting parties are those of maintaining a strict neutrality in the event of either of them becoming involved in war, and of coming to one another's assistance in the event of either of them being confronted by the opposition of more than one hostile power. Under the remaining provisions of the agreement the high contracting parties undertake that neither of them will, without consultation with the other, enter into separate arrangements with another power to the prejudice of the interests described in the agreement, and that whenever those interests are in jeopardy they will communicate with one another fully and frankly.

The concluding article has reference to the duration of the agreements which, after five years, is terminable by either of the high contracting parties at one year's notice.

His Majesty's government have been largely influenced in their decision to enter into this important contract by the conviction that it contains no provisions which can be regarded as an indication of aggressive or self-seeking tendencies in the regions to which it applies. It has been concluded purely as a measure of precaution, to be invoked, should occasion arise, in the defence of important British interests. It in no way threatens the present position or the legitimate interests of other powers. On the contrary, that part of it which renders either of the high contracting parties liable to be called upon by the other for assistance can operate only when one of the allies has found himself obliged to go to war in defence of interests which are common to both, when the circumstances in which he has taken this step are such as to establish that the quarrel has not been of his own seeking, and when, being engaged in his own defence, he finds himself threatened not by a single power, but by a hostile coalition.

His Majesty's government trust that the agreement may be found of mutual advantage to the two countries, that it will make for the preservation of peace, and that, should peace unfortunately be broken, it will have the effect of restricting the area of hostilities.

LANSDOWNE.

INCLOSURE.

Agreement between Great Britain and Japan, signed at London, January 30, 1902.

The governments of Great Britain and Japan, actuated solely by a desire to maintain the *status quo* and general peace in the extreme east, being moreover specially interested in maintaining the independence and territorial integrity of the empire of China and the empire of Corea and in securing equal opportunities in those countries for the commerce and industry of all nations, hereby agree as follows:—

ARTICLE I.

The high contracting parties having mutually recognized the independence of China and of Corea, declare themselves to be entirely uninfluenced by any aggressive tendencies in either country. Having in view, however, their special interests, of which those of Great Britain relate principally to China, while Japan, in addition to the interests which she possesses in China, is interested in a peculiar degree politically, as well as commercially and industrially in Corea, the high contracting parties recognize that it will be admissible for either of them to take such measures as may be indispensable in order to safeguard those interests if threatened either by the aggressive action of any other power, or by disturbances arising in China or Corea, and necessitating the intervention of either of the high contracting parties for the protection of the lives and property of its subjects.

ARTICLE II.

If either Great Britain or Japan, in the defence of their respective interests as above described, should become involved in war with another power, the other high contracting party will maintain a strict neutrality, and use its efforts to prevent other powers from joining in hostilities against its ally.

ARTICLE III.

If in the above event any other power or powers should join in hostilities against that ally, the other high contracting party will come to its assistance and will conduct the war in common, and make peace in mutual agreement with it.

ARTICLE IV.

The high contracting parties agree that neither of them will, without consulting the other, enter into separate arrangements with another power to the prejudice of the interests above described.

ARTICLE V.

Whenever, in the opinion of either Great Britain or Japan, the above-mentioned interests are in jeopardy, the two governments will communicate with one another fully and frankly.

ARTICLE VI.

The present agreement shall come into effect immediately after the date of its signature and remain in force for five years from that date.

In case neither of the high contracting parties should have notified twelve months before the expiration of the said five years the intention of terminating it, it shall remain binding until the expiration of one year from the day on which either of the high contracting parties shall have denounced it. But if, when the date fixed for its expiration arrives, either ally is actually engaged in war, the alliance shall, *ipso facto*, continue until peace is concluded.

In faith whereof the undersigned, duly authorized by their respective governments, have signed this agreement, and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done in duplicate at London, January 30, 1902.

LANSDOWNE,
His Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

HAYASHI,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan at the Court of St. James'.

From Lord Grey to Mr. Lyttelton.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA, June 7, 1905

The Right Honourable ALFRED LYTTELTON, P.C.,
&c., &c., &c.

SIR,—With reference to Sir Henry Strong's despatch of October 23, 1896, and previous correspondence in regard to the Canadian government's decision not to adhere to the treaty of commerce and navigation, concluded in 1894, between Great Britain and Japan, I have the honour to inclose herewith a copy of an approved minute of the Privy Council, intimating that obstacles which were considered to render the adhesion of Canada to the treaty unadvisable have now been removed and requesting that steps may be taken to ascertain whether the Japanese government would be prepared to admit the Dominion to a participation in the treaty.

GREY.

Extract from a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by the Governor General on June 7, 1905.

The Minister of Trade and Commerce, to whom was referred the question of the expediency of reopening negotiations with Japan to secure the admission of Canadian goods in that country on the same terms as upon those imported from Great Britain, submits as follows:—

At the time of the original treaty of commerce and navigation in 1894 between Great Britain and Japan, it appears that Canada was invited to become a party thereto but in view of certain conditions and possible complications it was deemed best at the moment to decline participation. These obstacles have been now removed, and it is understood informally that the Japanese government would not be unwilling to allow Canada to become a party to the above treaty.

The committee advise that His Excellency be moved to ascertain whether the Japanese government would be prepared to admit Canada to a participation in the said treaty.

All which is respectfully submitted for approval.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

Mr. Secretary Lyttelton to Lord Grey.

LONDON, July 14, 1905.

Referring to your confidential despatch of June 7, should Japanese government be informed that your government wishes to adhere to treaty, 1894, and supplementary convention of 1895, under same terms and conditions as Queensland in 1897, which Japanese government then agreed to extend to any other colonies adhering within prescribed period, namely, (1) that stipulations contained in first and third articles of treaty shall not in any way affect laws, ordinances and regulations with regard to trade, immigration of labourers, artisans, police and public security which are in force or hereafter may be enacted in Japan or in colony. (2) That treaty shall cease to be binding as between Japan and colony at expiration of twelve months after notice has been given on either side of desire to terminate same.

Or are your government prepared to adhere absolutely and without reserve as would appear to be the case from speech of Minister of Agriculture in Canadian parliament, June 22? Please telegraph reply.

LYTTELTON.

From Earl Grey to Mr. Lyttelton.

September 5, 1905.

My Prime Minister earnestly hopes that you will press immediate entry of Canada into Anglo-Japanese treaty.

GREY.

Mr. Secretary Lyttelton to Lord Grey.

LONDON, September 6, 1905.

In reply to your telegram received to-day, please inform your Prime Minister that before taking steps as regards adhesion of your government to commercial treaty with Japan, His Majesty's government awaiting reply to telegram of July 14.

LYTTELTON.

From Governor General to Mr. Lyttelton.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA, September 26, 1905.

The Right Honourable ALFRED LYTTELTON, P.C.,
&c., &c., &c.

SIR,—The Governor General had the honour to send you to-day a telegraphic message in code, of which the following is a translation:—

'Referring to your telegram of July 14, responsible ministers prepared to adhere to Japanese treaty, 1894, and supplementary convention of 1895, absolutely and without reserve. Minute of Council and despatch follow by mail.'

I now have the honour to inclose herewith copy of the minute of Council referred to, upon which that message was founded.

H. E. TASCHEREAU,
Deputy of the Governor General.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 117

Extract from a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by the Governor General on September 26, 1905.

The committee of the Privy Council have had under consideration the annexed report from the Secretary of State relative to Canada becoming a party to the treaty of commerce and navigation between Great Britain and Japan, adopted in the year 1894, and supplementary convention, 1895.

The committee concurring in the said report, advise that His Excellency be moved to forward a cable despatch to the Secretary of State for the Colonies advising him that the government of Canada is prepared to adhere absolutely and without reserve to the treaty of commerce and navigation made between Great Britain and Japan in 1894, and supplementary convention signed at Tokio in July, 1895.

All which is respectfully submitted for His Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. McGEE
Clerk of the Privy Council.

OTTAWA, September 25, 1905.

The undersigned, the Secretary of State, has had under consideration the minute of Council approved on June 7 last, advising, on the recommendation of the Minister of Trade and Commerce that His Excellency be moved to ascertain whether the Japanese government would be prepared to admit Canada to a participation in the existing treaty between Great Britain and Japan, adopted in the year 1894, and supplementary convention, 1895, and has had also under consideration the cable despatch from Mr. Lyttelton to Earl Grey of July 14 last, inquiring whether the government of Canada was prepared to adhere absolutely and without reserve to the treaty of 1894 and 1895, or whether Canada desired to limit the terms of the treaty to the conditions made on behalf of Queensland when accepting the Japanese treaty, which provided that the stipulations contained in the first and third articles of the treaty should not in any way affect the laws, ordinances and regulations with regard to trade, immigration of labourers, artisans, police and public security, which are in force or might hereafter be enacted in Japan or Queensland; (2) limiting the treaty to a period of twelve months after notice given on either side.

When the minute of Council, dated June 7, 1905, was approved, the judgment of the Privy Council as expressed in that minute was that Canada was willing to become a party to the treaty of 1894 and supplementary convention, 1895, without any reserve. Since those dates Japan has enacted a law limiting immigration to foreign countries, thus removing one of the objections that influenced the government of Canada in declining to become a party to the treaty with Japan in 1897. It is doubtful whether Japan would now agree to a treaty on any other basis than the proposals contained in the original treaty. The undersigned therefore recommends that a cable despatch be sent to Mr. Lyttelton advising him that the government of Canada is prepared to adhere absolutely and without reserve to the treaty of commerce and navigation made between Great Britain and Japan in 1894 and supplementary convention signed at Tokio in July, 1895.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

From Lord Grey to Mr. Lyttelton.

OTTAWA, November 14, 1905.

Referring to my despatch, No. 313, September 26, Japanese treaty, responsible ministers anxious for reply.

GREY.

From Mr. Lyttelton to Lord Grey.

LONDON, November 16, 1905.

In reply to your telegram of yesterday's date and your despatch No. 313, of September 26, Japanese government propose special convention providing application to Canada of treaties of 1894 and convention of 1895. His Majesty's ambassador at Tokio has been instructed to send draft direct to you for consideration of your government. Report by telegram whether your ministers agree as to its terms.

LYTTELTON.

His Majesty's Minister at Tokio, Japan, to Lord Grey.

TOKIO, November 19, 1905.

MY LORD,—In obedience to instructions from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, I recently approached the Japanese government with a view to their consenting to the adhesion of Canada to the Anglo-Japanese treaty of July 16, 1894, and to the supplementary convention of July 16, 1895.

I found the Japanese government quite prepared to take the necessary steps for the application of the terms of the two agreements to the intercourse between Canada and Japan, but in view of the expiration of the two years allowed by article XIX. of the treaty of 1894, for the adhesion of British colonies, they thought that the desired object could best be secured by the conclusion of a special convention.

They have now prepared a draft of the proposed convention, copy of which I have the honour to transmit to Your Lordship herewith.

A copy of this draft will be forwarded to the Marquis of Lansdowne by the Canadian Pacific mail, leaving Yokohama on the 24th instant.

CLAUDE M. MACDONALD.

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, being equally desirous of facilitating the commercial relations between Japan and Canada, have resolved to conclude a convention to that effect, and have named as their respective plenipotentiaries:—

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, ...

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, ...

who, having reciprocally communicated their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows:—

ARTICLE I.

The two high contracting parties agree that the stipulations of the treaty of commerce and navigation between Japan and Great Britain, signed at London on the 16th day of the 7th month of the 27th year of Meiji (corresponding to the 16th day of July, 1894), and of the supplementary convention between Japan and Great Britain, signed at Tokio, on the 16th day of the 7th month of the 28th year of Meiji (corresponding to the 16th day of July, 1895), shall be applied to the intercourse, commerce and navigation between the Empire of Japan and the British Dominion of Canada.

ARTICLE II.

The present convention shall be ratified and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Tokio as soon as possible. It shall come into effect immediately after the exchange of ratifications, and shall remain in force until the expiration of six months from the day on which one of the high contracting parties shall have announced the intention of terminating it.

In witness whereof, the above-mentioned plenipotentiaries have signed the present convention and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done in duplicate at Tokio, in the Japanese and English languages, this.....day of.....month of the 38th year of Meiji, corresponding to the .....day of.....year one thousand nine hundred and five.

From Lord Grey to Mr. Lyttelton.

OTTAWA, November 24, 1905.

Referring to your telegram of November 16, my responsible ministers beg to reiterate that they agree to terms of treaty of 1894, and convention of 1895, with Japan. They would urge that His Majesty's ambassador at Tokio be reminded to forward immediately draft of special convention.

GREY.

From Mr. Lyttelton to Lord Grey.

DOWNING STREET, November 30, 1905.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of the 24th instant respecting the proposed special convention with Japan providing for the application to Canada of the treaty of 1894, and the convention of 1895.

2. I request you to explain to your ministers that the necessity for a special convention arose from the fact that the period of the adhesion of Canada to the treaty of 1894 had expired; and although the substance of the proposed convention was telegraphed by His Majesty's ambassador at Tokio, on the 3rd instant, His Majesty's government felt, in view of certain recent experience which it is not necessary for me to explain, that it was advisable to see the full text before authorizing His Majesty's representative to sign the convention. A telegram was accordingly sent to Sir C. Macdonald on the 13th instant, instructing him to send home the draft by mail and at the same time to send a copy direct to your government, as you were informed by telegram on the 15th instant. Your ministers will probably by this time be in possession of the copy.

ALFRED LYTTELTON.

From Lord Grey to Secretary of State for Colonies.

December 13, 1905.

Your despatch of November 30, Japanese treaty, Sir Wilfrid Laurier has seen draft received from Sir Claude Macdonald and hopes final formalities will be concluded as soon as possible.

GREY.

From Lord Elgin to Lord Grey.

LONDON, January 1, 1906.

Referring to your telegram of December 13, Japanese treaty, have requested Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to telegraph to Tokio sign convention at once and to arrange for ratification at earliest possible date.

ELGIN.

Lord Elgin to Lord Grey.

LONDON, February 6, 1906.

Referring to my telegram of January 1, convention with Japan signed January 31.

ELGIN.

From Lord Elgin to Lord Grey.

DOWNING STREET, March 31, 1906.

SIR,—With reference to my telegram of the 6th ultimo, I have the honour to transmit to you, to be laid before your ministers, the accompanying copies of correspondence with the Foreign Office on the subject of the convention for the application to trade and intercourse between Japan and Canada of the treaty between the United Kingdom and Japan of July 16, 1894, and of the supplementary convention of July 16, 1895.

ELGIN.

FOREIGN OFFICE, March 27, 1906.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of January 1 last, I am directed by Secretary Sir Edward Grey, to transmit to you, to be laid before the Earl of Elgin, a copy of a despatch from His Majesty's ambassador at Tokio, inclosing the convention for the application to trade and intercourse between Japan and Canada of the treaty between this country and Japan of July 16, 1894, and of the supplementary convention of July 16, 1895.

Printed copies of the English text of the convention are also inclosed.

I am to inquire whether, in Lord Elgin's opinion steps should now be taken to prepare the King's ratification of the convention, to be forwarded to His Majesty's ambassador at Tokio for exchange in that capital.

F. A. CAMPBELL.

TOKIO, January 31, 1906.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that I attended at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs this afternoon and signed the convention for the application to trade and intercourse between Japan and Canada of our treaty with Japan of July 16, 1894, and of our supplementary convention of July 16, 1895.

I beg to inclose herewith the English and Japanese texts intended for His Majesty's government, and I also inclose the certificate of Mr. Wawn, Acting Assistant Japanese Secretary at this embassy, certifying that the two texts agree in every respect.

CLAUDE M. MACDONALD.

BRITISH EMBASSY, TOKIO, January 31, 1906.

I certify that I have compared the Japanese text of the convention for the application to trade and intercourse between Japan and Canada of the British treaty with Japan of July 16, 1894, and the supplementary convention of July 16, 1895, with the English text of the said convention, and find that the two agree in every respect.

J. TWIZELL WAWN.
Acting Asst. Japanese Secretary.

SIR,—I am directed by the Earl of Elgin to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th instant (9239), inclosing copies of the English text of the convention for the application to trade and intercourse between Japan and Canada of the treaty between this country and Japan of July 16, 1894, and of the supplementary convention of July 16, 1895, and to request you to inform Secretary Sir E. Grey that His Lordship considers that steps should be taken with a view to the exchange of ratifications of this convention.

H. BERTRAM COX.

(Signed also in Japanese Text.)

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, and His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, being equally desirous of facilitating the commercial relations between Japan and Canada, have resolved to conclude a convention to that effect, and have named as their respective plenipotentiaries:—

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, Sir Claude Maxwell Macdonald, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, His Britannic Majesty's ambassador to Japan; and

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, Takaaki Kato, Shoshii, First Class of the Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure, His Imperial Majesty's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs;

Who, having reciprocally communicated their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows:—

ARTICLE I.

The two high contracting parties agree that the stipulations of the treaty of commerce and navigation between Great Britain and Japan, signed at London on the 16th day of July, 1894 (corresponding to the 16th day of the 7th month of the 27th year of Meiji), and of the supplementary convention between Great Britain and Japan, signed at Tokio on the 16th day of July, 1895 (corresponding to the 16th day of the 7th month of the 28th year of Meiji), shall be applied to the intercourse commerce and navigation between the empire of Japan and the British Dominion of Canada.

ARTICLE II.

The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Tokio as soon as possible. It shall come into effect immediately after the

exchange of ratifications, and shall remain in force until the expiration of six months from the day on which one of the high contracting parties shall have announced the intention of terminating it.

In witness whereof the above named plenipotentiaries have signed the present convention and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done in duplicate at Tokio, in the Japanese and English languages, this 31st day of January, of year one thousand nine hundred and six, corresponding to the 31st day of the 1st month of the 39th year of Meiji.

CLAUDE M. MACDONALD,
KATO TAKAAKI.

RETURN

(120)

In answer to an Order of the House of Commons of April 25, 1906, for a copy of all contracts with steamship companies for steamboat service between Canada and Mexico.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT made this seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and five, between the Honourable the Minister of Trade and Commerce of the Dominion of Canada (hereinafter referred to as 'The Minister,' which expression shall include the Minister of Trade and Commerce of the said Dominion for the time being), acting for and on behalf of His Majesty, of the one part, and Messrs. Elder Dempster & Company, of Liverpool, England, hereinafter called the Contractors, of the other part.

WITNESSETH, that for and in consideration of the covenants, agreements, stipulations and reservations hereinafter contained on the part of His Majesty, the Contractors for themselves and their successors, do covenant and agree to and with His Majesty, his heirs and successors, in manner and form and to the effect following, that is to say:—

1. The Contractors owning and controlling the steamships of the gross and net tonnage hereinafter mentioned, viz.: *Yoruba*, 3,000 gross, 1,913 net; *Angola*, 2,831 gross, 1,811 net; *Dahomey*, 2,854 gross, 1,828 net; *Coomassie*, 2,840 gross, 1,841 net; each of the three last-named having passenger accommodation for not less than 30 first-class and 20 second-class passengers; and all of which are guaranteed as rating at Lloyds 100 A1, will in the month of July next, after the date of these presents, or earlier, place such steamships as may be necessary to fulfil the terms of this agreement on a route between the Dominion of Canada and the island of Cuba, as hereinafter stated; and will maintain therewith for a period of one year from the date of the first sailing from Canada, a monthly service, as follows:—

(*a*) From the port of Montreal during the season of open navigation on the River St. Lawrence, calling at Charlottetown, in the province of Prince Edward Island; Halifax, in the province of Nova Scotia, and at Nassau, in the Bahama islands, to a port or ports in Cuba; and upon all return voyages calling at the said ports; and

(*b*) During the season of closed navigation on the River St. Lawrence, from the port of Halifax, calling at Nassau, in the Bahama islands, to a port or ports in Cuba, and returning to Halifax calling at the said port of Nassau; the said sailings from the Canadian ports of departure being at regular intervals on such fixed dates as may be sanctioned by the Minister; such dates to be advertised at least twenty days in advance of sailings, and completing during the continuance of this contract twelve full round voyages.

2. Each of the said steamers while employed as herein agreed, shall on all north and south bound voyages run at an average speed of not less than ten knots per hour, extraordinary conditions of the weather excepted.

3. It is understood and agreed that at the option of the Minister the service herein contracted for may be extended to the republic of Mexico, calling on all south bound voyages at the ports of Progresso, Coatzacoalcas, Vera Cruz and Tampico, with the option on the part of the Contractors of calling at any of the said Mexican ports

on the north bound voyages; and in case the service is so extended to Mexico the steamers may carry and land in Cuba on south bound voyages, cargo and passengers, and may take on board at Cuban ports both cargo and passengers for Mexico, and on all north bound voyages from Mexico may take on board cargo and passengers for any Cuban port, but shall not take cargo at Cuban ports for Canada.

4. Subject to the further conditions, stipulations and reservations herein provided, His Majesty, for himself, his heirs and successors, covenants with the Contractors, their successors and assigns, that the Contractors and their successors well and faithfully performing all and every the covenants and stipulations herein on the part of the Contractors set forth and contained, he will well and truly pay or cause to be paid to the Contractors, their successors or assigns a subsidy at the rate of sixty thousand dollars per annum for the hereinbefore specified service between Canada and Cuba in quarterly payments of fifteen thousand dollars each, or in case the service is extended to Mexico as hereinbefore provided, the full subsidy payable shall be at the rate of one hundred thousand dollars per annum, payable in quarterly instalments of twenty-five thousand dollars each, or such portion thereof as may have been earned during the quarters ended the last days of September, December, March and June occurring during the continuance of this contract, provided always that should the Mexican government contribute to the service, such amount or amounts so contributed shall be held to be in part payment of such subsidy and the amount payable as above shall abate accordingly.

5. It is the true intent and meaning of these presents that no amount or instalment of subsidy shall be payable or be paid at any time, unless it appears to the satisfaction of the Minister that up to the time of such instalment becoming due, as herein stipulated, the service herein described and defined has been fully and faithfully performed, and that all provisions and stipulations as to freight and freight rates and dates of sailing have been in all respects faithfully observed and carried out, according to the true intent and meaning of these presents.

6. It is understood and agreed to be a further condition of these presents that the Contractors shall prior to the first sailing under this contract, furnish to the Minister time tables showing the proposed sailings, and upon the same being approved by the Minister, they shall be duly advertised in such manner as he may direct, and it is also agreed that in case either of the steamers herein named, or a substitute steamer sanctioned by the Minister does not sail from a terminal port as herein specified within three days of the date fixed by such time tables, there shall be deducted from the amount of subsidy payable for such voyage a sum equal to one-tenth of the amount otherwise payable for the performance of such voyage, and so in proportion for further delays or failure to sail from such terminal port; provided however that the Minister may authorize any vessel to sail at an earlier or a later date than that specified in such time table should he for any reason deem it advisable to do so.

7. It is understood and agreed that in the event of any of the said steamers being at any time so disabled as to be obliged to be docked for repairs, the failure to perform the terms of this contract, owing to such accident and for the time reasonably occupied in the repair of the damaged steamer, shall not be taken as a default or breach of the stipulations of this contract or subject the Contractors to deductions as above from the amount of subsidy, if any, payable for any voyage delayed in consequence of such docking for repairs, but there shall be no claim for nor payment of any subsidy in respect of any voyage not actually performed.

8. The Contractors shall furnish and establish at their own expense the necessary agents required for the efficient performance of this contract, and shall with diligence, as soon after the completion of each voyage as may be, furnish to the Minister full and complete copies of the manifests of the cargoes and lists of passengers carried on each voyage duly certified by the proper officers of customs, and also such other documents, information and evidence as may be reasonably required by the Minister to show the volume, extent and value of the trade carried on by the said steamers, and

the full performance on their part of the services, requirements and conditions of this contract, in order to enable him to judge as to whether the terms of this contract have been or are being fully and faithfully carried out and complied with, within the true intent and meaning thereof, and his decision in that respect shall be binding, final and conclusive; and the furnishing of such certificates, documents and evidence as hereinbefore specified, shall be a condition precedent to the payment of the subsidy herein provided for, or any portion thereof, and if in the opinion of the Minister all the terms of this contract have not been fully complied with by the Contractors, he may deduct from the subsidy otherwise payable, such portion thereof as he may deem fit and proper, taking into consideration all the circumstances connected therewith, and the Contractors shall at all times during the continuance of this contract well and faithfully abide by and conform to all such requirements as may be made by the Minister with regard to the said steamers in the performance of this contract.

9. The Contractors shall prior to the first sailing under this contract furnish to the Minister a schedule of the freight rates proposed to be charged between the different ports on both north and south bound trips, which schedule shall be subject to the approval of the Minister, and after being approved by him shall not be changed except with his consent, and the Minister may at any time, if he deem it advisable, fix the maximum rates to be charged on any article or class of goods; and the Contractors shall carry between the ports hereinbefore named, on all the voyages of the said steamships employed under the terms of this contract, all passengers or freight that may be offered or that can reasonably be procured, at rates which shall not be in excess of such maximum rates as fixed by the Minister, should he deem it advisable to so fix such maximum rates, and in no case shall any discrimination be made as regards rates, or otherwise, directly or indirectly against Canadian merchants or shippers who shall always have precedence for their freight and goods over all other merchants and shippers; and it is agreed and understood that the freight rates on south bound trips sailing from any Canadian port as herein provided, on through bills of lading to Cuban or other foreign ports specified in this contract, from any place in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, or from any Canadian points farther west shall be as favourable as via any United States route or port to the same place; and it is further understood and agreed that the said steamers shall not carry between the Canadian ports aforesaid, on any voyage run under the terms of this contract either deals or lumber or timber to a greater extent than fifty per cent of the total quantity of the cargo carried on such voyage, and such quantity only in case other Canadian products are not offering or cannot be obtained. Provided, however, that in the event of other cargo not being obtainable, satisfactory evidence of that fact being furnished to the Minister, then the Contractors shall be allowed to make up the balance of the cargo with deals, boards or timber.

10. The steamers to be employed as herein specified, shall at all times during the continuance of this contract be fully seaworthy, well-officered, manned, victualled, equipped, provided and furnished, having regard to the service which the Contractors have hereby undertaken to perform; and shall have ample and suitable accommodation for the passengers, mails and freights to be carried over the routes specified; and shall, at all times, carry boats and life-saving appliances in compliance with the law, and shall be in all respects subject to the approval of the Minister.

11. The Contractors shall during the performance of this Contract, convey on each and every trip of the steamers performing the aforementioned services, both on outward and homeward voyages, all such mails as shall be tendered to the proper officers or persons in that behalf on the said steamers by or on behalf of or under the direction of the postal authorities of Canada, or of those at the terminal port or ports of call herein referred to, and shall deliver all such mails at their proper destinations at the terminal port or ports of call above referred to; and the expense of carrying such mails from the post offices or railway stations to the steamers and from the steamers to the post offices or railway stations at the terminal ports and at the ports

of call shall be borne by the Contractors, who will be subject to all general and special regulations now or hereafter existing during the continuance of this contract in connection with the postal service. For the conveyance of all such mails no payment shall be made or required over or beyond the amount of subsidy herein mentioned or provided for.

12. The said steamers shall be provided with sufficient and convenient accommodation and protection for all such mails to the satisfaction of the Honourable the Postmaster General of Canada for the time being, and the Contractors shall further take all reasonable and necessary precautions for the protection of such mails while upon the said steamers or while in the Contractors' charge or custody, from loss, damage or injury in any way, and the Contractors shall be responsible for any loss or damage thereto caused by negligence or want of proper care or accommodation on the part of the Contractors, their agents or servants, or on the part of the officers, employees or crew on board the said steamers, and this without regard to any question as to the legal liability of the Postmaster General to the owners of the articles of mail matter contained in such mails for damage or loss sustained in transit.

13. The expression 'mails' for the purpose of this contract shall be deemed to mean and include all boxes, bags, baskets or packets of or containing letters, postcards, newspapers, parcels, books, or printed papers, and all other articles which under the Post Office Act and postal regulations for the time being in force are transmissible by post in Canada, without regard to place either of origin or destination, and also all empty bags, empty boxes, and other receptacles, stores and articles used or to be used in carrying on the post office service or which shall ordinarily be sent by or to or from the post offices.

14. The Contractors shall not, nor shall any of their agents or servants or officers or crew of the said steamers receive or permit to be received on board of the said steamers any letters for conveyance other than those contained in His Majesty's mails or which are or may be privileged by law, nor the mails of any other country, except such as are specified by the Postmaster General of Canada, for the time being.

15. The Honourable the Postmaster General of Canada or the Honourable the Minister of Trade and Commerce for the time being, or any inspector or officer of the Post Office Department or of the Department of Trade and Commerce, who may in the execution of his duty travel in the said steamers shall be carried free of charge.

16. The Contractors shall keep full and proper accounts of and in connection with the working of this service, and shall keep such accounts separate and distinct from any other accounts of or connected with other branches of their business; and in any contingency which in the opinion of the Minister may render such a course necessary, the Contractors shall allow any officer or officers named by the Minister free access to such accounts and all books, papers and documents connected therewith.

17. The steamers employed in carrying out the provisions of this contract shall not on any voyages, either outwards or homewards, call at any foreign port not specified in this contract.

18. The Contractors shall not convey or permit to be conveyed in any steamer while employed in this service any nitro-glycerine or any other article which in the opinion of the Minister shall be considered dangerous.

19. The Contractors shall at all times during the performance of this contract well and faithfully abide by and conform to all such orders and regulations as may be made by the Minister with regard to the business of the said steamers in the performance of this contract.

20. It is understood that if any of the said steamers shall be by peril of the sea or other unavoidable casualty, lost, destroyed, or temporarily disabled from performing the voyages herein agreed to be performed according to the true intent and meaning of these presents, the Contractors may in such case as soon as reasonably may be, having regard to the circumstances, replace the said steamer by another of equal class, speed, equipment, character and capacity to the satisfaction and approval of the

Minister, in case the said steamer has been only temporarily disabled, and continue the service herein contracted for with such substituted or repaired steamer with as little delay as possible under all circumstances.

21. It is conditioned, declared and agreed that the payment of subsidy, as hereinbefore stipulated, is subject to the amount specified, being provided for the purpose by a vote of the parliament of Canada, and that if no amount is voted for the purpose, or if any amount voted has become exhausted in payment thereof, and no further sum is voted for the purpose, this contract or agreement shall terminate and become void and of no effect, and the party of the first part shall not in consequence be held liable to damages.

22. It is declared to be the true intent and meaning of these presents that the Minister shall have the right at any time during the continuance of this contract, upon thirty days' notice in writing to the Contractors, their successors or assigns, to terminate this contract, and every matter and thing herein contained, if it shall appear to the Minister that there has been any breach on the part of the Contractors, their successors or assigns, of any of the covenants, agreements, stipulations or provisions herein contained and entered into on the part of the Contractors: and it is declared and agreed that the Minister shall at all times be the sole and final judge as to whether there has been any such breach, and his decision shall be absolute, final and conclusive.

23. This contract shall not, nor shall any right or interest therein be assigned without the consent in writing of the Minister to such assignment having been first obtained.

24. It is a condition of these presents that no member of the House of Commons of Canada shall be admitted to any share or part of this contract or agreement nor to any benefit to arise therefrom.

25. The Minister may authorize any change or changes in the terms of this contract as may not be inconsistent with the vote providing for the payment of the subsidy.

26. The Minister shall at all times be the judge as to whether the terms of this contract have been or are being fully and faithfully carried out and complied with within the true intent and meaning thereof, and his decision in that respect shall be binding, final and conclusive.

In witness whereof, the Right Honourable Sir Richard J. Cartwright, G.C.M.G., P.C., the Minister, hath hereto set and affixed his hand and seal as such; and Messrs. Elder Dempster & Company, of Liverpool, England, have hereunto set their hand and affixed their seal on the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered by the Minister, in the presence of:

W. G. PARMELEE.

R. J. CARTWRIGHT.

Signed, sealed and delivered by the Contractor, in the presence of William John Davey, a partner in the firm, in the presence of:

ELDER DEMPSTER & CO.

ARTHUR MCCOWAN,
Solicitor and Notary Public, Liverpool.

RETURN

(125)

To an Order of the House of Commons, dated April 23, 1906, for a copy of the Report of A. E. DuBerger, on the Drug and Proprietary Medicine Trade of Canada.

R. W. SCOTT
Secretary of State.

To the Honourable the Minister of Inland Revenue,
Ottawa, Canada.

Sir,—Acting according to your instructions given me on the 5th of April last, I have the honour to submit that—

The importance and scope of the work intrusted me was such that I could not, in order to give an exact and true idea, judge by my own personal experiences. Nor would I have been justified in making a report based exclusively on theory.

In order to be in a position to inform you positively on the extent of drug adulteration as well as pharmaceuticals' adulteration, it was necessary for me to travel considerably and get my information from persons whom I deemed to be best in a position to furnish same.

Beginning my work in the first days in May last, I have visited principally the following localities: Sherbrooke, St. Hyacinthe, Montreal, Sorel, Quebec, Three Rivers, St. John, N.B., Halifax, Windsor, London, Hamilton and Toronto. My mission has in some of those localities, necessitated a longer stay than I had anticipated, in order to see the persons I wanted to, and who were in a position to give me the information I wanted. I have taken advantage of my presence in those centres to visit in all their details a few large manufactures of pharmaceuticals, which have gained such an importance in the course of the last few years.

The Adulteration Act reads thus:—

'(*f*) Every drug shall be deemed to be 'adulterated' within the meaning of this Act,—

(i) if, when sold or offered or exposed for sale under or by a name recognized in the edition of 1898 of the British Pharmacopœia, it differs from the standard of strength, quality or purity laid down therein;

(ii) if, when sold or offered or exposed for sale under or by a name recognized in any foreign pharmacopœia, such as *le Codex Modicamentarius* in France or the Pharmacopœia of the United States, and having the name of such pharmacopœia, plainly labelled, upon the article it differs from the standard of strength, quality or purity laid down therein;

(iii) if, when sold, or offered or exposed for sale, under or by a name which is not recognized in any pharmacopœia, but which is found in some generally recognized standard work on Materia Medica or chemistry, it differs from the standard of strength, quality or purity laid down therein;

(iv) if its strength, quality or purity falls below or differs from the professed standard under which it is sold or offered for sale.

(*g*) Provided that the foregoing definitions as to adulteration of food and drugs shall not apply.

(1) If any matter or ingredient not injurious to health has been added to the food or drug because it is required for the production or preparation thereof as an article of commerce, in a state fit for carriage or consumption, and not fraudulently to increase the bulk, weight or measure of the food or drug, or to conceal the inferior quality thereof, if each package, roll, parcel or vessel containing every such article manufactured, sold or exposed for sale is distinctly labelled as a mixture, in conspicuous characters forming an inseparable part of the general label, which shall also bear the name and address of the manufacturer.

(2) If the food or drug is a proprietary medicine, or is the subject of a patent in force, and is supplied in the state required by the specification of the patent.

(3) If the food or drug is unavoidably mixed with some extraneous matter in the process of collection or preparation.'

The object of my work is to lay before you, as near as possible, a report stating the extent of drug adulteration in the country and furnish a list of drugs most often found adulterated on the market. That work is, in appearance, a very easy one. But when one realizes the importance of the subject and the comparative exactness required and the difficulty in procuring all the information, it will be found that it is much more arduous and complicated than, at first sight, thought.

Drug adulteration has still less reasons to exist than food adulteration. In the latter case, generally, the adulterator has for his object, the reduction in price to the consumer as a means of increasing his sales. It is much different with drugs, the retail price of which is, as a rule, maintained to its normal figure, and therefore the adulterator is the only one to derive any benefit from it.

Adulteration is therefore, nothing else than an abominable fraud. That fraud might have very serious consequences. First, it is a means of obtaining money under false pretences, from the poor as well as from the rich; second, life or at least public health is in danger for the sake of a small gain. There is a third serious consequence in the sense that it is a block in the progress of Materia Medica, in as much as the physician does not get from the medicine he prescribes the effect he expects from it, and if he has no reason to believe that the goods supplied are adulterated, he will lay the whole blame on the drug itself and will refuse to use in the future, a medicine of real value when offered in good condition.

Before going any further, I will cite Hassal who defines adulteration as follows:— 'It consists in the intentional addition to a substance, of one or several substances, the presence of which is not mentioned in the name by which such substance is known.' In this case this definition is incomplete in as much as it does not include the substitution of an inferior article to the one of superior and recognized quality that is supposed to be employed. That often occurs in preparations composed of vegetable drugs. For instance chincona bark ought to, according to the British Pharmacopœia, contain no less than five per cent of total alkaloids of which no less than half should consist of quinine and cinchonidine. Still cinchona will be found that contains from two to seven and eight per cent. of total alkaloids. But the determination of total alkaloids alone is not sufficient, as a large proportion may be cinchonine and amorphous alkaloid; and a bark, although containing six per cent of total alkaloids, would be of low medicinal value, under those conditions. Belladonna is often of bad quality, having become deteriorated or often having undergone more or less exhaustion.

It may be remarked that by purchasing the drugs from reliable firms the above-mentioned adulterations are not likely to be often met with. This is no doubt true, but unfortunately, druggists are often tempted by the low prices at which drugs are offered by some unscrupulous wholesalers.

Thus, in a report of the New York State Board of Health, we find that the following drugs bought at random from various druggists, were found adulterated.

Name of Drug.	Number of samples analysed.	Number found adulterated.
Seneca root	23	5
Virginia snake root	21	1
Sarsaparilla root	23	14
Digitalis leaves	22	10 (deteriorated)
Spanish saffron	20	17
Myrrh	21	6
White wax	17	6
Oil of cocoa	19	6
Quince seeds	13	7
Lupulin	18	7
Arrow-root	20	8
Ipecac, powdered	23	10
Jalap, powdered	22	8
Orris, powdered	19	9
Rhubarb, powdered	23	6
Mustard, powdered	24	12

During a single year the Massachusetts State Board of Health detected the following adulterated drugs:—

Acidum Tannicum.—Ten samples examined; five found to contain resin or foreign gums.

Aether.—Two samples examined; both contained too much alcohol.

Aqua ammonia fortior.—One sample; too weak.

Bismuth subnitrate.—Ten samples analyzed; five contained carbonate.

Calx Chlorata.—All of the samples analyzed found below standard.

Extractum Glycyrrhizæ.—Nine samples examined; all found to contain cornstarch.

Ferri et quininæ citras.—Eight samples examined; two contained insufficient quinine.

Glycerin.—Twenty-nine samples examined for arsenic; twenty were found to contain from traces to 0·002 in 25 grammes of samples.

Limonis succus.—Twelve samples analyzed; all adulterated or impure.

Oil of lemon.—Six samples analyzed; five contained oil of turpentine.

Olive oil.—Fifty samples examined; thirteen consisted wholly or in part of cotton seed oil.

Potasium Bitartrate.—Of twenty samples examined, two were adulterated with cornstarch, gypsum and acid phosphate of lime.

Sulphur precipitated.—Of fifteen samples, ten contained calcium sulphate.

Tr. Opii.—Of thirty-nine samples, thirty-four were found below the standard.

The last, of course, indicates that the crude opium from which the tincture was made, was not of standard strength.

Thus we have an average adulteration of 34·74 per cent. This in a state which enjoys a pure drug law well conceived and admirably executed. What can we expect to find in countries possessing no such law or when having one in the statutes, it is not executed ?

Adulteration might be divided in four distinct sections:—

(a) *Conventional adulteration* (often found) would be the artificial coloration or coating of a drug such as the coating on ginger.

(b) *Accidental adulteration.*—Drugs containing usual mixtures of foreign matter, such as dirt, stems, twigs, pods, foreign leaves, deteriorated and exhausted material.

(c) *Arbitrary adulteration.*—In order to deal effectively with adulterations it is necessary to adopt some standard. In certain countries it is a minimum one and manufacturers dilute a superior product so as to comply with such an adopted standard.

(d) *Intentional adulteration.*—The underlying motive for dealings of this character is monetary gain. Examples of this class are mixtures of potassium cyanide and sodium cyanide delivered as potassium cyanide, prime quality drugs mixed with inferior goods and beeswax adulterated with paraffin, &c.

Intentional adulteration is comparatively scarce amongst the retail druggists. As a class, there are very few that can compare favourably with the druggists for honesty and good faith.

If drugs adulterated in the sense of sections (a) and (b), are found or bought from retail druggists, it would be hardly fair to hold them responsible altogether. Professor Rusby has demonstrated that the United States government allowed the country to be flooded with impure and adulterated drugs. In some cases, such as assafœtida, it is practically impossible to procure the right article on the market. And that, notwithstanding the fact that enormous sums of money are spent every year in order to prevent the importation of inferior drugs.

The field of operations of the professional adulterator is principally in the country and far off places. In those localities where there is no druggist and very often no physician, the general merchants handle drugs of every day use, such as castor oil, cod liver oil, olive oil, paregoric, Epsom's salt, Rochelle's salt, senna, seidlitz powders and many others. The retailer of those goods is, in no way in a position either by his training or his education, to control the purity or quality of the drugs he is handling. Those merchants being in good faith will be supplied with bottled castor oil for internal use, that is hardly fit for lubricating purposes. That oil, often given to infants, is the cause of many troubles and is sometimes dangerous. A few years ago, there was sent to Canada a lot of petroleum oil of some kind which had been sold, and labelled so, for castor oil. The chemist of one of the best wholesale drug houses in Canada detected the adulterated article and the lot sent to that firm was refused, but lots of the same product had found their way through the country and no doubt had been sold to people not in a position or not desirous to detect the fraud. The same rule might apply to all the drugs I have just mentioned, and specially to seidlitz powders.

In my estimation, to be violating the law it is not absolutely necessary to intentionally introduce in the article adulterated substances which would be used as adulterants, but the fact of selling deteriorated drugs ought to constitute an offence. And this would apply specially to the case of seidlitz powders, which are frequently sold in a deteriorated condition.

In regard to the adulteration just mentioned, it is my opinion that the inspecting should be specially made where the goods are bottled or manufactured.

The field of action of the occasional adulterator is rather in the large cities, where the retailer is called upon to fill physicians' prescriptions and family recipes. Nevertheless, I am bound to say that the large majority of retail druggists are very conscientious, and that it is but the very small number who practise what we call *substitution,* which is only a mitigation to adulteration.

In order to protect the public in the most practical way, it is necessary that the law be put into force seriously and cases brought against all offenders. The reputation of the adulterator being at stake, it is a sure thing that once he will have been punished for such an action and the case is made public, there are very few chances for him to repeat the trick.

Lately there was a booklet published which explained a number of possible ways and means of adulterating several drugs. That booklet might be of great use to

merchants who think nothing of the quality of the goods they supply as long as they receive money for what they give. But it might prove to be a poor investment if the law was applied properly in their case.

The statistics furnished by the Inland Revenue Department of Canada are not sufficient to form an exact idea of the situation.

In 1889 Bulletin No. 12 was issued, and referred to cream of tartar. Eighty-six samples of cream of tartar were examined, of which 24·4 per cent were found more or less adulterated.

In 1891, on the 11th of May, Bulletin No. 23 was issued. It referred to sweet spirits of nitre and diluted prussic acid, nine samples of each of those drugs having been gathered, all in the city of Montreal. The result of the examination has shown that out of that number four did not correspond to the strength laid in the British Pharmacopœia, two were adulterated and three were up to standard. The analyst made a memorandum to his report, which is very just and reasonable, and reads as follows: 'As both of these substances are liable to deteriorate on keeping, even if they are originally pure and of full strength, I have placed a separate column for those which came below the B. P. strength, but which may not have been adulterated.'

In 1893, on the 10th of July, Bulletin No. 34, referring to alcoholic tinctures, was issued. Samples of eleven kinds of official B. P. tinctures were gathered, in all one hundred and three. Out of that number forty-seven were considered adulterated.

In 1895 Bulletins Nos. 40 and 42 were issued ; but as they referred altogether to paris green, we cannot consider them as relating to drugs, properly speaking.

In 1897, on the 7th of May, according to Bulletin No. 48, ninety-eight samples of ground ginger have been analysed, of which fifty-six were declared pure, three are doubtful and thirty-nine adulterated.

In 1898, Bulletin No. 58, forty-eight samples of belladonna plasters were examined. According to the British Pharmacopœia, belladonna plaster ought to contain at least 0·5 per cent of the alkaloids ; none of the forty-eight were proved to be up to the requirements.

The 15th of July, 1898, bulletin referring to infants' and invalids' foods, bearing No. 59, is issued. These cannot be considered as drugs, although sold by druggists.

On the 31st of October, 1898, in Bulletin No. 60, Mr. Frankland T. Harrison, public analyst in London, Ont., reports having examined several samples of tincture of opium ; and Mr. W. H. Ellis, public analyst of Toronto, also reports having examined eight samples of the same tincture. Out of those fifteen samples two are found too strong in morphine, seven are deficient and six are exactly as required by standard. The same analysts have examined seven samples of citrate of iron and quinine, and the result shows that four were found adulterated.

On the 31st of December, 1898, Mr. Harrison reports having examined eight samples of each, quinine wine and tincture cinchona. He finds four of each kind adulterated. (Bulletin No. 62.)

Bulletin 63, March 24, 1899, treats of commercial beef extracts, which cannot be considered as drugs, not being properly speaking a medicine.

Bulletin No. 71, issued September 10, 1900, treats of sixty-five samples of cream of tartar, of which twenty-six are found good, twenty bad, ten good enough, but not up to B. P. quality, two remain doubtful and seven are decidedly adulterated.

On the 1st of June, 1901, Bulletin No. 77, sixty-four samples of effervescent sodium phosphate are examined. Thirteen are found to be good, the balance are more or less adulterated, and in different manners.

Bulletin No. 79, issued on the 29th of October, 1901, refers to fifty samples of turpentine (oil of turpentine) examined. It is indicated that 16 per cent of that oil on the market is adulterated.

Bulletin No. 88, July 31, 1903, refers to paris green.

Bulletin No. 109, on the 19th of September, 1903, out of one hundred and eighty samples of cream of tartar thirty-four are found adulterated and fourteen doubtful.

Wherever I have been I found people complaining that adulteration is practised and specially by merchants who supply the general merchants with drugs and also those firms who make it a specialty to supply country physicians, the latter certainly having no time to spend in verifying the goods sent them and must necessarily trust to the merchant snpplying the goods.

Within the last few years, the consumption of pharmaceuticals manufactured by large manufacturing concerns has acquired an extraordinary development. Nowadays, it is very seldom that we can meet with a retailer who himself, manufactures the pharmaceuticals he has to sell his customers. The different new processes adopted by the pharmacopœias are complicated enough to require, for their performance, expensive well equipped modern laboratories, in order to attain the perfection required. It is thus that the retailer has to depend upon his confrère the manufacturer who, having to supply a large number of retailers, is in a position to invest the necessary capital to perform such work.

Considering that state of things, it would be advisable that the inspection in that line of goods would be principally carried in the factories and thus protecting the retailer against an unscrupulous manufacturer who never hesitates to claim a superiority for his goods.

In order to supply an article above all suspicion and absolutely equal to standard, the large manufacturer must be a man of great character and must have a system of absolute control on the quality of the goods he employs, in his laboratories, in the manufacturing of his different preparations. In order to ascertain that his product is exactly as described on the label, he must also have a system of control of the finished product, because, for convenience the different stages of manufacture have been looked after by different persons. Should any one of the different operators make a mistake, the whole preparation would be deficient in some way, without the knowledge of the other operators, and would be different to the recognized formula.

It is absolutely necessary that the physician should rely entirely on the formula of a preparation furnished him, in order to use it with advantage in his practice. What would one think, for an example, of a firm who would sell an hypnotic preparation supposed to contain a given quantity of bromide of potassium, chloral hydrate, henbane and Indian hemp and who would for the sake of gain, substitute morphine to one or more of those hypnotics? The physician and the druggist as well as the client have the perfect right to get what they expect to get. It has even been demonstrated that unscrupulous manufacturers deliver samples of goods to physicians absolutely made according to the formula they have published, but deliver to the retailer for consumption, a product altogether different in quality and strength.

All those manufacturers publish periodically catalogues or price lists, which go to prove that they manufacture thousands of different preparations. Those preparations are all sold in fairly large quantities to retail druggists. Those latter men are, therefore, merely intermediaries between the manufacturer and the consumer or the physician who thinks fit to supply the medicine directly to his patients. It goes without saying that the word of the manufacturer is the only data to go by and no control whatever exists on the truthfulness of his claims. Sometimes, in order to meet competition, the prices set for some of the pharmaceuticals are so low that it is only reasonable to have doubts as to his good faith.

The high price of alcohol is the direct cause of the adulteration of preparations containing same or for the manufacture of which it is used. There are now on the market, preparations, such as tinctures, supposed to be made exactly according to the requirements of the British pharmacopœia, sold at a lower price than the retailer can buy the alcohol alone he would use to manufacture them at home. Some druggists have assured me that they are convinced that in a good many of those articles, wood alcohol has been entirely or for a good part substituted for ethyl alcohol, or that in some cases the alcoholic strength is deficient.

Is it proper to use wood alcohol? That question has been often discussed. Some have contended that methyl alcohol could be used with as much advantage and without any danger, in preparations exclusively for external use. F. T. Gordon, pharmacist of the United States navy, claims that methyl alcohol can be thus used and also in the making of toilet waters and for extracting principles as a solvent, provided alcohol is afterwards recovered. But on account of the action of iodine on methyl alcohol or its impurities, says it cannot be used without danger in the making of tincture of iodine. That opinion is far from being shared by the greatest number of authorities who have made a special study of the matter, especially medical oculists.

The perfection attained in the purification of methyl alcohol is such that it is difficult to recognize it from ethyl alcohol without resorting to chemical tests. The difference in the price is such that unscrupulous manufacturers have used it to make preparations having a ready sale and the prices of which have been cut down by competition.

Referring to the dangers of the use of wood alcohol, here are a few facts and observations.

Dr. A. G. Thompson (*Pharmaceutical Review*, February, 1901), as early as 1897, reports an instance which came under his observation, of complete blindness caused by the drinking of an essence of ginger.

During 1898-1899, Kuhnt, MacCoy and Michael, Moulton, Holden, Gifford, Patillo, Callan and others report cases of blindness from the drinking of methyl alcohol.

In February, 1899, Hiram Wood reports in the *Ophthalmic Record,* six cases of total blindness caused by the substitution of an essence of ginger for other alcoholic drinks.

As long ago as June, 1877, Viger published an account of a similar case in *l'Année Médicale.*

On March 6, 1900, at Grisfield, Maryland, a man, after drinking a large quantity of an essence of ginger, was taken violently ill, and though given careful treatment in a Baltimore hospital, subsequently became entirely blind.

On April 19, 1900, a man at Circleville, West Virginia, drank some essence of lemon in lieu of whiskey or brandy. Although experiencing almost total blindness during the next few days, his sight gradually grew better.

On September 6, 1900, at Fawn Grove, York county, Pa., the drinking of some essence of ginger resulted in the death of two men and total blindness of another.

The essences causing the trouble in the three above mentioned last cases were all manufactured by one firm, and, samples having been obtained, they were subjected to analysis, the result was published by H. P. Hynson and H. A. Brown Dunning, in the *Pharmaceutical Review* of February, 1901. It showed that they contained 75 per cent of a purified and deodorized wood alcohol. They add: 'We believe that the results secured are such as to convince almost any one that wood alcohol is present in large quantities in the essence of ginger examined. It must also be concluded, since the tincture of ginger made with ethylic alcohol has never produced the toxic effects and sight destroying, that methylic alcohol is entirely unfit for internal administration.'

In the *Bulletin of Pharmacy* of March, 1901, an instance is reported of a party of four men having indulged in the drinking of some essence of ginger that resulted in the death of two, and only the most active efforts on the part of the physicians saved the other lives.

The *Druggists' Circular* of March, 1901, reports another case in which a sailor, during 'shore leave,' drank a quantity of essence of ginger. He experienced the following symptoms, which are the same as those experienced in the cases already mentioned: A very severe headache about half an hour after drinking the essence, expectorating, excessive perspiration, dilatation of the pupils and delirium. Within the twenty-four hours, the delirium, as well as the other symptoms, disappeared, but

a complete blindness remained. For two months the sight gradually grew better, but total blindness subsequently resulted.

A strong dose of wood alcohol, taken on an empty stomach, has caused death within a few hours, while it has been remarked that the patient recovered complete health after taking a small dose under the same circumstances.

The instance cited by Drs. MacCoy and Michael, several years ago, was that of a young man, who, while convalescing from measles, succeeded in obtaining two ounces of methyl alcohol, the article being a highly purified one. Two hours afterwards took a similar quantity, and as a result experienced the usual immediate symptoms, and eventually almost total blindness. Commenting upon these cases they say: 'There can be no reasonable doubt that all the people mentioned above were poisoned by wood alcohol ; as, in addition to the finding of that substance in the ginger preparations, it is shown that the same result followed the use of a peppermint essence in which it was also detected.'

'Whether the wood alcohol used in making the preparations which have brought about such dire results was crude or purified is apparently unknown. It is reasonable to infer, however, that any one employing it for such purposes would choose the latter on account of its comparative freedom of disagreeable odour.

'The foregoing should sufficiently dispose of all theorizing as to the possible harmlessness of a purified wood alcohol. Even if it were known that it could be so purified as to render it no more harmful than grain alcohol, one would have to remember that there would always be uncertainty as to its purification having been fully accomplished. With ordinary alcohol we have no parallel risk.'

Dr. Moulton writes, in November, 1902: 'It is worth noticing that no other substance, taken internally, chooses for its action the optical nerve, as does wood alcohol. Those who have observed and registered the cases of blindness caused by that substance, mention specially thirty cases where quantities varying from a quarter of an ounce to one wineglass full have been taken internally, and by which the persons have been affected. Out of that number fifteen, 50 per cent, lost their sight completely. One of the first cases registered was so in 1899. There had been a few before and others have followed, so that now there are fifteen or more given in print. There are also twelve or more cases in which essences have been used, and that is sufficient to permit a comparative statement. The analyses of the fifteen cases in which wood alcohol had been used and of the twelve cases in which essences had been the subject of the observations, show the exact similitude of symptoms in the different cases.'

Again, in 1902, in a report furnished by the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Dr. Reid Hunt submits the result of a special research made in order to determine the poisonous effects of wood alcohol. The result shows that its purification destroys in no way its poisonous character. It is even recommended not to use externally ; the fact that its vapours alone are bad on the eyes is sufficient warrant against its use. An agent possessing such properties might cause troubles that we could not readily attribute to it.'

On the 10th of February, 1903, Dr. J. A. Degheen, of the New York Board of Health, states that out of two hundred and fifteen samples of spirits of camphor he had analysed, he found forty in which a highly purified wood alcohol, known as Columbian spirits, had been used as a solvent for the camphor. In some cases the label went as far as stating a dose for internal use.

In the first days of 1904, Drs. Buller and Finch, authorized by the American Medical Association, held an inquest on the effects of wood alcohol on the system. Dr. Buller made a list of a large number of cases of total or partial blindness which could reasonably be attributed to the absorption of wood alcohol, whether by ingestion or inhalation. Dr. Wood, after having exchanged a large correspondence with prominent oculists and physicians, tried to write the history and description of cases not yet reported by the medical press. In that work he received generous help from the surgeon general of the army, the commissions on adulterated drugs and foods of different states and several chemists who had made special researches and experiments

in the matter. Moreover, a good number of the coroners allowed him to look into their reports. As a result of these researches, it was demonstrated that wood alcohol, either in its crude or purified state, essences or all other preparations made with or containing it, has, in the course of the last seven or eight years, been directly responsible for two hundred and forty-two cases of total blindness and sixty-two cases of death. The report shows the danger incurred in introducing that alcohol in the system in any form whatever, either by ingestion or inhalation in the lungs. Naturally the use of liniments, cosmetics, &c., containing wood alcohol exposes the person using them to the second mode of absorption.

Those observations have nearly all been made in the United States. We have no Canadian statistics regarding that particular substance. I have found that wood alcohol is used by several manufacturers for making liniments, toilet waters and even in some cases it is used for making preparations that can be taken internally.

It has been reported that in the month of September, 1904, the province of New Brunswick was the scene of three tragedies due to the use of wood alcohol as a beverage. On September 11, four men went on a drunk, at Moncton. Their funds being insufficient to procure whiskey enough, and grain alcohol being refused to them at the drug stores, they purchased methylated spirits. Two of the party were evidently accustomed to prolonged sprees, as their arrival at home in a condition of intoxication excited little comment. They remained in a comatose condition for some time and then died. The relatives of the other two men became alarmed, called a physician, and after some hours' hard work the effects of the poison wore off. The inquest on the deceased members of the party was postponed until the complete recovery of the two second ones. The jury returned a verdict according to facts adding a recommendation that methylated spirits be labelled 'poison.' The third death occurred in St. John in somewhat similar circumstances.

In localities where the sale of spirituous liqours is prohibited, it is of frequent occurrence that dipsomaniacs, when under the influence of the disease and in their craze for alcohol, substitute to it flavouring extracts such as lemon, peppermint, ginger and others, they even resort to drinking Florida water, bay rum and other toilet requisites known to contain alcohol. It is reasonable to believe, when once attention is drawn to the ridiculously low figure asked by some manufacturers for that class of goods, that a good number of them are made with wood alcohol. It is easy to foretell what would happen should some of these extracts be used by the afflicted persons just mentioned.

On May 2, 1905, delivering his address as president of the Louisiana Pharmaceutical Association, F. C. Godbold, requests the state to adopt excessively severe laws against the use of wood alcohol for those purposes. He goes further and says that the federal authorities ought to prohibit the manufacture of it, as people can easily do without it altogether.

It is sure that adulterated drugs were not seen as often as they are now, when the retail druggists manufactured themselves all their pharmaceuticals and when competition was not as keen as it is nowadays. If competition is a good thing and is the life of trade, there is no reason why it should not be checked to some extent when it becomes a menace to public health.

The necessity for authoritative standards of pharmacopœias to fix the nomenclature, define the character, establish the purity and regulate the strength of brands of materia medica products, is recognized by all civilized countries; and the pharmacopœias of all nations, except those of the United States, Chili and Greece, are issued under the authority of the respective governments, and therefor partake of the nature of laws. The United States pharmacopœia, although acknowledged to be one of the best pharmacopœias published in the world, carries very little authority with either physicians or pharmacists. That state of things exists in the United States and Canada (we do our business in that line, just as it is done in the United States), because the market is flooded with unauthorized materia medica products of

secret or semi-secret composition, and that destructive competition, in which quality is sacrificed for price, exists. For the same reason we suffer from that useless duplication of brands, which has become such a serious annoyance to the pharmacists, who are obliged to carry in stock a large number of brands of medicines which ought to be identical in names and composition. Each manufacturer assumes to be a law to himself and spends a great deal of money and energy to convince the medical profession that his brand is the best—not because his brand corresponds with authoritative standards, but on the ground that he has a standard of his own which he does not divulge for commercial reasons, and which is far better than the standards of his competitors.

That system may possess some good features, when all the operations are controlled properly; it is the bad faith of some of the manufacturers that is most to be feared, because it may be easily put into action and it is very difficult to exactly determine if a preparation is really made according to the given formula. Some preparations of that class of manufactured goods have been the subject of chemists' analyses. It has been my privilege to examine the records and listen to explanations given by some of them. They have found pills labelled as containing 1/60th of a grain of strychnine that contained twice as much as supposed to, and again in the same vial some of the pills only contained half or less of the quantity. Such things happen when the mixture of drugs before the dividing into pills has not been properly made. It is a case of carelessness that might prove to be fatal. For the sake of gain, quinine pills supposed to contain two grains only contained one or one and a half grains. Morphine tablets, labelled as quarter grain, only contained one-eighth or one-tenth of a grain. Cyanide of potassium has been found in small quantities in Bland's pills. The object of putting that drug into the pill mass was of helping it to maintain its original greenish colour. Preparations labelled aromatic extracts of Cascara Sagrada, were found to be made entirely out of buckthorn and senna and aromatics. I am only mentioning a few of the preparations analyzed.

The American Medical Association has appointed a committee composed of chemists, pharmacists and physicians to define the conditions on which such preparations would be allowed to be advertised in the journal of the American Medical Association, and therefore, could be recommended for use. The following rules were adopted to guide the council on pharmacy and chemistry of the American Medical Association:—

(The term 'Article' shall mean any drug, chemical or preparation used in the treatment of disease.)

Rule 1.—No article will be admitted unless its active medicinal ingredients and the amounts of such ingredients in a given quantity of the article, be furnished for publication. Sufficient information should be supplied to permit the council to verify the statements made regarding the article, and to determine its status, from time to time.

Rule 2.—No chemical compound will be admitted unless information be furnished regarding tests for identity, purity and strength, and, if a synthetic compound, the rational formula.

Rule 3.—No article that is advertised to the public will be admitted; but this rule will not apply to disinfectants, cosmetics, foods and mineral waters, except when advertised in an objectionable manner.

Rule 4.—No article will be admitted whose label, package or circular accompanying the package contains the names of diseases, in the treatment of which the article is indicated. The therapeutic indications, properties and doses may be stated. (This rule does not apply to vaccines and antitoxins nor to advertising in medical journals, nor to literature distributed solely to physicians.)

Rule 5.—No article will be admitted or retained about which the manufacturer, or his agents, makes false or misleading statements regarding the country of origin, raw material from which made, method of collection or preparation.

Rule 6.—No article will be admitted or retained about whose therapeutic value the manufacturer, or his agents, make an unwarranted, exaggerated or misleading statement.

Rule 7.—Labels on articles containing heroic or poisonous substances should show the amounts of each of such ingredients in a given quantity of the product.

Rule 8.—Every article should have a name or title indicative of its chemical composition or pharmaceutic character, in addition to its trade name, when such trade name is not sufficiently descriptive.

Rule 9.—If the name of an article is registered, or the label copyrighted, the date of the registration should be furnished the council.

Rule 10.—If the article is patented—either process or product—the number and date of such patent or patents should be furnished. If patented in other countries, the name of each country in which patent is held should be supplied, together with the name under which the article is there registered.

Explanatory Comments on the Rules.

Rule 1.—Certainly no one can object to this rule. The physician not only has the right to know, but it is his duty to know, the composition of medicines he prescribes for his patients. He may not be interested in the details of the method or of the process of manufacture of an article, but he should know what medicinal agents it contains, and the amounts represented in a given quantity of the article.

Only in exceptional instances it is necessary for the physician to know the solvent, vehicle or other diluent, or the particular flavouring agent which may have been used. For this reason, while the council desires the formula and the details as to the method of preparation to be sufficiently complete to enable it to verify the correctness of the assertions made regarding an article, the description to be published will usually consist only of a statement of the amount of each medicinal agent or ingredient in a certain quantity—generally the ordinary dose—of the article, and in some instances the general character of the solvent or vehicle and flavours. In preparations for external use, the therapeutic efficiency is greatly influenced by the nature of the vehicle. Therefore, in such preparations, the character of the vehicle or base should be stated, so that it may be known whether the article is penetrative or simply protective.

Rule 2.—In order to avoid errors in case of chemical compounds and to guard against adulteration, lack of potency or strength and mistaking one chemical for another, it is necessary to have at hand suitable identity tests. Where these facts have appeared in the literature, or in standard text books, reference to them will be sufficient, but with new chemicals, specially synthetics, the manufacturer or his representatives will be required to supply such tests to the council, together with rational or structural formula in order that an intelligent opinion of these products may be obtained.

Rule 3.—While the correctness of the principle that the physicians cannot be expected to favour any medicines which are exploited to the lay public will be readily conceded, this rule is to be modified in its application to articles not strictly medicinal.

Rule 4.—This rule may appear to some as radical, and yet on consideration it will be found just to the public, to the physician, to the manufacturing pharmacist and chemist, and also to the retail druggist. It must be remembered that it applies only to the package, and to the labels, circulars, &c., accompanying it. It does not in any way interfere with advertising, circulars, literature, &c., furnished to physicians. Experience has clearly shown, however, that it is not safe to enumerate on the package the diseases in which an article may be indicated, since it is also the means by which the laity, who are not competent to determine whether or not its employment is safe and proper, may be induced to continue its use or to recommend it to others quite regardless of the evident dangers of forming drug habits or of doing serious injury by employing a remedy that in reality may be contraindicated. It is the physician's

prerogative to determine in what disease the article may be indicated, and he is not supposed to go to the drug store for his knowledge regarding this. It is not the function of the pharmacist to recommend or to prescribe medicines, but only to be familiar with their pharmaceutical and chemical characters, strength and dosage and with the best forms of administration.

It is asserted that the naming of diseases on the label of the packages is necessary, because many physicians will be unable to tell from the therapeutic properties alone in what diseases a medicinal article may be indicated. This may be true with a certain class of doctors, but it is certainly not true with the vast majority of the educated, progressive physicians of America, and this is the class whose interests are concerned in this movement. There may be some exceptional articles, such as foods, digestants and mineral waters, in which the therapeutic properties alone may not sufficiently indicate the use, and in these cases, perhaps, reference may be made to certain symptoms. If such references occur they will be carefully considered. Antitoxins and vaccines come under this exemption. The council, however, is unanimously of the opinion that this method of exploiting the medical profession is one of the principal causes which has made the vast physicians hesitate to prescribe any proprietary medicines, has led others into irrational therapeutics, has made pharmaceutical tyros believe that they could prescribe just as well as physicians, and has been the means of causing scores of these medicines to be used for self-medication by the laity, to the detriment and sometimes to the serious and permanent injury of the person taking them. The physician would prefer that the manufacturer confine himself to furnishing the articles and reasonable information regarding their identity, quality, strength and pharmaceutical and chemical character, leaving the physician to indicate in what diseases they should be used.

It is believed that the application of this rule will most quickly determine what manufacturers would rather have the preference and favour of the vast majority of the medical profession and of the members of the American Medical Association than the doubtful support of a rapidly disappearing minority of practitioners.

Ample time will be given manufacturers to conform to this rule, and also to rule 8, entailing changes in labels or in other printed matter.

Rule 5.—While this is a rare contingency, yet in the past many rank frauds of this nature have been perpetrated on the profession—and this rule will have a tendency to prevent such attempts in the future.

Rule 6.—As in the preceding instance, this rule will have the tendency to restrict manufacturers or agents in their claims as to the therapeutic superiority of their products, without interfering with any reasonable assertions, especially when such are confirmed by clinical data from responsible medical men.

Rule 7.—For the information of the pharmacist or dispenser, and to enable him to act as a safeguard to the patent and to the physician, all medical articles containing such potent agents as the poisonous alkaloids and other organic substances and the salts of some of the metals, should have the exact amount of these ingredients contained in the average adult dose stated on the label. A list of these potent substances will be prepared for more specific information.

Rule 8.—In order to prevent the confusion now existing with reference to many articles known only by more or less arbitrary selected or coined, usually protected names, it is necessary that every article that is intended solely for physicians' use or prescription be designated by a scientific title or by a name descriptive of its pharmaceutical character, and, as far as practicable, of its principal medicinal constituents. Synthetic chemical products should give the true chemical, constitutional or structural name, in addition to the trade name. The application of this rule will enable physicians to use many of these articles which at present they are afraid to use because of uncertainty as to the identity—owing to the similarity in the names of many of these entirely different products—or prefer not to prescribe in order to avoid criti-

cism and the danger of self prescription by their patients. This provision will thus be of great benefit to manufacturers of meritorious products, will relieve pharmacists of many trying situations in interpreting correctly the names of articles desired by physicians, and will protect both physicians and laity from the evils named.

The council will use reasonable discretion in enforcing this rule with reference to trade names of long established articles.

Rules 9 and 10.—This information is required to enable the council and others interested, to determine the legal status of these articles and for ready reference through publication.

With the aims and object of this council no honest man or woman can find fault. We need just such work accomplished and we need it badly. The shelves of pharmacists are being incessantly loaded with worthless preparations which unposted medical men are wiled into prescribing by smooth-tongued detail men, tempting advertisements, and free samples. After the druggist has become stocked with such worthless stuff the doctor becomes disgusted with his results and quits prescribing it. As a result, package after package and bottle after bottle accumulate on the shelves to increase the difficulty of finding standard goods. The price of these nostrums is usually high, so that the dead stock represents a considerable amount of capital. The druggist sometimes analyses such goods, usually to find that a goodly number of them are very nearly the same in composition, and a temptation to substitute it is presented to them. When substitution is easy, the conscientious druggist is at a disadvantage as compared with his unscrupulous neighbour, and so he ought to be in favour of anything which will tend to remove this disadvantage.

When travelling and while visiting physicians and druggists in connection with this report, I have been convinced that the class of medicines known as *patent medicines,* is the one most objectionable, in its present state, because there is no control whatever upon their composition.

The general idea that the physicians and pharmacists reluctantly see the growth of the interest taken by the public in that class of remedies, because their benefits are smaller than on other class of goods, is prevalent. It is an uncalled for untruth. On the contrary, it is well known that the use of patent medicines has brought more clients to the physician's office, than has ever typhoid or smallpox. It is absolutely unfair to attribute such selfish motives to the medical and pharmaceutical professions.

Their principal reason for condemning such medicines is the secrecy in which their composition is held and consequently the danger incurred by the public in using them. Most of the patent medicines on the market, and sold only on the merits of the large advertising contracts signed for publication on their behalf, have been analysed by chemists connected with medical or pharmaceutical journals or reviews. In most cases it was found that those preparations, when containing drugs of any consequence, contain substances the use of which by the public, without the proper recommendation from the physician, is dangerous. The results of those analyses have been published in the medical papers and it is no wonder that, in possession of such information, the physicians condemn the system itself as dangerous. In some cases it is demonstrated that the medicine is duly indicated for a few of the diseases mentioned in the advertisements, but there remains the danger of an uncontrolled dosage.

One would like to know what amount of medical or pharmaceutical knowledge is exacted from the manufacturer or owner of a proprietary medicine. The manager of a company exploiting one of these preparations who was called upon to define the key to success in such a commercial enterprise, candidly acknowledged, after thinking over the matter, that: 'First, whoever wants to occupy an enviable position in that line of business must be a *born advertiser.* He must have the courage and nerve to invest with confidence a large sum of money and adopt a plan which he will follow. Secondly, he must patiently await returns.'

That is all It is of no use to see that the medicine is of real value, whose merits you will honestly proclaim; just advertise properly. No use whatever for medical or pharmaceutical knowledge.

The advertisements of the large majority of those preparations are coupled with so many lies that it is impossible for a person possessing the least notions of medicine or pharmacy to call them anything else than *fakes*.

My attention has been drawn to a case which occurred some years ago and illustrates fairly well the general style of putting patent medicines on the market and the preparation therein mentioned is pretty near what we can call typical of the class.

To introduce a new remedy, it is well to have historical facts regarding its origin to relate. The discovery of the great remedy must have been by accident or after many years of long and persevering study. In this last class falls the 'old German chemist' who, through years of poverty—years varying in number from fifteen to fifty—this venerable man toiled in his laboratory in search for a cure for the ailment which had hitherto baffled the world's science. Trials and discouragements beset him, but at last his precious elixir was perfected. In the case I want to mention, the patient old chemist happened to be Samuel A. Buckland, M.D. Dr. Buckland had hit upon the only infallible cure for the morphine habit. His own portrait, beaming with benevolence, headed every advertisement. So kindly was the visage that it seemed to every sufferer like the face of an old friend. And such it proved to be, for after a few years some one found its exact duplicate in a dictionary of biography. There it was labelled 'Ludwig Spohr, German composer.' It was discovered at the same time that the morphine cure contained about half a grain to the ounce. No wonder the taking of the elixir satisfied the craving for the drug.

Amongst ten patent medicines advertised as containing no alcohol and being a sure cure for drunkenness, and which were analyzed in the laboratory of the Massachusetts Board of Health, six were found to contain alcohol in the following proportions: 41·6, 28·2, 26·5, 25·6, 20·5 and 19·5 per cent. Anybody taking enough of those medicines did not feel any craving for whisky.

No doubt, there are proprietary medicines of some real merits and are really recommendable, but, unfortunately, according to the experience of physicians and druggists, they are very scarce.

A few American journals have entered on a crusade against patent medicines. They undertake to demonstrate that there lies an immense fraud hidden under the name of medicine. Still the editors are far from being in a position to judge, as the physicians or druggists, because they get their information second-handed, while the others observe for themselves.

A fair and equitable regulation concerning the manufacture and sale of that class of medicines would certainly meet with no opposition on the part of the proprietors of trade marks used on preparations of real merit and advertised in good faith. The opposition would come from manufacturers of fakes, who would see their opportunity of exploiting the public, vanish away.

It is well known that most of the companies interested in the manufacturing of patent medicines, have, for their only ambition, the size of the dividends they will pay their shareholders. The welfare of the public that they claim to be their object in view, is nothing in their estimation. It is also well known that the original cost of those goods, to the manufacturer, is a mere trifle, a nominal figure, compared to the selling price. The only real investment made is the expenditure made in advertising. It is useless to draw attention to the kind of advertisements made; the daily press is filled with them and anybody can judge for himself.

Probably the most dangerous aspect in the system, is this one: the advertisements are addressed to the public itself who are no judges of the question. Those advertisements are mostly suggestive, explaining, and exaggerating a series of symptoms of every day occurrence even in persons enjoying a perfect health, symptoms without any consequence, and concluding to the presence of some dangerous disease with a long

Latin name, which can be cured by the famous medicine. Many persons believing they are sick, purchase medicine of which they know absolutely nothing and which may contain substances that would do them more harm than good.

Amongst the so-called patent medicines, there is one class, the manufacture, sale as well as the advertising of which ought to be simply prohibited because of the immoral character of the goods. I mean these preparations in the pill or any other form, but especially in the former, claimed to be of such help to women and recommended for monthly use. The advertisements are written so any person interested may reach the conclusion that they can procure abortion. There is quite a demand for that class of goods, and I am afraid that a great many women have fallen victims to their faith in the effectiveness of these preparations. It is generally conceded though, that they contain no emmenagogue principle, but are put up as a mere speculation on human weakness. I can not refrain from drawing most specially, your attention to this class of proprietaries. There is one of two things certain; they really contain substances possessing emmenagogue properties or they do not. If they do, the manufacture, the sale and the advertising of them is evidently immoral and constitutes a permanent menace to the life of persons using them. If they do not, as it is believed to be the case (for it is hard to believe that, for the sake of gain, men could resort to such means and could be deprived of moral sense to the point of lending their knowledge to such a crime) then it is the obtaining of money under false pretences. Whether they are one or the other, they ought to be prohibited as criminal.

Coupled with that class of merchandise there is another one, the prohibition of which would also meet with the approval of all good citizens in the Dominion. I refer to the patent medicine of the 'Lost Manhood' type. They ought to be prohibited, because they are immoral frauds.

Both kinds are generally manufactured by the same manufacturer.

Any dealer, whether he be a wholesale or a retail one, who would be found in possession of such preparations should be punished at least as severely as the man caught selling or keeping for sale smuggled tobacco.

A large number, in fact most, of the preparations advertised as being reconstituent tonics and general builders, contain heroic drugs, the use of which, without the proper recommendation from the physician, ought to be impaired in some way. The provinces of the Dominion have in their statutes laws regulating the sale of poisons to other people than physicians. Thus, in the province of Quebec, the sale of cocaine is only allowed, when called for without a physician's prescription, provided the buyer is well known or introduced by a responsible person to the seller. The sale must be recorded in a special register called 'Poison Register,' that is, or ought to be, found in all drug shops, such record stating the date of the sale, name and quantity of poison sold, purpose for which it is required, name of buyer, signature of buyer and his address, and signature of person introducing him. Those precautions are really necessary, and, while being the means of preventing many accidents, are of great help in keeping people from getting addicted to some drug habit. The same rule applies for the sale of all poisons mentioned in schedule accompanying the law, a schedule which is, for the present day and since the new discoveries in pharmaceutical chemistry, far too short. Such laws have evidently been conceived with the intention of preventing all kinds of poisons from being sold broadcast, because poisons are dangerous in the hands of the uninformed individual, and also to protect the public against that natural tendency of taking any substances which prove to afford a certain temporary physical *bien-être,* and readily getting into the habit of taking these medicines.

But are the objects of these just and reasonable laws attained, and do they bring all the good they were intended to, when any person so desiring can procure morphine by buying almost any soothing syrup on the market, cocaine by purchasing almost any one of the numerous catarrh powders sold as patent medicines, or strychnine or digitaline in the same way, are sold right and left without any control and when the

druggist himself, whose duty it is to caution people when selling dangerous drugs, is not supposed to know the composition of what he is selling ? The foregoing applies to people who purchase these preparations, knowing what the result will be of their use.

Let us consider now the case of the person buying them without the least knowledge of their composition, and perhaps not knowing or suspecting that the laws of a great country, in this twentieth century, would allow poisons and dangerous drugs to be sold like bread and butter.

It is well known that a large number of patent medicines contain morphine or cocaine. These are the two drugs which form most drug *habitués*. Any person taking a preparation containing one of those drugs, on account of its properties, will feel an immediate effect which would certainly afford great relief to the sufferer. After a short space of time the soothing effect has disappeared and the patient, in order to enjoy the same comfort as before, repeats the dose. After a certain time it is found the relief afforded lasts considerably less time, and the patient must necessarily either increase the dose or repeat oftener. When the poor person finds out he is a morphine or cocaine fiend, it is then too late. Allow me to cite an article which appeared in the *Druggists' Circular* for July, 1904, entitled 'The danger of a narcotic habit from proprietary remedies':

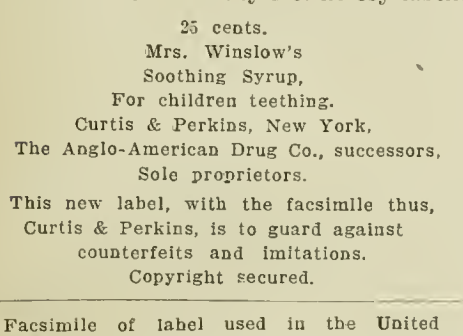
'Nearly every physician who makes a specialty of treating drug habitués asserts that the drug habit is growing among the people. Laws have been passed in many states that seek to put a stop to indiscriminate sale of narcotics by pharmacists. A late issue of a health journal for lay readers says : The far-reaching effects of this evil can scarcely be imagined, much less described, and only such as have been promising young persons of both sexes gradually lose their ambition, their character, sacrificing their virtue and all that morality and religion teaches them to uphold and maintain, can understand the full import and extent of this great and growing evil. It incapacitates the physician, defiles the sacred desk, sullies the ermine of justice, clouds the most brilliant intellects and fastens its most merciless fangs upon every class of the people.

Drug addiction is in the main confined to the use of opium, or its alkaloid morphine, and to cocaine. It is generally conceded that morphine has made more friends than has any other drug. With the speed at which the cocaine habit seems to be growing, that alkaloid stands a good chance of soon becoming a close second to the older one. The use of certain catarrh snuffs, if not the sole cause of this rapid growth of cocaine addiction, takes at least a leading part. If boards of health and boards of pharmacy would look after those who freely distribute samples of these snuffs in the streets and from drug stores, in violation of the law, there would probably be a decline in the rate at which such victims multiply.

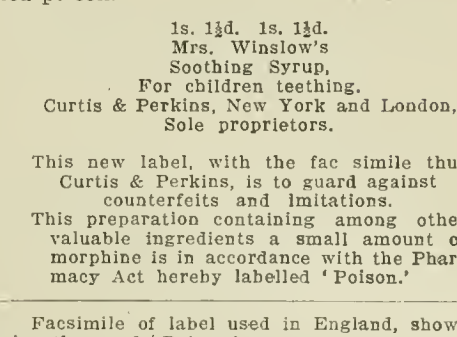
Every package of secret medicine containing a narcotic poison should carry a label bearing the word *poison* in large red letters, with a skull and cross bones. When druggists sell these poisons in any other form than that of a secret medicine, they are compelled to label them in this manner and take the name and address of the buyer in a poison-book. There is no reason why the pharmacists should be compelled to do this with ordinary retail sales of such goods and not be compelled to do it with nostrums. The manufacturers of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup are permitted in this country to send out their goods without a warning to mothers as to the character of the preparation they are feeding to their babies.

In England they manage this a little better, for every package sold in that country must acknowledge the presence of morphine and must bear the word *poison*. While some benefit to the public is no doubt secured by this regulation it fails to accomplish all that the Pharmacy Act aimed at because of the ingenious way in which the spirit of the law is circumvented. Instead of having the word poison on the package as large and conspicuous as are the words soothing and syrup, it is introduced in small type at the bottom of the label and reads: 'This preparation con-

taining among other valuable ingredients a small amount of morphine is in accordance with the Pharmacy Act hereby labelled poison.'



Facsimile of label used in the United States, with no mention of poison.


1s. 1½d. 1s. 1½d.
Mrs. Winslow's
Soothing Syrup,
For children teething.
Curtis & Perkins, New York and London,
Sole proprietors.
This new label, with the fac simile thus
Curtis & Perkins, is to guard against
counterfeits and imitations.
This preparation containing among other
valuable ingredients a small amount of
morphine is in accordance with the Phar-
macy Act hereby labelled 'Poison.'

Facsimile of label used in England, showing the word 'Poison.'

The illustrations show just how the proprietors of this medicine partially get around the English Pharmacy Act and wherein the English label differs from the American (or Canadian).

Our state boards of pharmacy owe it as a duty to American mothers to get laws passed compelling its manufacturers to declare to American users that Winslow's Syrup contains morphine. These manufacturers are causing multitudes of American babies to acquire a liking for morphine so that when they get older and accidentally or otherwise discover the pleasant and satisfying effect it has upon their nervous system they are strongly tempted to continue taking it. The habit of the infant thus becomes the ruin of the man or woman. The mother who does not know its composition can not be blamed for giving this syrup. The state should, in the way suggested, instruct her as to its composition and its nature so that she alone would be to blame if the little one grew up a confirmed opium or morphine fiend. Any board seeking to get such a law passed should see to it that evasions of the intent could not occur, as in England.

That article applies as well to the situation in Canada as in the United States and the same can be said of all the soothing syrups on the market.

A good number of catarrh powders have been proved to contain as much as two per cent of cocaine. When the person using one of these preparations gets informed on the nature of the particular ingredient affording him relief, he simply purchases the cocaine itself, when and where he can get it in its pure state. It is well recognized that the drug habit is infinitely worse than drunkenness because it is ever so much more difficult to cure the poor victims of that habit.

Lately the principal advertisements made for those preparations have been made by means of distribution of free samples of the medicine, accompanied by literature greatly exaggerating the importance of symptoms therein described and recommending the constant use of the medicine advertised. Such assertions are bad enough when applying to innocuous preparations containing no dangerous substance; but they become criminal when they incite the ignorant to become the slave to the degrading cocaine habit. The brutal selfishness of those moral lepers who, for filthy gain, are willing to sacrifice their fellow creatures in so horrible a manner is appalling. According to statistics gathered in 1903, not less than nine-tenths of the cocaine habitués have been led there by the use of proprietaries or prescriptions containing it.

If exception is made of proprietary medicines and preparations of a non-secret composition containing some of these poisons, they are almost entirely under the immediate control of the retailer, and a large number, I would say the great majority of the retailers loyally shoulder the responsibility. That vast majority spares no sacrifice, even when detrimental to their business, in order to suppress the formation of drug habits. The responsibility of the wholesaler and the manufacturer has not yet

been properly established, and the laws of our country ought to establish same and not allow the sale of dangerous drugs in however small quantity they may be contained in that apparently benevolent and eminently popular form of medicines called 'proprietaries,' without restrictions, as it is done to-day.

In 1902, the American Pharmaceutical Association took into consideration the report of a special committee appointed to inquire into the extent of the increase in the drug habit.

The work of the committee was centered on the consumption of the alkaloids morphine and cocaine. It was shown that the importation of opium, from which morphine is obtained, of a value of $162,652 in 1898, had been $1,263,369 in 1902. And at the moment when they were preparing the report a message was received from San Francisco, telling of the entry in port of a consignment of opium, in one single cargo, valued at one million dollars. The statistics have also shown that in 1898, the importation of cocaine had been of a value of $59,660 and in 1902 had been up to $254,704. It has been demonstrated by reports from medical bodies, that the legitimate consumption of cocaine had in no way grown, because it is most exclusively used in surgery and that for a few years past, it has very seldom been left to the patient himself for use. The market prices of these substances, were practically the same in 1902 as in 1898.

Another class of proprietary medicines which is acquiring an every day growing importance and demand is the 'headache remedies' in powder, wafer or pill form. Although in most cases so far, those preparations are in the hands of honourable and trustworthy proprietors, some have been found to contain morphine. They are nearly all composed of coal tar derivatives, and the medical faculty, on account of complications and accidents which have accompanied their administration, feel it is a great risk to allow the general public to have those drugs handy in the house. Though not generally dangerous when given in small doses, they may become so by accumulation. And a suffering person is rather inclined to increase rather than decrease a dose of medicine. Those preparations ought to be allowed only after making sure that their composition is not dangerous, that the label warns sufficiently against overdoses and especially that morphine is not present.

But the class of proprietaries causing probably the most discussion and seeming to be in the public mind the most objectionable. is certainly that series of preparations containing alcohol.

It is evident that a large number of them contain a percentage of alcohol absolutely in excess of that required for extraction of active principles from organic drugs or for preservation of same. Some analyses have shown an alcoholic strength in some of those preparations varying from twenty to forty per cent. In 1896, the analyst of the Massachusetts Board of Health, has found some of them containing as high as 47·5 per cent. The doses recommended varied from a teaspoonful to a wineglassful. In many cases it is stated that the dose can be increased if needed. As I have already remarked, the tendency of the general public being rather to increase than to decrease doses of medicines, even when there is no recommendation to that effect, the result may well be anticipated.

In 1900, Mrs. Martha M. Allen, superintendent of the department of non-alcoholic medication for the National Women's Christian Temperance Union, published a book on 'Alcohol, a dangerous and unnecessary medicine,' in which she reproduced the results of the analyses made by the chemist of the Massachusetts State Board of Health, in which the least known of the remedies mentioned were omitted. This, naturally, brought the subject before the people most interested in the alcohol question and those who had often been innocently beguiled, in opposition to their principles, into the use of such remedies. The revelation which this book made stirred up intense interest and finally led to the demand on the part of the Women's Christian Temperance Union that all secret remedies be compelled to carry upon their

labels an analysis or perfect formula of their composition in such language as any ordinary layman could understand.

The fact is that some of the remedies are used, or can be used, as complete substitutes for alcoholic beverages. Even in the doses advised on the bottles they stimulate sufficiently to create a liking for the effect that by continued use leads to intemperate habits. Teaspoonful doses of whisky may be administered to children without harm, if only given occasionally and at long intervals of time, but even half-teaspoonfuls given three or four times a day for months at a time are likely to produce an unnatural longing for it and a desire for larger doses.

Mr. D. S. Chamberlain, president of the Proprietary Association of America, says, in defence of the proprietors of patent medicines that, these gentlemen do not employ alcohol in manufacturing their preparations, willingly, but because they cannot do without it. The price of alcohol, he says, is so high that that alone is sufficient to prevent them using it, if they could only find an agent which would possess the same extractive and preserving qualities. It would be interesting to find out if every one single manufacturer of that class of goods has taken the trouble to investigate for an extractive and antiseptic agent that would answer their purpose as well as alcohol. Dr. Squibb has perfected a system of extraction for vegetable drugs without alcohol and I am sure that among the numerous known antiseptic substances, the manufacturers or proprietors could find what would answer perfectly as preservatives. Knowing those facts, it is rather difficult to appreciate, as he would like it to be appreciated, his argument. Mr. Chamberlain adds that, while making an attack on the patent medicines containing alcohol, they are attacking all the pharmaceutical preparations containing alcohol and daily prescribed by physicians.

We might say that the physician never prescribes alcoholic preparations to his patients without being in a position to do otherwise if he thinks such preparations might be detrimental to his client. All alcoholic preparations of the pharmacopœias have an identical non-alcoholic product in the form of extract or active principle. But, as it happens sometimes, the physician desiring the alcoholic effect as well as the other one, will prescribe tinctures. And then one must keep in mind that in these cases the dose of alcohol is so small that the patient very seldom takes more than ten to fifteen drops at a dose. However, such treatments are often altered, according to the progress of the disease, and the physician is certainly aware of what his patient is taking and is ready, on the least indication, to suppress whatever may seem to become useless or detrimental in the treatment.

It is not as much the fact of using a certain quantity of alcohol in a preparation that meets with such an opposition, but the secrecy of that fact, which entices people who can not or will not, to partake of alcohol, unknowingly.

In speaking about the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, in Hartford, Conn., on October 11, 1904, the Rev. Father Walter J. Shanley, rector of the cathedral of that city, and recently elected president, attributed the growth of intemperance among women to the presence of alcohol in medicines. His statement was made during a review of the total abstinence movement among young men and women. He referred to a letter he had received from a Washington physician giving information as to the percentage of alcohol in a large number of so-called patent medicines, and then warned his hearers against the use of them. He said that he was convinced that continued use of medicines which are fortified with alcohol produces a craving which is the forerunner of inebriety.

A physician in the Quebec district, assured me upon his word of honour, that one of his lady patients who had never tasted alcoholic beverages having read advertisements in the papers and in booklets distributed throughout the country about a widely known patent medicine, thought, according to symptoms described that she was suffering one of the diseases so insinuatingly described therein and naturally thought she would be cured by using the preparation. She took a few bottles of it and developed

a liking for whiskey that nothing will check, and is now a regular tippler. She is now a great affliction on her family.

The physicians and druggists generally recognize that the only effect obtained from the use of those patent medicines is the stimulant of the alcohol contained in them. They are sold without any discretion by all merchants throughout the country. The moral effect is disastrous and the revenue of the country is decreased in proportion to the growth of that sale, under one of its most legitimate heads.

Amongst patent medicines, there are large numbers intended for outward application, such as liniments, embrocations, &c., &c. This category is probably the less dangerous one. However, it is to be feared, and I am justified in believing so, that a good many use wood alcohol when alcohol is required. It has been shown that wood alcohol ought not to be used externally.

Quite a number of pills are also advertised as being of an absolutely vegetable composition, although they contain mercury or one of its salts. By publishing that those pills are purely vegetable in their composition, the proprietor caters to the trade of that class of people who are prejudiced against the use of calomel and other inorganic chemical medicinal agents. According to some authors, the wrong may be of very little importance, but misrepresentation is flagrant just the same. I might say as much of a good number of preparations claimed to contain popular substances such as cod liver oil, peptonate of iron, mandrake, arnica, cascara sagrada, cinchona, figs and several others, but have no traces of them, but if they have them at all, do so in considerably less quantity than they are claimed to.

I will only mention, en passant, those patent preparations possessing no therapeutic effect whatever and are nothing but a pretext to exchange something for a certain sum of money. Our system of having no control whatever on patent medicines, is the cause that the manufacturer has very little care whether his preparation has any real virtue or not; as long as the advertisements create a call for his goods.

There is an anomaly in the manufacture and sale of patent medicines that ought to disappear, as long as no control is exercised over the finished product. It is the right extended to all individuals, whatever their calling, profession or training might be, to manufacture and sell, under the cover of registered trade-mark, a medicine of whatever nature it might be. It must be remembered that most of these preparations contain heroic drugs, the administration of which is not judicious except under the immediate supervision of a medical practitioner. How can these persons, probably possessed of good intentions, not only prepare drugs, inoffensive in themselves, but the combination of which is sometimes dangerous, recommend them to be used in all security against such or such diseases ?

Nearly all complexion lotions and cosmetics contain bichloride of mercury. The analysis, in one particular case, has shown an amount of bichloride of mercury to the extent of 14·7 grains to an ounce of the product. That salt is one of the most, if not the most deadly poisons of inorganic chemistry; and it is left on the toilet bureau, without any warning whatever as to its nature. It must be remembered that half a grain is sufficient to kill any person taking it. It is true enough that these preparations, being toilet articles, can hardly be classified as drugs, but the nature of their composition is such that they ought to be classified as patent medicines and be subject to the same laws.

The French patent medicines have a just reputation of superiority over those of other countries. The importation of them, in Canada, is considerable, particularly for consumption in the province of Quebec. Still, rumours, which seem founded on facts, are current that the Canadian market is flooded with spurious articles. It would appear that a certain firm in France prepares imitations of some leading lines of French proprietaries, expressly for the Canadian market, thus escaping the usual formalities required, in France, before a preparation of the kind is allowed on the market. That firm will have representatives in this country, who, on the good reputation of the French preparations mentioned, would sell those imitations. The import-

ance of the subject, to my estimation, is such that the government ought to take up the matter and probe it to the foundation, and punish the culprits, should this be proved to be the fact. Several druggists have assured me that they are in possession of proofs of all the facts mentioned here. To the public, such a state of things is serious. French preparations, owing to all expenses of getting them in this country, cost a good deal more than one may expect, it would be only fair to the consumer that when his physician recommends a French preparation, he should get what he wants to get. It is claimed that nearly all of those preparations which have a formula stated on their labels, are far inferior to the label claims.

For the accommodation of the retailer who is not in a position to have on hand specialties of his own, in all lines, a certain number of manufacturing firms supply a line of goods called generally *non-secret preparations*. The formula of such preparations are generally given to the retail druggist on effecting the sale and very often, in fact nearly every time, the goods are sold with the buyer's name and address on the label, which makes it appear as if the retailer had manufactured same himself. Often enough, the retailer, for a reason of his own, refuses to have his name printed on the labels and orders the manufacturer to print the name of a fictitious firm, supposed to be doing business in a far away place, or in a foreign country. Questioning druggists and manufacturers on the subject, I have gathered that the general opinion is that the use of such fictitious names should be forbidden by law. The fact that no responsible firm's name is given as makers of the preparations, affords a chance for any amount of adulteration. The manufacturer whether he be the retailer himself or a manufacturing concern, cares very little of the quality of what he is putting up when his name does not appear before the public and his reputation is not going to suffer directly, should the preparation prove to be of an inferior grade.

As far as the retailer's name being used, it is believed and more especially by the manufacturers themselves, that the name of the manufacturer should be coupled with it, thus :—

'Manufactured specially for John B. Smith & Co.,
Retail druggists.
(Such a place)
by So and So Co., Ltd., of (Such a place.)'

In that way, there would be a double guarantee for the public, and the retailer would know that the manufacturer, having to publish his name as the maker, shares the responsibility and is interested to the same extent as himself in the reputation of the product. Manufacturers complain that some unscrupulous retailers request them to put up for them very inferior goods, their only object in view being to procure a cheap article to sell in competition with some patent medicine advertised. As things stand now, they have to put up those inferior goods, but refuse to put their names as manufacturers, and they do so very reluctantly. Were they forced by law to add their name to the retailers, they would be in a position to refuse such trade as they would think might injure their reputation.

I cannot close these remarks without drawing your attention very particularly to a state of things, the remedy for which I am not prepared to suggest, leaving it to your wisdom, and discretion, being entirely of a different nature than the one concerning this report, but which is really deplorable. I mean, the publication by the newspapers and reviews of prescriptions. During my twenty-three years of practice as a druggist, in the city as well as in the country, I have had occasion several times, to positively decline to fill some of these prescriptions, unless the patient would have them approved by a physician. Those prescriptions often call for poisons and also are often accompanied by serious errors. The danger incurred, more than offsets the good the public might derive from them. The persons copying these prescriptions in type not being familiar with the names of drugs, weights and measures used, don't understand the first word in them and are liable to commit errors which might prove to be fatal. Allow me to cite the

following case as an example ; picked from hundreds which have come to knowledge : A newspaper, with all the good intentions we are pleased to credit to every one of them, wanting to be of practical use to its readers, just before vacation time, recommended as a sure cure for poison ivy, a lotion composed of ten drachms of cocaine hydrochlorate dissolved in four ounces of water. Ten grains were evidently meant, that is sixty times weaker. That formula, printed in one paper, went around the press, being copied from one to another, without the mistake being noticed and corrected. The prescription brought to a druggist was corrected, but supposing the case of a person being in a position to secure ten drachms of cocaine in some way or other and attempting to prepare the prescription himself, what would have been the result ? Supposing even that the formula would have been correctly printed, is it judicious that drugs as powerful and poisonous as cocaine, should be, simply by a newspaper, recommended for general use? I understand that it is difficult, not to say impossible, to prevent the editors of newspapers from publishing formulæ and recommending some medicines, but they ought to make it a point to refrain from publishing such formulæ when they call for powerful or poisonous substances.

CONCLUSION.

Concluding from the observations I have made in accordance with your instructions, I believe that the actual Adulteration Act ought to be systematically enacted under the supervision and direction of a special branch of your department concerning drugs and entirely apart from the food section, conducted by experienced pharmaceutical chemists. Pharmaceutical chemistry being mostly organic, it is important that the chemist called upon to analyse fluid extracts or other galenicals generally, should be familiar with the process of their manufacture. In a word, pharmaceutical chemistry, is a specialty in itself. The chief of that new branch being an experienced pharmacist, would be in a position to understand thoroughly the nature and the scope of his duties. He would also be the individual to whom all complaints should be addressed and his duty would be to ascertain the truthfulness of such complaints, and, upon the report of the analytical pharmaceutical chemists on the product complained of, take action, should he be justified in so doing.

A distinction ought to be made between adulteration proper, which consists in deliberately replacing one drug by another one inferior in quality or deprived of the therapeutic properties recognized in the former, or in neglecting to insure to a product the recognized standard of strength, quality and purity with intention of lowering the cost of preparation, and the accidental introduction of impurities due to defective manipulation of the drugs. Great care should also be taken in purchasing the samples of drugs intended for analysis in order to do full justice to the parties implicated and to avoid giving to the enactment of the law the least appearance of persecution.

REGARDING PATENT MEDICINES.

Whereas, in some cases, those preparations possess real merits and their formulae are the fruit of long work and often the result of several years of experience and observation. That the publication of the formula would favour indelicacy and abuses on the part of unscrupulous persons, it is not opportune and is most unfair to oblige the manufacturer to publish his formulæ. But, with the protection of the public in view, a board of control ought to be appointed, which would be called upon to examine all preparations with their formulæ that would be submitted to them for approval and would allow or prohibit the manufacture, importation or sale, under a penalty fixed by parliament.

That board ought to be composed of two physicians and two pharmacists and of the chief of the pharmaceutical or drug section of the Department of Inland Revenue, who would be, *ex officio*, president of the board. The duties of the board would be to take into consideration all formulæ of preparations submitted to them, with the list

of ailments claimed to be treated by such preparations. Approved or disapproved of them entirely or in part, paying great attention to the fact that none but the therapeutic properties which they possess are designated by label, advertisement, circulars or any other literature treating on same. Refuse absolutely to approve all preparations the properties of which, if known to the public, might be conducive to immorality. Add or deduct words or phrases to labels, circulars and literature on approved preparations, when the board will think fit so to do, for the protection of the public.

Every person or company depositing a formula for approval would be obliged to supply the board, together with the formula, a certain quantity of the product, as it is ready for the market, the quantity to be fixed by such board, same not to exceed six packages of the largest size put up for sale, in order to afford facilities of analysis and comparison of the product with the formula. Later on, the board's duty would be to purchase, in open market from time to time, samples of such preparations, have them analysed to make sure that the manufacturer has not altered the formula. Should the manufacturer have done so, without having previously secured the consent and approval of the board, he would be responsible under penalty fixed by parliament. Every package of preparation approved by the board should bear affixed on the outside of the package, and placed so the package can *not* be opened without defacing it, a government stamp paid by the manufacturer; the value of such stamp would be nominal, that is, would not partake of the nature of a tax.

Together with every formula deposited for approval, the manufacturer should deposit a certain sum of money fixed by law, of which one-half would be refunded should the formula be approved and the whole confiscated should the formula be disapproved.

All amounts thus collected, as well as the amounts collected as fines under the provisions of the present *Adulteration Act* and the revenue from the stamps, forming part of the ordinary revenue of such branch or section of the department and being credited to its expense account.

Affixed to the present report is a list of the drugs reported to me as being the most often adulterated, or liable so to be, at the present moment.

A. E. DU BERGER.

MONTREAL, QUE., November 25, 1905.

A LIST OF DRUGS MOST FOUND, OR LIABLE TO BE, ADULTERATED.

Acacia.—Powdered gum acacia is often mixed with starch. The gum itself varies in qualities or grades. The one sold as A No. 1 is often mixed with the lower grades. Gum senegal is used as an adulterant and substitute, but mostly in the lower grades of acacia.

Acid Acetic.—Short in percentage of real acid.

Benzoic Acid.—Artificial acid is substituted to the one recognized in the British Pharmacopœia, and which ought to be obtained by sublimation from benzoin.

Boracic Acid.—Although this article is generally pure, it is sometimes found containing borax. As that acid is frequently used in eye lotions, it is important it should be pure.

Carbolic Acid.—Carbolic acid, as it is generally found in trade, labelled 'pure white crystals, for medicinal use,' is frequently unfit for such use. It contains tar oils and cresylic acid. The difference between a chemically pure acid and this grade is so great in price that it is quite an inducement to use the cheaper one.

Hydrochloric Acid.—Impure acid sold as *commercial,* and only fit for use in arts and manufacture, is frequently dispensed in the diluted state for the chemically pure acid required by the British Pharmacopœia, and used in the preparation of nitro-muriatic acid dil.

Nitric Acid.—Same as for hydrochloric.

Sulphuric Acid.—Same as the two former acids, but not used in the making of acid nitro-mur. dil.

Lactic Acid.—Contains mineral acids, but specially sugar and glycerine.

Oleic Acid.—Contains fatty bodies and oils, stearic and palmitic acids.

Phosphoric Acid.—Often impure by the presence of arsenic, lime, ammonia and sulphuric acid.

Tannic Acid.—Adulterated with powdered nut galls, alum and sodium sulphate.

Adeps.—Pure lard is very hard to procure. It is adulterated with any fatty substance that may be used without changing the appearance of it.

Aloin.—Mixed with the inspissated juice (aloes).

Adeps Lanæ—Quantities of cheap lanoline is offered on the market, adulterated with petroleum jelly.

Aloes.—There are different varieties of aloes. Socotrine and Barbadoes of the British Pharmacopœia are the most expensive and the cheaper varieties such as Cape and Curacoa are frequently sold as Barbadoes or socotrine, specially in the powdered form.

Ammonium Bromide.—Is often found adulterated with bromates, chlorides and iodides. Sometimes, but very seldom, with sulphates and nitrates.

Antimonium Nigrum Purificatum.—Frequently contaminated with arsenic and adulterated with powdered coal. (Coal dust).

Assafœtida.—Contains calcareous rocks and other earthy matter. Assafœtida containing 65 per cent alcohol soluble matter as required by British Pharmacopœia is very scarce on the market.

Aristol.—An imitation of this product resembling it is often sold.

Ammonium Carbonate.—Will contain bicarbonate of ammonium, sometimes chloride, sulphate and even lead.

Alcohol.—Is very often sold diluted with water and I have seen alcohol adulterated with a certain percentage of purified wood alcohol.

Bismuth salts.—Bismuth is rather an expensive article and is very largely used. Adulteration is frequent, chalk and phosphate of lime, seeming to be the favourite adulterants. Lately an importer of French drugs has sold quantities (at a low figure) of an adulterated bismuth subnitrate labelled *pure.* It contained nearly 50 per cent of a mixture of calcium phosphate and hydroxide.

Belladonna.—(Roots and leaves). Adulterated with the root and leaves of phytolacco decandra and leaves of scopola carniolica. Also root partly exhausted.

Cera alba and flava.—Beeswax in one of the most heavily and most frequently adulterated articles on the drug market, at the present time. Mineral matter, sulphur, starch, flour, resin, pitch, stearic acid, stearin, Japan wax, tallow, paraffin and osokerit as well as various other vegetables and insect waxes, are all reported to have been used at different times and some of them are still in frequent use. The first four mentioned are, however, rarely met with, as being too easy of detection. Of the rest pitch and resin are not much used, owing to the extreme brittleness they impart to wax, but all the others mentioned are very frequently found, sometimes in large proportions.

Caryophillum.—The high price of cloves has been the cause of considerable adulteration. Allspice was, in former years, adulterated by the addition of clove powder, the reverse is now the case. The fact that both cloves (Eugenia aromatica or Caryophillata) and pimenta (Pimenta officinalis) belong to the same natural order (Myrtaceæ) favours the success of the adulteration. Pimenta costs at present, about half of what cloves cost. Another adulteration now frequently practised in clove powder, is the addition of the stems to the material to be ground, or the use of cloves mixed with the stems, as they come when imported.

Cetaceum.—Adulterated with paraffin.

Cinchona.—Complaints are made that quinine manufacturers, after obtaining all or part of the alkaloids, sell out the crude drug in the powdered state, and that would account for the low grade of cinchona sometimes found on the market.

Copaiba.—Copaiba is frequently adulterated with gurjun balsam, fats to the extent of six and eight per cent. It has been mixed in equal parts with Canada balsam and adulterators have prepared a mixture of castor and linseed oil with just enough copaiba to impart the odour and have sold it as pure copaiba.

Cubeba.—A good deal of the powdered cubebs on the market have been deprived of part of their oleo-resin which ought to be present to the extent of 18 to 22 per cent.

Creosotum.—Creosote obtained from coal tar is daily sold for the article obtained from beechwood. The word *creosote,* used in connection with any other product except that from beechwood, should be made a violation of the law.

Crocus.—Spanish saffron, the only one recognized by the British Pharmacopocia when not substituted by the so-called Canadian saffron, is sometimes adulterated with oil, sugar, deliquescent and earthy matters, and dyed beef or vegetable fibres. In a recent report of the board of health of the state of New York, out of twenty samples of saffron examined, seventeen were found adulterated.

Cocaine.—This article has been found adulterated with as much as 20 per cent of acetanilid.

Cannabis Indica.—Some has shown no physiological action whatever.

Digitalis.—Deteriorated digitalis is plentiful on the market. One of the most prominent physicians in the city of Quebec declares that he dares not prescribe infu-

sion of digitalis, because he can never rely upon the preparation owing the deterioration of the crude drug.

Extracta Liquida.—Number of those preparations do not contain the percentage of active drugs required by the pharmacopœias and some of them are made with wood alcohol. The retail druggist has to rely upon the manufacturer of liquid extracts to make, himself, a good number of the British Pharmacopocia tinctures.

The cheaper grades of distilled liquid extract of witch hazel, so popular nowadays, are known to be containing wood alcohol.

Ferri et Ammonii citras.—Is liable to contain alkaline sulphates and tartrates.

Ferri et Quininæ citras.—The British Pharmacopocia requires at least 15 per cent of quinine to be present. Any quantity of that drug is supplied containing only 12, 10 and 6 per cent of quinine.

Filix Mas.—Under the name of *male fern,* quite a number of species are apparently collected instead of the one for which the pharmacopœia calls. Prof. Rusby believes that much less than half the male fern sold is really genuine, and this may easily account for the lack of uniformity in its action complained of by physicians.

Glycerinum.—Glycerine is a drug of every day use in families. It is generally purchased, by the consuming community, in small quantities in drug and general stores. The latter are supplied with bottled glycerine by wholesalers. Very little of the glycerine supplied to the trade in that form is genuine and pure. It has been found highly diluted and thickened with sugar. Large amounts of impure glycerine made for manufacturing purposes enter the drug market. This fact is demonstrated by the analysis made by the large manufacturing drug firms when buying a supply of glycerine. In one special instance, out of twenty-six lots, twenty were found to contain from traces to 0·002 in twenty-five grams of arsenic. As glycerine is often given internally such an impure article might become dangerous.

Hydrargyri Oxidum Flavum.—Oculists complain of the impure and dangerous quality of yellow oxide of mercury on the Canadian market. Many accidents due to the impurities in the oxide have been reported.

Hydrargyri Subchloridum.—Is liable to contain perchloride. It has been sold in several localities, mixed with oxide of zinc.

Hydrargyrum cum Creta.—Frequently contains oxide of mercury.

Hydrastis Canadensis.—The powder is often sold when part of the alkaloids have been extracted. Samples have been found containing only 0·5 per cent when the yield should be from 2 to 3 per cent.

Jaborandi Foliæ.—Mixed with twigs, stems and sticks to the extent of 20 per cent.

Liquores—Ammoniæ Fortior.—Very often diluted.

Liquores—Ammonii Acetatis.—Frequently found either alkaline or acid and containing lead.

Bismuthi et Ammon. Citratis.—Often short of bismuth and containing nitrates.

Calcis.—Lime water is sold in large quantities every day and is specially used for infants and children. The importance of lime water is such that very particular attention should be paid this article. Absolutely inert lime water is too often sold for the right article.

Hydrogenii Peroxidi.—Hydrogen peroxide is acquiring more importance every day. Number of physicians complain that they have to be very particular when they purchase that article because quantities are practically valueless.

Linimenta.—These preparations have to be carefully attended to as they are liable to be made with wood alcohol, when alcohol is indicated as one of the ingredients.

Lactucarium.—When price is high, extract of lettuce is substituted to lactucarium.

Magnesii Sulphas—(Epsom salt).—This chemical drug so universally known and so widely used, contains, in the low grade mostly in general stores, iron and zinc salts as well as other mineral salts.

Magnesium Oxide. (Calcined magnesia).—Is liable to contain carbonate.

Magnesii Citras Effervescens.—This salt is very difficult to procure. Most of the salt sold under that name is either a sulphate of magnesium or again a citro-tartrate of sodium. In England, when these last kind of goods are supplied, the seller is obliged to label it so: 'Granular Effervescent Saline (or salt), known commonly as citrate of magnesia.' This is not sufficient. The exact nature of the salt ought to be known by the label.

Mel.—Frequently adulterated with glucose and cane sugar. In many cases no honey at all is present.

Olea Distillata.—The distilled oils are among the drugs most adulterated to-day. It might be of some use to quote Dr. Geo. R. Pancoast and Lyman F. Kebler, who have made a special study of adulteration practised on distilled oils.

'In early times technical equipments for the production of volatile oils were very incomplete, and various expedients were necessarily resorted to for the purpose of extracting the many odorous principles from the host of plant tissues; fatty products, turpentine and alcohol were frequently employed for this purpose, and consequently there was a certain justification, formerly, for the presence of some of these solvents in certain essential oils. But modern methods render the use of these foreign substances entirely unnecessary and they must be looked upon as adulterations pure and simple.

'Adulteration is chiefly resorted to on the one hand because of its profitableness, and on the other hand because of the ignorance of the consumer and his desire to purchase as cheaply as possible. The latter frequently does not seem to care for quality, but wants quantity. It is often due to this that an honest producer may be induced to offer spurious goods because he cannot get reasonable prices, while his competitor is able to dispose of large quantities of adulterated oils. It must not be forgotten that formerly the adulterator could ply his art fearlessly without much danger of exposure, and this probably emboldened him. To-day he is compelled to act a little more cautiously owing to the developments of chemistry of terpenes and their derivatives, as well as a more or less complete knowledge of the composition of a number of the volatile oils. The "black art" of volatile oils is passing away.

'The writers are fully convinced that the large distillers and reputable wholesalers are not responsible for some of the adulterated oils met with, even though they pass through their hands. They are generally beyond their control, as will be seen by some of the subsequent remarks.

'The guileless farmer or peasant who constructs a crude still and collects oils by his primitive methods (besides the impurities to be expected from this source) frequently adds a goodly proportion of a cheaper oil or synthetic sent him by a friend in the wicked city. Synthetic oil is said to be largely used in this manner and the resulting product sold for true oil of wintergreen.

'The Turkish peasant in like manner and for similar reasons adds geranium oil to his rose leaves before he begins his distillation of pure otto of rose. Even John Chinaman forced to keep "open doors" manages to return to the "foreign devils" coal oil by conscientiously "plugging" some of the essential oils which he sells, especially oils of aniseed and cassia. And the warm-blooded Sicilian, in response to an increasing demand for his goods, rejuvenates a worn-out or poor quality of oil by adding the necessary constituents taken from a cheaper source; for example, oil of lemon is fortified with citral obtained from oil of lemongrass, and oil of bergamot is "pieced out" with lemon and orange oils.

'Then some of the primitive distillers themselves, and possibly some of the middlemen or the jobbers, try their hand at improving nature. This is practised in some

instances to such an extent that the farther the oil travels, and the larger the number of hands it passes through, the more it adds unto itself, until finally, in some instances, at least, it is not recognized by its friends. Some of these adulterations may be due to ignorance, carelessness or accident, but many, very many, are due to design, and unless there is some improvement in this respect, we may be prepared to hear in the near future of some one liberally supplying himself with synthetics, esters, aldehydes, alcohol, oil of copaiba and plenty of French turpentine, then opening up an office with the sign "Essential oils made to order, while you wait."

'Essential oils are frequently met with that are unnaturally low in their characteristic constituents, so much that being otherwise satisfactory, only one conclusion can be drawn, viz., that they have been robbed or looted; for example, dementholized perpermint oil; oil of cloves, minus a large part of its eugenol; caraway, deprived of some of its carvone; and oil of lemon, abnormally low in citral. We shall hereafter for brevity's sake call this class of oils "looted oils." By such tactics a double profit is made by the manipulator. The consumer in these cases makes two purchases where he should make but one and save money by so doing; as for instance, he buys eucalyptol and a cheap oil of eucalyptus; then in order to make the oil answer the proper requirements, it is necessary for him to use the eucalyptol to strengthen his inferior oil of eucalyptus.

'Among the favourite articles used as adulterants, and to be looked for, are cheaper essential oils (turpentine, copaiba, cedarwood and gurjun balsam), alcohol and fixed and mineral oils.'

Oleum Amygdalæ Amatæ Essentiale.—There ought not to be any objections to the preparations of a so-called oil of bitter almonds made from apricot or peach kernels, but it ought not to be offered as the genuine article. The true oil is often adulterated with alcohol, nitrobensol, turpentine and benzaldehyde. The latter is of frequent occurrence and is often totally substituted to the genuine oil.

Anisi.—Spermaceti has been found up to 35 per cent and alcohol up to 80 per cent. Also stearoptense from oil of fennel and oil caraway have been used to adulterate oil of aniseed.

Anthemidis.—Aulterated with oils of cedar, copaiba, turpentine and lemon.

Cajuputi.—Often deprived of cinool. A mixture of rosemary or savin with camphor and resin of milfoil is often substituted. Oils of camphor and turpentine must be looked for.

Carui.—Deprived of carvol and containing oil of turpentine.

Caryophilli.—With clove stems, fatty oils, copaiba, pimento, coal oil, turpentine and carbolic acid. Sometimes deprived of part of its eugenol.

Cinnamomi.—With cloves and cassia oils.

Copaibæ.—Oil of gurjun balsam.

Coriandri.—Oils of orange, cubeba, cedar and turpentine.

Eucalypti.—Deprived of eucalyptol, and cheaper grades of eucalyptus.

Juniperi.—Turpentine.

Lavandulæ.—Oil spike, oil of camphor, turpentine and alcohol.

Limonis.—Poor oil with citral from lemongrass added, poor or old orange oil and turpentine.

Menthæ Piperilæ.—Often consisting of a mixture of peppermint, glycerine, alcohol and turpentine. Also pennyroyal, sassafras, oil of camphor. Often deprived of part of its menthol. Has been found containing as much as 25 per cent of turpentine and 15 per cent of acetine.

Menthæ Viridis.—With turpentine.

Pimentæ.—With cloves and carbolic acid.

Rosæ.—The leaves of rosa alba added to the rosa damascena, as the oil from this mixture contains more stearoptene, so that the distiller is able to add more geranium oil without reducing the melting point below the minimum. Also geranium or gingergrass, palmarosa, true oil of rhodium, light paraffin oils, fixed oils, guaiac wood oil, alcohol, spermaceti and paraffin.

Rosmarini.—With camphor and lavender, turpentine, spike oil, petroleum oil, alcohol and rectified camphor oil.

Santali.—With castor oil, copaiba, fatty oils, cedar wood, oil gurjun and West India sandals. One large manufacturing firm has told that it is difficult to procure pure oil sandal, that they have to import the wood and distil the oil themselves for their own use, notwithstanding the extra cost.

Terebinthinæ.—This oil so often used to adulterate other oils is also adulterated. A special prepared American petroleum is used for that purpose. Benzine has been found to the extent of 25 per cent.

Olea (Exp.).—Amygdalæ.—Expressed oil of almonds is very scarcely found on the market. The bulk of the oil sold is obtained from the wrong variety of almonds, peach and apricot kernals. Also adulterated with oils of colza, poppy walnut and benne.

Olea (Exp.)—Lini.—Contains mineral and rosin oils.

Olea (Exp.)—Morrhuæ.—Animal and other fish oils.

Olea (Exp.) Olivæ.—It is very difficult to procure pure oil of olives. That oil so largely used as a condiment as well as a drug is sold right and left as 'pure,' and is very seldom so. It is frequently adulterated with castor oil and more so with cotton seed oil.

Olea (Exp.)—Theobromæ.—Adulterated with cocoanut oil. An imitation of it is made, but can easily be detected by the lack of characteristics, with wax and ordinary butter.

Pulveres.—All the compound powders of the pharmacopœia are complained of as adulterated. Special mention is made of the popular preparation known as seidlitz powders. I have met with seidlitz powders actually containing Epsom salt in place of the tartrate of soda and potassium. It is nearly impossible to procure these powders made according to the British Pharmacopœia.

Pilulæ.—Druggists who very seldom manufacture the British Pharmacopœia preparations in the pill form, complain very bitterly of some manufacturers who do not make them according to the British Pharmacopæia. Blaud's pills, which have such prominence, have been reported as containing traces of potassium ferrocyanide to impart the greenish colour they ought to have, due to unoxidized ferrous iron.

Paraffin Molle.—Adulterated with soapy products.

Phenacetine.—Often adulterated with acetanilid.

Potassi Bitartras (Cream Tartar).—Very heavily adulterated with calcium phosphate, sulphate and tartrate, alum, starch, and sometimes contains lead.

Potassi Bromidum.—Contains chlorides of potassium and sodium, and is very much complained of generally by physicians.

Potassii Carbonas.—Reported to contain appreciable quantities of arsenic.

Potassii Chloras.—Some has been found containing zinc.

Potassii Iodidi.—This chemical drug is very often adulterated with bromide and bicarbonate of potassium. A reliable firm in Montreal has refused 800 pounds of it, in the early part of this year, because it contained nearly 40 per cent of bicarbonate. The lot apparently found its way on the retail market through so-called Cheap John houses.

Rad. Gentianæ Pulv.—Is adulterated with coloured pine wood and powdered almond shell.

Rad. Hydratis Canadensis.—Exhausted of its hydrastin.

Rad. Rhoi Pulv.—Adulterated with turmeric.

Rad. Spigeliæ.—There are two or three totally different plants called 'pink root,' that is the cause of so much spurious spigelia being found on the market; the adulterant or substitute, as the case may be, is absolutely worthless.

Rad. Zingiberis.—Adulterated with lower grades of ginger, and sometimes exhausted ginger root is dried and ground and sold for the genuine article.

Saccharum Lactis.—Mixed with cane sugar.

Sandrac.—Substituted by colophony.

Salicine.—Generally fairly pure, but has been complained of as containing traces of lead.

Sapo Durus (Castile Soap).—The name castile as applied in pharmacy to soap means only the kind made from olive oil and soda. Soaps made from other oils or fats are very often sold under this name, a practice which, of course, is fraudulent.

Semen Lini Pulv.—Adulterated with ground oil cake. Sometimes, and it is of frequent occurrence, according to reports, the flaxseed is entirely deprived of its oil—the ground cake is then saturated with a mineral oil of almost the same specific gravity as the linseed oil. Real genuine ground flaxseed is scarce.

Semen Strophanti.—Of this drug Professor Rusby, an authority, says : 'No drug is more certain or prompt in its action, or is used in more urgent vital cases than strophantus, yet more than 75 per cent of that used probably is spurious. One spurious variety is nearly inert, and I could cite a number of fatal cases resulting from failure to get its action. Another variety appears to exert a toxic action out of proportion to its therapeutical effect. I learned by accident that a large manufacturing house was habitually using the spurious article.'

Spiritus Vini Rectificatus.—Often diluted. Country physicians complain that they are practically unable to procure rectified spirit of proper strength. Complaints have been made that some firms mix a certain portion of purified wood alcohol with the rectified spirit.

Spiritus Camphoræ.—Often made partly or totally with wood alcohol, or deficient in camphor and containing water.

Sodii Biboras (Borax).—Adulterated with bicarbonate of soda.

Sodii Bromidum.—Adulterated with chloride and carbonate of sodium.

Sodii Hypophosphis.—Liable to be contaminated with sodium carbonate, calcium hypophosphite and phosphate, as well as phosphite.

Sodii Iodidum.—Chloride, bromide, iodate and carbonate of sodium are the adulterants to be anticipated.

Sodii Phosphas.—Adulterated with calcium phosphate, sodium sulphate, and was found to contain arsenious oxide in dangerous quantities, considering the doses of this drug that might be taken.

Sodii Salicylas.—May contain excess of salicylic acid and be adulterated with acetanilid.

Sulphur Sublimatum.—Sulphur often contains sulphuric acid and traces of arsenium and selenium sulphides.

Sulphur Præcipitatum.—Is liable to contain sulphate of lime.

Tincturæ.—This class of preparations is probably the one upon which adulteration is most practised. The wholesalers are practically the makers of all the tinctures used. Still I have met several druggists of high reputation who tell me that they are obliged to manufacture all their own tinctures, because they cannot be supplied with the right article by the wholesalers. The danger of employing adulterated or deteriorated crude drugs must be considered. A good many will use partly or totally wood alcohol instead of rectified spirits, especially in making tinctures intended for external use, such as arnica, camphor, iodine, etc., and tinctures taken in very small doses. Special attention must be paid to tinctures of standard strength of active ingredients, such as belladonna, nux vomica, opium, paregoric and others.

REPORT ON COLLAPSE OF TOWER.

(161)

MONTREAL, May 17, 1906.

To His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The commissioners appointed by an Order in Council dated the ninth day of April, nineteen hundred and six, to jointly hold an investigation and to report upon an accident which occurred on the morning of the fifth of April, nineteen hundred and six, by the collapse of part of the tower in the West Block extension of the department buildings, in the city of Ottawa, with the instructions therein contained, have the honour to report:—

That in obedience to the instructions contained in said order, the commissioners commenced their investigation on the ninth day of April, nineteen hundred and six, by making a personal examination of the collapsed tower and thereafter holding meetings for the hearing of evidence, examining plans, specifications, and contract, and for making further and more minute examinations of the walls of the tower to ascertain how they were constructed and the quality of material used.

MEETINGS.

Meetings were held in room number one hundred and three, in the Western Block, in the city of Ottawa, on the tenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-fifth, twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh days of April ultimo.

REPRESENTATION.

At these meetings the Department of Public Works was represented by D. H. McLean, barrister, of the city of Ottawa, assisted by E. L. Horwood, architect, of the same place, as expert, while George Goodwin, contractor, was represented by Charles Murphy, barrister, of the city of Ottawa, assisted by W. E. Doran, and F. S. Baker, architects, of the cities of Montreal and Toronto, respectively.

WITNESSES.

At these meetings the evidence of witnesses produced by the Department of Public Works and George Goodwin, contractor, also witnesses summoned by the commissioners, was taken after the witnesses had been duly sworn by one of the commissioners, viz.:—

D. Ewart, chief architect of the department; L. F. Taylor, chief draughtsman in the architect's office; William Langdon, contractor, of the city of Kingston; E. S. Mattice, engineer, of the city of Montreal; William Stuart, contractor, of the city of Ottawa, and E. L. Horwood, architect, of the same place, witnesses produced by the Department of Public Works; and H. Holgate, engineer, of the city of Montreal; James Crawford, superintendent for G. Goodwin, contractor; W. E. Doran, architect, of the city of Montreal; F. S. Baker, architect, of the city of Toronto; James Morrison, foreman mason for G. Goodwin, contractor; William Sanders and James Evans, masons, employed by G. Goodwin in the erection of the tower, and Henry Bilodeau, roofer, of the city of Ottawa, witnesses produced by the contractor; also C. A. Mc-

Cool, M.P., for Nipissing, and John Thompson, junior, barrister, of the city of Ottawa, witnesses summoned by the commissioners.

DESCRIPTION OF TOWER.

From an examination of the contract, plans and evidence heard by the commissioners, it appears that the collaosed tpwer was a copy or a replica of the towers on the south elevation of the Western Block, and that in carrying out the work in the collapsed tower certain changes were made in the construction of the upper portion of the new tower not in accordance with the construction of the old towers.

The collapsed tower, according to the contract plans and as actually erected, consisted of a base twenty-five feet square rising to a height of about eleven feet above the ground. At this level the tower was reduced to twenty-three feet square and was continued at that size to a little above the roof o fthe extension, a height of fifty-four feet above the base.

At this level a water table consisting of three courses of dressed Ohio sandstone making a height for the three courses of four feet six inches was placed, this table was carried round on the four faces of the tower, and as each course of the tabling receded upon the one below it towards the inside of the tower, it caused the size of the tower to be reduced from twenty-three feet square blow the water table to twenty feet square above it. The tower was then carried up twenty feet square to the roof, a height of seventeen feet above the tabling, and on each of the four faces there was a high pointed gable in stonework rising to an additional height of sixteen feet.

Above the stonework of the upper stage there was a high-pitched roof rising to a height of twenty-four feet above the stonework, or a total height of one hundred and ten feet from the ground, and above the roof there was an ornamental iron cresting and finial.

As the collapse of the tower appears to have occurred on the southeast angle, or at immediately below the water table, the commissioners were particular in ascertaining the dimensions of the north and east walls and the manner in which they were constructed, both below and above, and at the water table.

CONSTRUCTION OF TOWER.

We find that the exterior walls of the tower, viz.: the north and east walls, from the top of the base and to within ten feet of the under side of the water table, a height of forty-four feet, were built with a facing of Nepean random rock-faced courses and with Ohio sandstone trimmings around window openings, and with Ohio sandstone angle quoins, water tables, bands, cornices, &c. The Nepean and Ohio sandstone being backed with rubble limestone masonry, making with the facing and backing a wall of two feet five inches thick; these walls were lined with four-inch brickwork, which, with an air space of one inch, gave a total thickness of two feet ten inches.

From the point forty-four feet above the base at which the brick lining terminated the walls were carried up to the under side of the water table of the full thickness of two feet ten inches in rubble masonry with the facing of Nepean stone.

The interior walls of the tower, viz.: the south and west walls, were constructed wholly of limestone rubble masonry with a uniform thickness of two feet ten inches from the level of the ground floor to the under side of the water table.

The walls of the upper stage of the tower on the four elevations, were faced with Nepean random rock-face coursers backed up with limestone rubble masonry, making a wall two feet thick. As the outer face of these walls was set back one foot six inches inside of the line of the outer face of the wall below the water table, it brought the inside face of these walls eight inches inside of the inside face of the walls below the water table.

In the old towers of the south elevation there is an inside overhang of from twelve to fourteen inches stepped out in the masonry.

In the collapsed tower a departure was made from this manner of construction and the overhang instead of being stepped out in masonry was supported on four heavy steel beams, one being placed on each side of the tower, the two beams which supported the overhang of the north and south walls were placed on a level with the first course of the water table, and had a length of twenty-one feet, so that when placed on the wall the ends were within one foot of the outside face of the walls below the tabling. The two beams which supported the overhang of the east and west walls were placed on top of the two steel beams which carried the north and south walls, and as they were only eighteen feet long they had little or no bearing on the walls, and concentrated their loads upon the twenty-one-foot beams.

In the old towers the quatrefoil panels are surface decorative features—not piercing the walls.

In the collapsed tower the quatrefoils were placed in the same relative position, but instead of being mere ornamental panels as in the old towers, they were perforated to form windows; the opening in the backing behind these windows was built four feet six inches wide by four feet high to springing of brick arch placed over these openings. On the jambs forming the sides of two of these openings the outer ends of each of the two twenty-one-foot steel beams rested, which supported the overhang of the north and south walls.

QUALITY OF MASONRY.

After careful examination of the walls of the tower, a large portion of which we caused to be taken down to determine the exact character of the work, your commissioners are of the opinion that the direct cause of the collapse was the inferior quality of the material and workmanship supplied in its erection.

The specification called for 'the best class of rubble work in large flat bedded limestone, closely set and jointed in with mortar with at least one through bond stone to every ten square feet of walling; no excessive filling with spalls being allowed. All angles to be in extra large stones in and out bond.'

The stone used in this work was not up to the specification—in fact, it was of a very inferior quality and only fit for the most ordinary class of rubble walling. The backing was not laid with large flat bedded stone, nor with extra large stones in and out bond at the angles, as specified; nor was it laid with any regard to proper bonding either in itself or with the Nepean stone facing.

The portion of the wall which was taken down under our supervision was a very inferior class of work. The stone was not 'large flat bedded stones,' but stone of small size and irregular shapes. The walls were not properly bonded either in the use of large through bonding stones nor in the proper bedding of the stones to give good bonding as between stone and stone, and there was no attempt to build a homogeneous wall from face to back. The facing was built stone upon stone with no more bonding than was given by the irregular depth of the facing stone. The backing was built with an inside facing of rubble limestone, and the intermediate space between this filling and the Nepean facing was filled up with irregular stone without bond, too many spalls and an unnecessary amount of mortar.

In a building of this character and under the contract and specifications which required 'that the works are to be executed in a substantial and workmanlike manner and with the best materials of their respective kinds,' the walls should have been built with a thorough bonding of the different parts, one with the other. The fact that the face of the wall was of Nepean stone random courses did not prevent its being incorporated into and made part of the backing any more than if the facing had been of limestone. Many buildings in Ottawa are of random coursed limestone and the walls are homogeneous from the front to the back. If these random-coursed limestone walls are considered as homogeneous and built as such, then a wall faced with Nepean stone can likewise and should be built as a homogeneous wall.

We find that there was no proper bonding of the Ohio cut sandstone to meet the requirements of the specification. This was particularly the case in the water table, where special care should have been exercised in placing through stones at such intervals apart as would have insured a thorough bonding of the cut stone to the masonry, and the water table at the angles should have been of large square stones.

We are of the opinion that there was not a single bond stone in the courses of the water table and that it consisted of stones without sufficient bed to meet the outward thrust of the Nepean facing above the tabling.

If three tons per square foot would be a safe load on walls as built in this tower, then from ten to fifteen would be an equally safe load on walls built according to the specifications. Kidder, an authority on building construction, allows three tons per square foot as a safe load on rubble walls of irregular stone, and for rubble walls with coursed hard stone, five to sixteen tons per foot, the same being built in lime mortar. The safe load upon a masonry wall is considered to be one-tenth of the load which would destroy or crush the wall.

We are of the opinion that the masonry used in the tower in question was of such a character that it would have been overloaded with even three tons per square foot, and that had it been of the quality required by the specifications it would safely have borne a load of at least ten tons per square foot.

While it is not possible to determine the loads concentrated at the ends of steel beams we are of the opinion that these loads would not exceed the safe load for masonry of the quality that should have been used.

With the inferior character of the walling up to the water table, and of the water table itself, the piercing of the walls below the water table at the quatrefoil openings, and the introduction of the steel beams to carry the overhang in the upper stage of the tower, produced a combination of circumstances that was bound to insure a collapse of the tower.

With the walls built as required by the specifications and the proper bonding of the water table into the backing, the use of extra large stone in and out bond at the angles, and block stone jambs at the quatrefoil openings properly bonded to the walls, the work would have stood, notwithstanding the defects in construction made by the piercing of the walls by the quatrefoil openings and the introduction of steel beams.

This contention is upheld by the fact that notwithstanding the collapse of the tower, the south jamb of the south quatrefoil opening in the east elevation remained in place although built of block stones 12 by 14 by 17, placed one upon the other without adequate or sufficient bond with the walling.

MORTAR.

The lime mortar used in this work was of fair quality; it had a fair quantity of lime, but was not in all cases equally or well mixed, and the sand was too fine for stone mortar.

FROSTY WEATHER.

We learn from the evidence that the upper stage of the tower was built during the months of November and December, during frosty weather. In our opinion, the upper portion of the tower should not have been built at this time, more particularly as the mortar used in the walls below the water table had not set, the weather not being favourable for setting of lime mortar.

In taking down a portion of the wall, we found that the mortar in the centre of the wall was still moist and could be easily crumbled in the hand, but on exposing the same to the air for a few days it set fairly hard.

The commissioners believe that the tower could and should have been built in a safe and satisfactory manner if reasonable intelligence and care had been exercised by the contractor, notwithstanding the defects in the constructional design before referred to and which we herebelow mention.

We find that in the collapsed tower the quatrefoils were placed in the same position in relation to the water table and angle of the tower that they occupy in the old towers, but instead of being mere surface ornamental panels, as in the old towers, they are perforated so as to form windows, and on the inside of each there is an opening of four feet six inches wide by four feet high to springing of arch, these openings arched in brick. On the jambs forming the sides of these openings the outer ends of each of the twenty-one-foot steel beams were placed which supported the overhang of the north and south wall. The perforation of the walls at the quatrefoils in the collapsed tower weakened them at a point where their full strength should have been maintained and the placing of the steel beams almost immediately over the jambs of the openings at the back of the quatrefoils, caused a concentrated and eccentric load to be placed over the weakest point in the wall.

In the opinion of the commissioners, the perforations of the quatrefoil openings and the placing of the steel beams, as above described, was a serious error in design and construction, for which the Department of Public Works is responsible.

There was no good or reasonable cause why the quatrefoils should have been carried through the walls, as the necessity for lighting the interior of the tower at this point is not apparent.

The introduction of the twenty-four-inch beams to carry the eight-inch overhang was a mistake and unnecessary. It is not good construction to distribute a load upon two materials of entirely different qualities, such as ruble masonry and steel. The beams were unnecessarily deep and heavy, and their introduction into the work no doubt resulted in an injurious strain and concentration of loads impossible to estimate, more especially when the supporting walling was badly built.

If it was considered necessary to have windows at the quatre foils, several efficient methods of using steel without setting up unnecessary concentrated loads and strains could have been adopted.

Your commissioners believe that had this work received proper inspection and superintendence by a competent party during its progress, the error and faults in construction before mentioned would have been discovered and avoided.

SUPERVISION.

The supervision of the work by the department above the level of the first floor was of a most formal character. Practically there was no supervision of the work as it should have been supervised from the time the work reached the ground floor until the tower collapsed. Mr. L. F. Taylor was placed in charge of the work and was responsible to the chief architect, but he did not make any reasonable attempt to fulfil his duties. He admits that he paid no attention to the character of the masonry in the tower and that the upper portion of the tower was built without any supervision on his part whatever.

The character of the materials supplied and the work done showed clearly that for some reason or other he did not supervise the work, except in the most casual and indifferent manner, and we judge that while he may be a most useful and capable man in his own sphere he has little practical knowledge of construction or building, and is not competent to look after the erection of a building or deal with contractors.

In this case any architect reasonably competent would have detected the bad materials and workmanship by occasional visits to the work and would have also detected the defective arrangement by which the steel beams concentrated the load at four points and would have given instructions to the contractors as to the quality of the masonry to be used, at these points.

The defective constructive design does not appear to have come under the notice of the chief architect, as he states that he was not aware that any changes had been made from his instructions to make this tower the same as the two towers on the south elevation, and the fact that steel beams were introduced and quatrefoil openings made,

appear only to have come to his notice after the collapse of the tower. The changes in construction such as we have mentioned above should have been referred to the chief architect before they were adopted and carried out.

Our findings as to the cause of the collapse of the tower are as follows:—

First. That the walls as built by the contractor were not according to the specification and that the bad quality of the work was sufficient cause for the collapse of the tower.

Second. That the plans and specifications prepared for this work were not as explicit and clear as they might have been; they were, however, reasonably and sufficiently clear to enable a contractor to determine the quality of the work required.

Third. Your commissioners consider that the constructional design of the tower at and above the quatrefoils and water tables and the introduction of steel beams in the manner shown on the drawings, were faulty and defective in that the quatrefoil openings weakened the wall at a point where the full strength should have been maintained, and the steel beams brought a concentrated and eccentric load upon the wall at its weakest point; the more serious defect of the two being, in our opinion, the introduction of the steal beams.

Fourth. That there was no proper and efficient supervision of the works by the department from the level of the ground floor upwards.

Fifth. That the main building, owing to the use of block stone in the backing, is safe, the work being of a substantial character. It may be that the facing is not properly bonded with the block stone backing. This we have no means of satisfactorily determining, as it would not be advisable to take down any of the Nepean stone facing.

Sixth. That is was inadvisable to proceed with the erection of the upper portions of the tower in the months of November and December, especially as the walling at and below the water table had been built late in the fall and the lime mortar had not had opportunity to set.

Seventh. That the contractor must be held responsible for the collapse of the tower in that he did not carry out his work in a good and substantial manner, in accordance with the plans and specifications, or take any precaution to see that the work was thoroughly well built at all points where is should be self-evident to any intelligent or practical builder that the construction shown required special care and attention.

Eighth. That the Department of Public Works is also responsible in that it did not properly supervise the work and detect and correct faults of construction as the work progressed.

S. G. CURRY,
ALEX. C. HUTCHISON.

AGREEMENT TO INCREASE NATURAL RAINFALL.

(174).

MEMORANDUM of Agreement made this 10th day of August, A.D. 1905.

BETWEEN

CHARLES M. HATFIELD, of 444 S. Spring street, Los Angeles, in the State of California, United States of America.

of the first part ;

and

The Parties whose names are hereunto subscribed,

of the second part ;

WHEREAS, the said party of the first part undertakes and agrees that he is able by certain appliances to him known, to increase the natural rainfall in any locality to a great extent ;

AND, WHEREAS, by such increase in certain parts of the Yukon Territory the mining industry of the territory would be very greatly benefited ;

AND, WHEREAS, the said party of the first part has undertaken and agreed to increase the rainfall in such part or parts of the Yukon Territory as may be indicated to him by the board hereinafter provided for, to an amount sufficient to insure, so far as ample rainfall will, a successful and prosperous summer for the placer mining industry of the Dawson district, to the satisfaction of the said board on the following terms, that is to say :—

1. That he be furnished free of charge, transportation for himself and one assistant, and for said appliances from Los Angeles aforesaid to the part or parts of the Yukon Territory so selected, and from thence back to Los Angeles, and living expenses for himself and said assistant during their stay in the Yukon Territory for the purpose of so increasing the rainfall.

2. That if successful in producing such increase of rainfall in the Yukon Territory in such part or parts thereof as aforesaid, and renewing such increase from time to time for a period not exceeding four months as may be named by the said board, that he be paid in lawful money of the Dominion of Canada the sum of ten thousand ($10,000.00) dollars, less the cost of such transportation and living expenses.

AND, WHEREAS, it is expected that the Commissioner in Council of the Yukon Territory will vote the sum of five thousand ($5,000.00) dollars to be paid to the said party of the first part if successful to the satisfaction of the said board or a majority thereof, in increasing the said rainfall.

AND, WHEREAS, there remains the sum of five thousand ($5,000.00) dollars to be collected by subscription for the purpose of paying or of providing for the payment of the balance of the said sum of ten thousand ($10,000.00) dollars ;

Now, this Memorandum Witnesseth, that for and in consideration of the premises and covenants on the part of the parties of the second part hereinafter contained and of the sum of one ($.00) dollar of lawful money of the Dominion of Canada to the said party of the first part in hand well and truly paid for the execution of this memorandum, and of the further covenants and agreements on the part of the party of the first part and of the sum of one ($1.00) dollar of lawful money as aforesaid to each of the parties of the second part in hand well and truly paid at or before the execution of this memorandum, the parties of the first and second part agree with one another and the parties of the second part agree severally and respectively the one with the other as follows :—

1. That the said board shall consist of seven (7) persons, to be selected as follows :

Three (3) by the commissioner of the Yukon Territory ;

Three (3) by the party of the first part,

And one (1) an umpire, to be selected by the six (6) selected as aforesaid and by the commissioner of the Yukon Territory, if said six (6) within five (5) days after the appointment of the last of said six (6) fail to select such one as umpire.

2. That notice of the appointment by the party of the first part of the three (3) members of said board, with their names, residences and occupations, will be furnished by the commissioner of the Yukon Territory forthwith upon the same being selected by the party of the first part, and that the name of the umpire shall forthwith upon his selection, if selected by the six (6) members appointed by the party of the first part and the commissioner, be communicated to the said commissioner forthwith.

3. That the decision of said board or of a majority thereof shall be final and conclusive and binding on all the parties to this memorandum.

And the party of the first part for and in consideration of the premises and of the covenants and agreements on the part of the parties of the second part hereinbefore mentioned, covenants and agrees to and with the party of the second part, as follows :—

1. That upon being furnished with free transportation as aforesaid for himself and one assistant, and for said appliances, he will arrive at Dawson in said territory not later than May 1, 1906.

2. That he will forthwith after his arrival name three persons as members of said board and communicate the names, residences and occupations of such persons to the said commissioner.

3. That he will then endeavour to increase the rainfall in such part of the said Yukon Territory as said board shall from time to time indicate to him.

4. That he will continue to endeavour to increase said rainfall for such period as the board directs, not, however, exceeding four months.

5. And that if, in the opinion of the majority of said board he has not succeeded to increasing said rainfall to such amount as aforesaid, that he will make no further charge of any kind whatsoever against the parties hereto or any of them.

And the parties of the second part, whose names are hereto subscribed, for and in consideration of the premises and of the covenants and agreements on the part of the party of the first part hereinbefore referred to, covenant and agree to and with the party of the first part and with each other as follows :—

That if the Commissioner in Council has voted the sum aforesaid, each of them will within ten (10) days after the arrival of the party of the first part in Dawson within the time aforesaid, pay to the comptroller of the Yukon Territory, as trustee, the sum set opposite his name as subscribed hereto, to be paid by the said comptroller to the party of the first part immediately upon the said board or a majority thereof deciding that operations have been successful to such amount as aforesaid in producing such

increase of rainfall, but to be repaid to the person paying the same to the said comptroller if the said decision of the said board be otherwise.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the parties of this memorandum have hereunto subscribed and set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered }
In presence of }

J. T. Lithgow, Norwood Water Co., per H. H. Norwood, Mgr.	$ 1,000
Anglo-Klondyke Mg. Co.'y, by Geo. T. Coffey, Mgr.	1,000
O. R. Brener	500
J. F. Burke	500
Canadian Klondyke Mining Co., Ltd, Geo. Hargreaves, G.M.	500
The White Channel Gold Hill Hydraulic, Ltd., Ed. Simpson, Treasurer	500
Bonanza Creek, Gold Mining Co., Ltd., E. Weinheim, Mgr.	500
Max T. Keller, witness, A. J. Beaudette	250
J. N. Redmond, Frank Redmond, witness, A. J. Beaudette	250

Chas M. Hatfield, Witnessed by S. E. Hatfield.

Certified a true copy,

J. T. LITHGOW,
Comptroller.

State of California, }
County of Los Angeles. }

On this 26th day of August, in the year nineteen hundred and five, before me, O. P. Lockhart, a notary public, in and for the said county of Los Angeles, state of California, residing therein, duly commissioned and sworn, personally appeared Chas. M. Hatfield, known to me to be the person whose name is subscribed to the within instrument, and acknowledged to me that he executed the same.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal the day and year in this certificate first above written.

O. P. LOCKHART,
Notary Public in and for the said County.

RETURN

(187.)

In answer to an Order of the House of Commons, dated the 14th May, 1906, calling for a statement showing. (1) What aid has been given by the Dominion government to the governments of the various provinces of the Dominion since confederation, for or towards the building of provincial railways, either by original aid or by ultimately bearing a share of the cost of such undertakings ; (2) What railway subsidies or aids originally granted or agreed to be granted, by the provinces respectively, have been ultimately paid or borne by the Dominion in aid of such railways during such period ; (3) What moneys have been paid by the Dominion to the several provinces, respectively, during such period for or in respect of such railways or the stock or bonds thereof, respectively, purchased, acquired or taken over in whole or in part by the Dominion.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

Department of Railways and Canals,

Ottawa, June 15. 1906.

Statement showing (1) What aid has been given by the Dominion government to the governments of the various provinces of the Dominion since confederation, for or towards the building of provincial railways either by original aid or by ultimately bearing a share of the cost of such undertakings ; (2) What railway subsidies or aids originally granted or agreed to be granted, by the provinces respectively, have been ultimately paid or borne by the Dominion in aid of such railways during such period; (3) What moneys have been paid by the Dominion to the several provinces, respectively, during such period for or in respect of such railways or the stocks or bonds thereof, respectively purchased, acquired or taken over in whole or in part by the Dominion:

(1) Nil	
(2) Nil	
(3) Province of Nova Scotia for the purchase of the Eastern Extension Railway	$1,429,682 21
Province of New Brunswick for line between Painsec Junction and boundary of Nova Scotia	150,000 00
Province of Nova Scotia for interest on purchase of Eastern Extension Railway	2,055 92
Province of Quebec, annual interest at 5 per cent on railway from Montreal to Quebec, $954,000, and Montreal to Ottawa, $1,440,000. Total amount of interest paid to January 1, 1906	2,513,700 00

LEONARD SHANNON,
Accountant.